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ADAPTED TO

ANDREWS AND STODDARD'S LATIN GRAMMAR,

AND TO

ANDREWS' FIRST LATIN BOOK.

BY

E. A. ANDREWS, LL. D.

Eleventh Edition.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE first edition of the VIRI ROMÆ, prepared by the present editor, was published as the second part of a series of elementary Latin works adapted to the Grammar of Andrews and Stoddard. As then announced, it was the editor's design, by means of this volume, "to render the transition from the Latin Reader to the classic authors less abrupt and difficult." In pursuance of that design, the original text, as prepared by Lhomond, was carefully revised, and to this were added a few notes, consisting principally of references to the Grammar, and likewise a new and copious dictionary.

In this edition, the work, as originally published by the present editor, with the exception of a few slight corrections, remains unaltered; but, in addition to the former notes and references, a new and more extensive series of notes, with numerous references to Andrews' First Latin Book, have now been inserted. In its present form, the Viri Romæ, like the editor's recent edition of the Latin Reader, can be used with equal convenience in connection with the Grammar or with the First Latin Book.

E. A. A.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN., *Sept*, 1849.

LIVES OF ILLUSTRIOUS ROMANS,

FROM ROMULUS TO AUGUSTUS.

BOOK I.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE.

1. Proca, rex Albanorum, duos filios, Numitorem et Amulium, habuit. Numitori, qui natu major erat, regnum reliquit: sed Amulius, pulso fratre, regnavit, et, ut eum sobole privaret, Rheam Silviam, ejus filiam, Vestæ sacerdotem fecit; quæ tamen Romulum et Remum uno partu edidit. Quo cognito, Amulius ipsam in vincula conjecit, parvulos alveo impositos abjecit in Tiberim, qui tunc forte super ripas erat effusus; sed, relabente flumine, eos aqua in sicco reliquit. Vastæ tum in iis locis solitudines erant. Lupa, ut famâ traditum est, ad vagitum accurrit, infantes linguâ lambit, ubera eorum ori admovit, matremque se gessit.

2. Quum lupa sæpius ad parvulos, veluti ad catulos, reverteretur, Faustulus, pastor regius, rem animadvertit: eos tulit in casam, et Accæ Larentiæ conjugi dedit educandos. Qui adulti inter pastores primò ludicris certaminibus vires auxêre, deinde venando saltus peragrare cœperunt, tum latrones a rapinâ pecorum arcere. Quare iis insidiati sunt latrones, a quibus Remus captus est; Romulus autem vi se defendit. Tunc Faustulus, necessitate compulsus, indicavit

Romulo, quis esset ejus avus, quæ mater. Romulus statim, armatis pastoribus, Albam properavit.

3. Interea Remum latrones ad Amulium regem perduxerunt, eum accusantes, quasi Numitoris greges infestare solitus esset; Remus itaque a rege Numitori ad supplicium traditus est: at Numitor, considerato adolescentis vultu, haud procul erat, quin nepotem agnosceret. Nam Remus oris lineamentis erat matri simillimus, ætasque tempori expositionis congruebat. Dum ea res animum Numitoris anxium teneret, repentè Romulus supervenit, fratrem liberavit, et, Amulio interfecto, avum Numitorem in regnum restituit.

A. U. C. 1.
A. C. 752.

4. Deinde Romulus et Remus urbem in iisdem locis, ubi expositi educatique fuerant, condiderunt: sed orta est inter eos contentio, uter nomen novæ urbi daret, eamque regeret; adhibuêre auspicia. Remus prior sex vultures, Romulus postea, sed duodecim, vidit. Sic Romulus, augurio victor, Romam vocavit; et, ut eam priùs legibus quàm mœnibus muniret, edixit ne quis vallum transiliret. Quod Remus irridens transilivit; eum iratus Romulus interfecit, his increpans verbis: "Sic deinceps malo afficietur, quicumque transiliet mœnia mea." Ita solus potitus est imperio Romulus.

ROMULUS, FIRST KING OF ROME.

5. Romulus imaginem urbis magis quàm urbem fecerat: deerant incolæ. Erat in proximo lucus: hunc asylum fecit. Eò statim multitudo latronum pastorumque confugit. Quum verò ipse et populus uxores non haberent, legatos ad vicinas gentes misit, qui societatem connubiumque peterent. Nusquam benignè legatio audita est: ludibrium etiam additum: "Quidni feminis quòque asylum aperuistis? Id enim compar foret connubium." Romulus, ægritudinem animi dissimulans, ludos parat: indici deinde finitimis spectaculum jubet. Multi convenêre studio etiam videndæ novæ urbis, maximè Sabini cum liberis et conjugibus. Ubi spectaculi

tempus venit, eòque deditæ mentes cum oculis erant, tum, dato signo, virgines raptæ sunt: et hæc fuit statim causa bellorum.

6. Sabini ob virgines raptas bellum adversùs Romanos sumpserunt, et, quum Romæ appropinquarent, Tarpeiam virginem nacti sunt, quæ aquæ causâ sacrorum hauriendæ descenderat. Hujus pater Romanæ præerat arci. Titus Tatius, Sabinorum dux, Tarpeiæ optionem muneris dedit, si exercitum suum in Capitolium perduxisset. Illa petiit quod Sabini in sinistris manibus gerebant, videlicet annulos et armillas. Quibus dolosè promissis, Tarpeia Sabinos in arcem perduxit, ubi Tatius eam scutis obrui præcepit: nam et scuta in lævis habuerant. Sic impia proditio celeri pœnâ vindicata est.

7. Romulus adversùs Tatium processit, et in eo loco, ubi nunc Romanum forum est, pugnam conseruit. Primo impetu, vir inter Romanos insignis, nomine Hostilius, fortissimè dimicans cecidit; cujus interitu consternati Romani fugere cœperunt. Jam Sabini clamitabant: "Vicimus perfidos hospites, imbelles hostes. Nunc sciunt longè aliud esse virgines rapere, aliud pugnare cum viris." Tunc Romulus, arma ad cœlum tollens, Jovi ædem vovit, et exercitus seu forte seu divinitus restitit. Prœlium itaque redintegratur; sed raptæ mulieres, crinibus passis, ausæ sunt se inter tela volantia inferre; et hinc patres, inde viros deprecatæ, pacem conciliârunt.

8. Romulus cum Tatio fœdus percussit, et Sabinos in urbem recepit. Centum ex senioribus elegit, quorum consilio omnia ageret; qui ob senilem ætatem *Senatus* vocati sunt. Tres Equitum centurias constituit; plebem in triginta curias distribuit. His ita ordinatis, quum ad Capræ paludem exercitum lustraret, subitò coorta est tempestas cum magno fragore tonitribusque, et Romulus e conspectu ablatus est: eum ad deos abiisse vulgò creditum est; cui rei fidem fecit Proculus vir nobilis. Ortâ enim inter patres et plebem seditione, is in concionem processit, et jurejurando affirmavit

'Romulum a se visum augustiore formâ, quàm fuisset, eundemque præcipere, ut seditionibus abstinerent, et virtutem colerent.' Ita Romulus pro deo cultus, et Quirinus est appellatus.

NUMA POMPILIUS, SECOND KING OF ROME.

A. U. 39.
A. C. 713.

9. Successit Romulo Numa Pompilius, vir inclytâ justitiâ et religione. Is Curibus, oppido Sabinorum, accitus est. Quum Romam venisset, ut populum ferum religione molliret, sacra plurima instituit. Aram Vestæ consecravit, et ignem in arâ perpetuò alendum virginibus dedit. Flaminem, Jovis sacerdotem, creavit, eumque insigni veste et curuli sellâ ornavit. Duodecim Salios, Martis sacerdotes, legit, qui ancilia, quædam imperii pignora e cœlo, ut putabant, delapsa, ferre per urbem, canentes et rite saltantes, solebant. Annum in duodecim menses ad cursum lunæ descripsit; nefastos fastosque dies fecit; portas Jano gemino ædificavit, ut esset index pacis et belli: nam apertus in armis esse civitatem, clausus verò pacatos circà omnes populos, significabat.

10. Leges quòque plurimas et utiles tulit Numa. Ut verò majorem institutis suis auctoritatem conciliaret, simulavit sibi cum deâ Ægeriâ esse colloquia nocturna, ejusque monitu se omnia, quæ ageret, facere. Lucus erat, quem medium fons perenni rigabat aquâ: eò sæpe Numa sine arbitris se inferebat, velut ad congressum deæ: ita omnium animos religione imbuit, ut fides et jusjurandum, non minùs quàm legum et pœnarum metus, cives continerent. Bellum quidem nullum gessit, sed non minùs civitati profuit, quàm Romulus. Morbo exstinctus, in Janiculo monte sepultus est. Ita duo deinceps reges, ille bello, hic pace, civitatem auxerunt. Romulus septem et triginta regnavit annos; Numa tres et quadraginta.

TULLUS HOSTILIUS, THIRD KING OF ROME.

11. Mortuo Numâ, Tullus Hostilius rex creatus est. Hic non solùm proximo regi dissimilis, sed etiam Romulo ferocior fuit. Eo regnante, bellum inter Albanos et Romanos exortum est. Ducibus Hostilio et Fuffetio placuit, paucorum manibus fata utriusque populi committi. Erant apud Romanos trigemini Horatii, trigemini quòque apud Albanos Curiatii. Cum iis agunt reges, ut pro suâ quisque patriâ dimicent ferro. Fœdus ictum est eâ lege, ut unde victoria, ibi quòque imperium esset. Itaque trigemini arma capiunt, et in medium inter duas acies procedunt. Consederant utrinque duo exercitus. Datur signum, infestisque armis terni juvenes, magnorum exercituum animos gerentes, concurrunt.

A. U. 82
A. C. 670.

12. Ut primo concursu increpuêre arma, horror ingens spectantes perstrinxit. Consertis deinde manibus, statim duo Romani alius super alium exspirantes ceciderunt: tres Albani vulnerati. Ad casum Romanorum conclamavit gaudio exercitus Albanus. Romanos jam spes tota deserebat. Unum Horatium tres Curiatii circumsteterant: is quamvis integer, quia tribus impar erat, fugam simulavit, ut singulos per intervalla secuturos separatim aggrederetur. Jam aliquantum spatii ex eo loco, ubi pugnatum est, aufugerat, quum respiciens videt unum Curiatium haud procul ab se abesse. In eum magno impetu redit, et, dum Albanus exercitus inclamat Curiatiis, ut opem ferant fratri, jam Horatius eum occiderat. Alterum deinde, priusquam tertius posset consequi, interfecit.

13. Jam singuli supererant, sed nec spe nec viribus pares. Alterius erat intactum ferro corpus, et geminatâ victoriâ ferox animus. Alter fessum vulnere, fessum cursu trahebat corpus. Nec illud prœlium fuit. Romanus exsultans malè sustinentem arma conficit, jacentemque spoliat. Romani ovantes ac gratulantes Horatium accipiunt, et domum de-

ducunt. Princeps ibat Horatius, trium fratrum spolia præ se gerens. Cui obvia fuit soror, quæ desponsa fuerat uni ex Curiatiis, visoque super humeros fratris paludamento sponsi, quod ipsa confecerat, flere et crines solvere cœpit. Movit feroci juveni animum comploratio sororis in tanto gaudio publico: stricto itaque gladio transfigit puellam, simul eam verbis increpans: "Abi hinc cum immaturo amore ad sponsum, oblita fratrum, oblita patriæ. Sic eat quæcumque Romana lugebit hostem."

14. Atrox id visum est facinus patribus plebique, quare raptus est in jus Horatius, et apud judices condemnatus. Jam accesserat lictor, injiciebatque laqueum. Tum Horatius ad populum provocavit. Interea pater Horatii senex proclamabat filiam suam jure cæsam fuisse; et juvenem amplexus, spoliaque Curiatiorum ostentans, orabat populum, ne se orbum liberis faceret. Non tulit populus patris lacrymas, juvenemque absolvit, magis admiratione virtutis, quàm jure causæ. Ut tamen cædes manifesta expiaretur, pater, quibusdam sacrificiis peractis, transmisit per viam tigillum, et filium, capite adoperto, velut sub jugum misit: quod tigillum *sororium* appellatum est.

15. Non diù pax Albana mansit: nam Fuffetius, dux Albanorum, quum invidiosum se apud cives videret, quòd bellum uno paucorum certamine finîsset, ut rem corrigeret, Veientes adversùs Romanos concitavit. Ipse a Tullo in auxilium arcessitus, aciem in collem subduxit, ut fortunam belli experiretur ac sequeretur. Quâ re, Tullus, intellectâ, dixit clarâ voce suo illud jussu Fuffetium facere, ut hostes a tergo circumvenirentur. Quo audito, hostes territi victique sunt. Posterâ die Fuffetius, quum ad gratulandum Tullo venisset, jussu illius quadrigis religatus est, et in diversa distractus. Deinde Tullus Albam propter ducis perfidiam diruit, et Albanos Romam transire jussit.

16. Roma interim crevit Albæ ruinis; duplicatus est civium numerus; mons Cœlius urbi additus; et, quò frequentiùs habitaretur, eam sedem Tullus regiæ cepit, ibique deinde

habitavit. Auctarum virium fiduciâ elatus bellum Sabinis indixit; pestilentia insecuta est: nulla tamen ab armis quies dabatur. Credebat enim rex bellicosus salubriora militiæ quàm domi esse juvenum corpora; sed ipse quòque diuturno morbo est implicitus: tunc fracti simul cum corpore sunt spiritus illi feroces, nullique rei deinceps nisi sacris operam dedit. Memorant Tullum fulmine ictum cum domo conflagrâsse. Tullus magnâ gloriâ belli regnavit annos duos et triginta.

ANCUS MARCIUS, FOURTH KING OF ROME.

17. Tullo mortuo, Ancum Marcium regem populus creavit. Numæ Pompilii nepos Ancus Marcius erat, æquitate et religione avo similis. A. U. 114. A. C. 638. Tunc Latini, cum quibus, Tullo regnante, ictum fœdus erat, sustulerunt animos, et incursionem in agrum Romanum fecerunt. Ancus, priusquam eis bellum indiceret, legatum misit, qui res repeteret; eumque morem posteri retinuerunt. Id autem hoc modo fiebat. Legatus, ubi ad fines eorum venit, a quibus res repetuntur, capite velato, ait: "Audi, Jupiter; audite, fines hujus populi. Ego sum publicus nuntius populi Romani: verbis meis fides sit." Deinde peragit postulata. Si non dedunṭur res, quas exposcit, hastam in fines hostium emittit, bellumque ita indicit. Legatus, qui eâ de re mittitur, *fecialis*, ritusque belli indicendi *jus feciale* appellatur.

18. Legato Romano res repetenti superbè responsum est a Latinis; quare bellum hoc modo eis indictum est. Ancus, exercitu conscripto, profectus, Latinos fudit, et, oppidis deletis, cives Romam traduxit. Quum autem in tantâ hominum multitudine facinora clandestina fierent, Ancus carcerem in mediâ urbe ad terrorem increscentis audaciæ ædificavit: muro lapideo urbem circumdedit, et Janiculum montem, ponte sublicio in Tiberim facto, urbi conjunxit. Pluribus aliis rebus intra paucos annos confectis, immaturâ morte præreptus, non potuit præstare, qualem promiserat regem.

LUCIUS TARQUINIUS PRISCUS, FIFTH KING OF ROME.

A. U. 138.
A. C. 614.

19. Anco regnante, Lucius Tarquinius, urbe Tarquiniis profectus, cum conjuge et fortunis omnibus Romam commigravit. Additur hæc fabula: scilicet, ei advenienti aquila pileum sustulit, et super carpentum, ubi Tarquinius sedebat, cum magno clangore volitans, rursus capiti aptè reposuit; inde sublimis abiit. Tanaquil conjux, auguriorum perita, regnum ei portendi intellexit: itaque virum complexa jussit eum alta sperare. Has spes cogitationesque secum portantes, urbem ingressi sunt, domicilioque ibi comparato, Tarquinius pecuniâ et industriâ dignitatem atque etiam Anci regis familiaritatem consecutus est; a quo tutor liberis relictus, regnum intercepit, et ita administravit, quasi jure adeptus fuisset.

20. Tarquinius Priscus bellum cum Sabinis gessit, in quo bello equitum centurias numero auxit; nomina mutare non potuit, deterritus, ut ferunt, Atti Navii auctoritate. Attus, eâ tempestate augur inclytus, id fieri posse negabat, nisi aves addixissent; iratus rex, in experimentum artis, eum interrogavit, 'fierine posset, quod ipse mente conceperat:' Attus, augurio acto, 'fieri posse respondit.' "Atqui hoc," inquit rex, "agitabam, an cotem illam secare novaculâ possem." "Potes ergo," inquit augur, et secuisse dicitur. Tarquinius Sabinos vicit, et filium tredecim annorum, quòd in prœlio hostem percussisset, prætextâ et bullâ donavit, unde hæc ingenuorum puerorum insignia esse cœperunt.

21. Supererant duo Anci filii, qui, ægre ferentes se paterno regno fraudatos esse, regi paraverunt insidias. Ex pastoribus duos ferocissimos deligunt ad patrandum facinus. Ii, simulatâ rixâ, in vestibulo regiæ tumultuantur. Quum eorum clamor penitus in regiam pervenisset, vocati ad regem pergunt. Primò uterque simul vociferari cœpit, et certatim alter alteri obstrepere. Quum verò jussi essent invicem dicere, unus ex composito rem orditur; dumque intentus in

eum se rex totus averteret, alter elatam securim in ejus caput dejecit, et, relicto telo, ambo foras se proripiunt.

SERVIUS TULLIUS, SIXTH KING OF ROME.

22. Servius Tullius matre nobili, sed captivâ, natus est. Quum in domo Tarquinii Prisci educaretur, ferunt prodigium visu eventuque mirabile accidisse. Flammæ species pueri dormientis caput amplexa est. Hoc viso Tanaquil summam ei dignitatem portendi intellexit: conjugi suasit, ut eum non secùs ac liberos suos educaret. Is postquam adolevit, a Tarquinio gener assumptus est; et quum Tarquinius occisus esset, Tanaquil, celatâ ejus morte, populum ex superiori parte ædium allocuta, ait regem, gravi quidem, sed non letali vulnere accepto, petere, ut interim, dum convalescit, Servio Tullio dicto audientes essent. Servius Tullius quasi precariò regnare cœpit, sed rectè imperium administravit. A. U. 176. A. C. 576.

23. Servius Tullius aliquod urbi decus addere voluit. Jam tum inclytum erat Dianæ Ephesiæ fanum. Id communiter a civitatibus Asiæ factum fama ferebat. Itaque Latinorum populis suasit, ut et ipsi Romæ fanum Dianæ cum populo Romano ædificarent. Quo facto, bos miræ magnitudinis cuidam Latino nata dicitur, et responsum somnio datum, 'eum populum summam imperii habiturum, cujus civis bovem illam immolâsset.' Latinus bovem ad fanum Dianæ deduxit, et causam sacerdoti Romano exposuit. Sacerdos callidus dixit 'eum debere priùs vivo flumine manus abluere.' Dum Latinus ad Tiberim descendit, sacerdos bovem immolavit. Ita imperium civibus, sibique gloriam vindicavit.

24. Servius Tullius filiam alteram ferocem, mitem alteram habebat. Duo quòque Tarquinii Prisci filii longè dispares moribus erant. Tullia ferox Tarquinio miti nupserat; Tullia verò mitis Tarquinio feroci; sed mites, seu forte, seu fraude, perierunt: feroces morum similitudo conjunxit. Sta-

tim Tarquinius Superbus a Tulliâ incitatus, advocato senatu, regnum paternum repetere cœpit: quâ re auditâ, Servius, dum ad curiam contendit, jussu Tarquinii gradibus dejectus, et domum refugiens interfectus est. Tullia carpento vecta in forum properavit, virum e curiâ evocavit, et prima regem salutavit: a quo jussa ex turbâ decedere, quum domum rediret, viso patris corpore, mulionem evitantem super ipsum corpus carpentum agere præcepit. Unde vicus ille *Sceleratus* dictus est. Servius Tullius regnavit annos quatuor et quadraginta.

TARQUINIUS SUPERBUS, SEVENTH AND LAST KING OF ROME.

A. U. 220.
A. C. 532.

25. Tarquinius Superbus regnum scelestè occupavit. Tamen bello strenuus hostes domuit. Urbem Gabios in potestatem redegit fraude Sexti filii. Is quum indignè ferret eam urbem a patre expugnari non posse, ad Gabinos se contulit, patris in se sævitiam querens. Benignè a Gabinis exceptus est, et paulatim eorum benevolentiam fictis blanditiis alliciendo, dux belli electus est. Tum e suis unum ad patrem mittit sciscitatum, 'quidnam se facere vellet.' Pater nuntio filii nihil respondit, sed in hortum transiit; ibique inambulans, sequente nuntio, altissima papaverum capita baculo decussit. Nuntius fessus exspectando redit Gabios. Sextus, cognito silentio patris simul ac facto, intellexit, quid vellet pater. Primores civitatis interemit, patrique urbem sine ullâ dimicatione tradidit.

26. Postea Tarquinius Superbus Ardeam urbem oppugnavit. Ibi Tarquinius Collatinus, sorore regis natus, forte cœnabat apud Sextum Tarquinium cum aliis juvenibus regiis. Incidit de uxoribus mentio: quum unusquisque suam laudaret, placuit experiri. Itāque equis Romam petunt. Regias nurus in convivio et luxu deprehendunt. Pergunt inde Collatiam. Lucretiam, Collatini uxorem, inter ancillas in lanificio inveniunt. Ea ergo ceteris præstare judica

tur. Paucis interjectis diebus, Sextus Collatiam rediit, et Lucretiæ vim attulit. Illa postero die, advocatis patre et conjuge, rem exposuit, et se cultro, quem sub veste texerat, occidit. Conclamant vir paterque, et in exitium regum conjurant. Tarquinio Romam redeunti clausæ sunt urbis portæ, et exsilium indictum.

BOOK II.

LUCIUS JUNIUS BRUTUS, FIRST ROMAN CONSUL.

A. U. 245.
A. C. 507.

1. Junius Brutus, sorore Tarquinii natus, quum eandem fortunam timeret, in quam frater inciderat, qui ob divitias et prudentiam fuerat ab avunculo occisus, stultitiam finxit, unde Brutus dictus est. Profectus Delphos cum Tarquinii filiis, quos pater ad Apollinem muneribus honorandum miserat, baculo sambuceo aurum inclusum deo donum tulit. Peractis deinde mandatis patris, juvenes Apollinem consuluerunt, 'quisnam ex ipsis Romæ regnaturus esset.' Responsum est, 'eum Romæ summam potestatem habiturum, qui primus matrem osculareter.' Tunc Brutus, perinde atque casu prolapsus, terram osculatus est, quòd ea communis sit mater omnium mortalium.

2. Expulsis regibus, duo consules creati sunt, Junius Brutus et Tarquinius Collatinus, Lucretiæ maritus. At libertas modò parta, per dolum et proditionem pæne amissa est. Erant in juventute Romanâ adolescentes aliquot, sodales Tarquiniorum. Hi de accipiendis nocte in urbem regibus colloquuntur, ipsos Bruti consulis filios in societatem consilii assumunt. Sermonem eorum ex servis unus excepit: rem ad consules detulit. Scriptæ ad Tarquinium litteræ manifestum facinus fecerunt. Proditores in vincula conjecti sunt, deinde damnati. Stabant ad palum deligati juvenes nobilissimi, sed præ ceteris liberi consulis omnium in se oculos convertebant. Consules in sedem processêre suam, missique lictores nudatos virgis cædunt, securique feriunt. Supplicii non spectator modò, sed et exactor erat Brutus, qui tunc patrem exuit, ut consulem ageret.

3 Tarquinius deinde bello aperto regnum recuperare tentavit. Equitibus præerat Aruns Tarquinii filius: rex ipse cum legionibus sequebatur: obviàm hosti consules eunt. Brutus ad explorandum cum equitatu antecessit. Aruns, ubi Brutum agnovit, inflammatus irâ: "Ille est vir," inquit, "qui nos patriâ expulit; en ille nostris decoratus insignibus magnificè incedit." Tum concitat calcaribus equum, atque in ipsum consulem dirigit: Brutus avidè se certamini offert. Adeò infestis animis concurrerunt, ut ambo hastâ transfixi ceciderint; fugatus est tamen Tarquinius. Alter consul Romam triumphans rediit: Bruti collegæ funus, quanto potuit apparatu, fecit. Brutum matronæ ut parentem annum luxerunt.

HORATIUS COCLES.

4. Porsena, rex Etruscorum, ad restituendum Tarquinios cum infesto exercitu Romam venit. Primo impetu Janiculum cepit. Non unquam aliàs antè tantus terror Romanos invasit: ex agris in urbem demigrant; urbem ipsam sepiunt præsidiis. Alia urbis pars muris, alia Tiberi objecto tuta videbatur. Pons sublicius iter pæne hostibus dedit, nisi unus vir fuisset, Horatius Cocles, illo cognomine, quòd in alio prœlio oculum amiserat. Is pro ponte stetit, et aciem hostium solus sustinuit, donec pons a tergo interrumperetur: ipsâ audaciâ obstupefecit hostes; ponte rescisso, armatus in Tiberim desiluit, et incolumis ad suos transnavit. Grata erga tantam virtutem civitas fuit; ei tantum agri datum est, quantum unâ die circumarari potuisset. Statua quòque in comitio posita.

A. U. 246.
A. C. 506.

CAIUS MUCIUS SCÆVOLA.

5. Quum Porsena Romam obsideret, Mucius, vir Romanæ constantiæ, senatum adiit, et veniam transfugiendi petiit, necem regis repromittens. Acceptâ potestate, in

castra Porsenæ venit. Ibi in confertissimâ turbâ prope regium tribunal constitit. Stipendium tunc forte militibus dabatur; et scriba cum rege pari ferè ornatu sedebat. Mucius illum pro rege deceptus occidit. Apprehensus et ad regem pertractus, dextram accenso ad sacrificium foculo injecit; hoc supplicii a reâ exigens, quòd in cæde peccâsset. Attonitus miraculo rex juvenem amoveri ab altaribus jussit. Tum Mucius, quasi beneficium remunerans, ait 'trecentos, sui similes, adversùs eum conjurâsse.' Quâ re ille territus bellum, acceptis obsidibus, deposuit.

THE MAIDEN CLŒLIA.

6. Porsèna Clœliam, virginem nobilem, inter obsides accepit. Quum ejus castra haud procul ripâ Tiberis locata essent, Clœlia, deceptis custodibus, noctu egressa, equum, quem fors dederat, arripuit, et Tiberim trajecit. Quod ubi regi nuntiatum est, primò ille incensus irâ Romam legatos misit ad Clœliam obsidem reposcendam. Romani eam ex fœdere restituerunt. Tum rex, virginis virtutem admiratus, eam laudavit, ac parte obsidum donare se dixit, permisitque ut ipsa, quos vellet, legeret. Productis obsidibus, Clœlia virgines puerosque elegit, quorum ætatem injuriæ obnoxiam sciebat, et cum iis in patriam rediit. Romani novam in feminâ virtutem novo genere honoris, statuâ equestri, donavêre. In summâ Viâ Sacrâ fuit posita virgo insidens equo.

PUBLIUS VALERIUS PUBLICOLA.

A. U. 247.
A. C. 505.

7. Tarquinius Collatinus se consulatu abdicavit, quòd invisum esset populo Tarquinii nomen. Itaque consul creatus est Publius Valerius, quo adjutore Brutus reges ejecerat. Hic tamen, quia in locum Bruti mortui alterum consulem non subrogaverat, et domum in alto atque munito loco habebat, in suspicionem regni affectati venit. Quo cognito, apud populum questus est, quòd

de se tale aliquid timuissent, et misit, qui domum suam diruerent. Dempsit etiam secures fascibus, eosque in populi concione submisit, quasi major populi quàm consulis majestas esset. Gratum id multitudini spectaculum fuit. Inde Valerio cognomen Publicolæ datum est. Quum quartùm consul fuisset, mortuus est adeò pauper, ut funeri sumptus deesset. Collectis a populo nummis est sepultus, et annuo matronarum luctu honoratus.

AULUS POSTUMIUS, THE DICTATOR.

8. Tarquinius ejectus ad Mamilium Tusculanum, generum suum, confugerat: quum ille, concitato Latio, Romanos graviter urgeret, nova Romæ dignitas creata est, quæ dictatura appellata est, major quàm consulatus. Tunc creatus est magister equitum, qui dictatori etiam obsequeretur. Aulus Postumius, dictator factus, cum hostibus apud Regillum lacum conflixit, ubi, quum victoria nutaret, magister equitum equis frenos detrahi jussit, ut irrevocabili impetu ferrentur: itaque et aciem Latinorum fuderunt, et castra ceperunt. Tarquinius Cumas se contulisse dicitur, in eâque urbe senio et ægritudine esse confectus. A. U. 255. A. C. 497.

MENENIUS AGRIPPA.

9. Menenius Agrippa concordiam inter patres plebemque restituit: nam quum plebs a patribus secessisset, quòd tributum et militiam non tolerare, Agrippa, vir facundus, ad plebem missus est; qui, intromissus in castra, nihil aliud, quàm hoc narrâsse fertur: "Olim humani artus, quum ventrem otiosum cernerent, ab eo discordârunt conspirâruntque, 'ne manus ad os cibum ferrent, nec os acciperet datum, nec dentes conficerent.' At dum ventrem domare vellent, ipsi quòque defecerunt, totumque corpus ad extremam tabem venit: inde apparuit ventris haud segne ministerium esse, eumque acceptos cibos per A. U. 260. A. C. 492.

omnia membra disserere, et cum eo in gratiam redierunt. Sic senatus et populus quasi unum corpus discordiâ pereunt, concordiâ valent."

10. Hac fabulâ Menenius flexit hominum mentes: plebs in urbem regressa est. Creavit tamen tribunos, qui libertatem suam adversùs nobilitatis superbiam defenderent. Paulò pòst mortuus est Menenius, vir omni vitâ pariter patribus ac plebi carus; post restitutam civium concordiam carior plebi factus. Is tamen in tantâ paupertate decessit, ut eum populus collatis quadrantibus sepeliret, locum sepulcro senatus publicè daret. Potest consolari pauperes Menenius, sed multo magis docere locupletes, quàm non sit necessaria solidam laudem cupienti nimis anxia divitiarum comparatio.

CAIUS MARCIUS CORIOLANUS.

A. U. 261.
A. C. 491.

11. Caius Marcius gentis patriciæ a captis Coriolis, urbe Volscorum, Coriolanus dictus est. Patre orbatus adhuc puer sub matris tutelâ adolevit. Sortitus erat a naturâ nobiles ad laudem impetus, sed, quia doctrina non accessit, iræ impotens, obstinatæque pervicaciæ fuit. Quum prima stipendia facere cœpisset adolescens, e multis prœliis, quibus interfuit, nunquam rediit, nisì donatus coronâ aliove militari præmio. In omni vitæ ratione nihil aliud sibi proponebat, quàm ut matri placeret: quumque illa audiret filium laudari, aut coronâ donari videret, tum demum felicem se putabat. Eâ oblectandâ et colendâ satiari non poterat. Illâ cupiente uxorem duxit: illius in ædibus cum uxore habitavit.

12. Coriolanum, post insignem victoriam ejus operâ maximè partam, Postumius consul apud milites laudavit: eum militaribus donis onerare voluit; agri centum jugera, decem captivos, totidem ornatos equos, centum boves et argenti pondus quantum sustinere potuisset, offerebat. Coriolanus verò nihil ex his omnibus accepit, præter unius hospitis captivi salutem et equum. Consul factus, gravi

annonâ advectum e Siciliâ frumentum magno pretio dandum populo curavit, ut plebs agros non seditiones coleret. Quâ de causâ damnatus ad Volscos concessit, eosque adversùs Romanos concitavit. Imperator a Volscis factus, ad quartum ab urbe lapidem castra posuit, et agrum Romanum est populatus.

13. Missi sunt Româ ad Coriolanum oratores de pace, sed atrox responsum retulerunt; iterum deinde missi ne in castra quidem recepti sunt. Sacerdotes quòque suis infulis velati ad eum iverunt supplices, nec magis animum ejus flexerunt: stupebat senatus, trepidabat populus, viri pariter ac mulieres exitium imminens lamentabantur. Tum Veturia, Coriolani mater, et Volumnia uxor, duos parvos filios secum trahens, castra hostium petierunt. Ubi matrem aspexit Coriolanus: "O patria," inquit, "vicisti iram meam admotis matris meæ precibus, cui tuam in me injuriam condono." Complexus inde suos castra movit, et exercitum ex agro Romano abduxit. Coriolanus postea a Volscis, ut proditor, occisus dicitur.

THE THREE HUNDRED AND SIX FABII.

14. Vexabantur incursionibus Veientium Romani. Tum Fabia gens senatum adit. Consul Fabius pro gente loquitur: "Vos alia bella curate: Fabios hostes Veientibus date: istud bellum privato sumptu gerere nobis in animo est." Ei gratiæ ingentes actæ sunt. Consul e curiâ egressus, comitante Fabiorum agmine, domum rediit. Manat totâ urbe rumor: Fabios ad cœlum laudibus ferunt; Fabii posterâ die arma capiunt. Nunquam exercitus neque minor numero, neque clarior famâ et admiratione hominum, per urbem incessit. Ibant sex et trecenti milites, omnes patricii, omnes unius gentis. Ad Cremeram flumen perveniunt. Is opportunus visus est locus communiendo præsidio. Hostes non semel fusi pacem supplices petunt.

A. U. 275.
A. C. 477.

15. Veientes pacis impetratæ brevi pœnituit. Itaque, red-

integrato bello, inierunt consilium insidiis ferocem hostem captandi. Multo successu Fabiis audacia crescebat: quum igitur palati passim agros popularentur, pecora a Veientibus obviàm acta sunt; ad quæ progressi Fabii, in insidias circa ipsum iter locatas delapsi sunt, et omnes ad unum perierunt. Dies, quo id factum est, inter nefastos relatus fuit: porta, quâ profecti fuerant, *Scelerata* est appellata. Unus omnino superfuit ex eâ gente, qui, propter ætatem impuberem, domi relictus fuerat. Is genus propagavit ad Quintum Fabium Maximum, qui Hannibalem morâ fregit.

LUCIUS QUINCTIUS CINCINNATUS.

A. U. 296.
A. C. 456.

16. Æqui consulem Minucium atque exercitum ejus circumsessos tenebant: id ubi Romæ nuntiatum est, tantus pavor, tanta trepidatio fuit, quanta si urbem ipsam, non castra, hostes obsiderent: quum autem in altero consule parum esse præsidii videretur, dictatorem dici placuit, qui rem afflictam restitueret. Quinctius Cincinnatus omnium consensu dictator est dictus. Ille, spes unica imperii Romani, trans Tiberim quatuor jugerum colebat agrum. Ad quem missi legati nudum eum arantem offenderunt. Salute datâ invicem redditâque, Quinctius togam properè e tugurio proferre uxorem Raciliam jussit, ut senatûs mandata togatus audiret.

17. Postquam absterso pulvere ac sudore, togâ indutus processit Quinctius, dictatorem eum legati gratulantes consalutant; quantus terror in exercitu sit, exponunt. Quinctius igitur Romam venit, et antecedentibus lictoribus domum deductus est. Postero die profectus, cæsis hostibus, exercitum Romanum liberavit. Urbem triumphans ingressus est. Ducti ante currum hostium duces, militaria signa prælata: secutus est exercitus prædâ onustus; epulæ instructæ ante omnium domos. Quinctius sexto decimo diè dictaturâ, quam in sex menses acceperat, se abdicavit, et ad boves rediit triumphalis agricola.

LUCIUS VIRGINIUS, THE CENTURION.

18. Anno trecentesimo ab urbe conditâ, pro duobus consulibus decemviri creati sunt, qui allatas e Græciâ leges populo proponerent. Unus ex iis, Appius Claudius, virginem plebeiam adamavit, quam quum Appius non posset pretio ac spe pellicere, clienti suo negotium dedit, ut eam in servitutem deposceret: facilè victurus, quum ipse esset et accusator et judex. Lucius Virginius, puellæ pater, tunc aberat militiæ causâ. Cliens igitur virgini venienti in forum injecit manum, affirmans suam esse servam: eam sequi se jubet; ni faciat, minatur se cunctantem vi abstracturum. Pavidâ puellâ stupente, ad clamorem nutricis fit concursus. Quum ille puellam non posset abducere, eam vocat in jus, ipso Appio judice. A. U. 300. A. C. 452.

19. Interea missi nuntii ad Virginium properant. Is primâ luce Romam advenit, quum jam civitas in foro exspectatione erecta staret. Virginius statim in forum, lacrymabundus et civium opem implorans, filiam suam deducit. Appius obstinatum gerens animum in tribunal ascendit, et Virginiam clienti suo addixit. Tum pater, ubi nihil usquam auxilii vidit: "Quæso," inquit, "Appi, ignosce patrio dolori; sine me filiam ultimò alloqui." Datâ venia pater filiam in secretum abducit. Ab lanio cultrum arripit, et pectus puellæ transfigit. Tum ferro sibi viam facit, et respersus cruore ad exercitum profugit. Concitatus exercitus montem Aventinum occupavit; decem tribunos militum creavit; decemviros magistratu se abdicare coegit, eosque omnes aut morte aut exsilio multavit: ipse Appius Claudius in carcere necatus est.

MARCUS FURIUS CAMILLUS.

20. Quum Marcus Furius Camillus urbem Falerios obsideret, ludimagister plurimos et nobilis- A. U. 361. A. C. 391.

simos inde pueros, velut ambulandi gratiâ eductos, in castra Romanorum perduxit: quibus Camillo traditis, non erat dubium, quin Falisci, deposito bello, sese Romanis dedituri essent; sed Camillus perfidiam proditoris detestatus: "Non ad similem tui," inquit, "venisti; sunt belli sicut et pacis jura: arma habemus, non adversùs eam ætatem, cui etiam captis urbibus parcitur, sed adversùs armatos, qui castra Romana oppugnaverunt." Denudari deinde ludimagistrum jussit; eum, manibus post tergum alligatis, in urbem reducendum pueris tradidit, virgasque eis dedit, quibus euntem verberarent. Statim Falisci, beneficio magis quàm armis victi, portas Romanis aperuerunt.

21. Camillus post multa in patriam merita, judicio populi damnatus, exsulatum abiit. Urbe egrediens a diis precatus esse dicitur, ut, si innoxio sibi ea injuria fieret, desiderium sui facerent ingratæ patriæ quamprimum: neque multo postea res evenit. Nam Galli Senones Clusium, Etruriæ oppidum, obsederunt. Clusini novo bello exterriti ab Romanis auxilium petierunt. Missi sunt Româ tres legati, qui Gallos monerent, ut ab oppugnatione desisterent. Ex his legatis unus contra jus gentium in aciem processit, et ducem Senonum interfecit. Quâ re commoti Galli, petitis in deditionem legatis, nec impetratis, ad urbem venerunt, et exercitum Romanum apud Alliam fluvium ceciderunt die decimo sexto calendas Augusti: qui dies, inter nefastos relatus, *Alliensis* dictus est.

A. U. 365.
A. C. 387.

22. Galli victores paulò ante solis occasum ad urbem Romam perveniunt. Postquam hostes adesse nuntiatum est, juventus Romana, duce Manlio, in arcem conscendit; seniores verò domos ingressi adventum Gallorum obstinato ad mortem animo exspectabant. Qui inter eos curules magistratus gesserant, ornati honorum insignibus, in vestibulis ædium eburneis sellis insedêre, ut, quum venisset hostis, in suâ dignitate morerentur. Interim Galli, domos patentes ingressi, vident viros ornatu et vultûs majestate diis simillimos: quum Galli ad eos, veluti simula-

era, conversi starent, unus ex his senibus dicitur Gallo, barbam suam permulcenti, scipionem eburneum in caput incussisse. Iratus Gallus eum occidit: ab eo initium cædis ortum est. Deinde ceteri omnes in sedibus suis trucidati sunt.

23. Galli deinde impetum facere in arcem statuunt. Primò militem, qui tentaret viam, præmiserunt. Tum, nocte sublustri, sublevantes invicem et trahentes alii alios, in summum saxum evaserunt tanto silentio, ut non solùm custodes fallerent, sed ne canes quidem, sollicitum animal, excitarent. Anseres non fefellêre, quibus in summâ inopiâ Romani abstinuerant, quia aves erant Junoni sacræ; quæ res Romanis saluti fuit. Namque clangore anserum alarumque crepitu excitus Manlius, vir bello egregius, ceteros ad arma vocans, Gallos ascendentes dejecit: unde mos iste incessit, ut solemni pompâ canis in furcâ suffixus feratur; anser verò, velut triumphans, in lecticâ et veste stragulâ gestetur.

24. Tunc consensu omnium placuit ab exsilio Camillum acciri; missi igitur ad eum legati, ipseque dictator absens dictus est. Interim fames utrumque exercitum urgebat: at, ne Galli putarent Romanos eâ necessitate ad deditionem cogi, multis locis de Capitolio panis jactatus est in hostium stationes. Eâ re adducti sunt Galli, ut haud magnâ mercede obsidionem relinquerent. Pactum est pretium mille pondo auri. Nondum omni auro appenso, Camillus dictator intervenit, collectis Romani exercitûs reliquiis: auferri aurum de medio jubet, denuntiatque Gallis, ut se ad prœlium expediant. Instruit deinde aciem, et Gallos internecione occidit. Ne nuntius quidem cladis relictus est. Dictator, recuperatâ ex hostibus patriâ, triumphans urbem ingressus est, et a militibus parens patriæ conditorque alter urbis appellatus est.

BOOK III.

CAIUS LICINIUS STOLO.

A. U. 378.
A. C. 374.

1. Fabius Ambustus ex duabus filiabus majorem Aulo Sulpicio patricio, minorem Licinio Stoloni plebeio, conjugem dedit. Aulus Sulpicius tribunus militum erat potestate consulari. Quum in ejus domo sorores Fabiæ inter se tempus sermonibus tererent, forte incidit, ut Sulpicius de foro domum se reciperet, et ejus lictor forem, ut mos est, virgâ percuteret; minor Fabia moris ejus insueta id expavit: risui sorori fuit miranti sororem id ignorare. Confusam eam quum pater vidisset, sciscitanti confessa est eam esse causam doloris, quòd viro plebeio juncta esset. Consolatur filiam Ambustus, polliceturque eosdem honores domi propediem visuram, quos apud sororem videat. Inde consilia inire cœpit cum genero, qui, ubi tribunatum plebis aggressus est, legem tulit, ut alter consul ex plebe crearetur. Lex, resistentibus patribus, lata tamen est, et primus Licinius Stolo consul e plebe factus.

TITUS MANLIUS TORQUATUS.

A. U. 393.
A. C. 359.

2. Titus Manlius ob ingenii et linguæ tarditatem a patre rus relegatus fuerat. Quum audisset patri diem dictam esse a Pomponio, tribuno plebis, cepit consilium rudis quidem et agrestis animi, sed pietate laudabile. Cultro succinctus, manè in urbem, atque a portâ confestim ad Pomponium pergit: introductus cultrum stringit, et super lectum Pomponii stans, se eum transfixurum mina-

tur, nisi ab inceptâ accusatione desistat. Pavidus tribunus, quippe qui cerneret ferrum ante oculos micare, accusationem dimisit. Ea res adolescenti honori fuit, quòd animum ejus acerbitas paterna a pietate non avertisset, ideoque eodem anno tribunus militum factus est.

3. Quum postea Galli ad tertium lapidem trans Anienem fluvium castra posuissent, exercitus Romanus ab urbe profectus est, et in citeriore ripâ fluvii constitit. Pons in medio erat: tunc Gallus eximiâ corporis magnitudine in vacuum pontem processit, et quàm maximâ voce potuit: "Quem nunc," inquit, "Roma fortissimum habet, is procedat ad pugnam, ut eventus ostendat, utra gens bello sit melior." Diù inter primores juvenum Romanorum silentium fuit. Tum Titus Manlius ex statione ad imperatorem pergit: "Injussu tuo," inquit, "imperator, extra ordinem nunquam pugnaverim, non, si certam victoriam videam; si tu permittis, volo isti belluæ ostendere me ex eâ familiâ ortum esse, quæ Gallorum agmen e rupe Tarpeiâ deturbavit." Cui imperator: "Macte virtute," inquit, "Tite Manli, esto: perge, et nomen Romanum invictum præsta."

4. Armant deinde juvenem æquales: scutum capit, Hispano cingitur gladio ad propiorem pugnam habili. Exspectabat eum Gallus stolidè lætus, et linguam ab irrisu exserens. Ubi constitêre inter duas acies, Gallus ensem cum ingenti sonitu in arma Manlii dejecit. Manlius verò insinuavit sese inter corpus et arma Galli, atque uno et altero ictu ventrem transfodit; jacenti torquem detraxit, quem cruore respersum collo circumdedit suo. Defixerat pavor cum admiratione Gallos. Romani alacres obviàm militi suo progrediuntur, et gratulantes laudantesque ad imperatorem perducunt. Manlius inde Torquati nomen accepit.

5. Idem Manlius, postea consul factus bello Latino, ut disciplinam militarem restitueret, edixit, 'ne quis extra ordinem in hostes pugnaret.' Forte filius ejus accessit prope stationem hostium: is, qui Latino equitatui præerat, ubi

consulis filium agnovit, "Visne," inquit, "congredi mecum, ut singularis prœlii eventu cernatur, quantum eques Latinus Romano præstet?" Movit ferocem animum juvenis seu ira, seu detrectandi certaminis pudor. Oblitus itaque imperii paterni in certamen ruit, et Latinum ex equo excussum transfixit, spoliisque lectis in castra ad patrem venit. Extemplo filium aversatus consul milites classico advocat; qui postquam frequentes convenêre: "Quandoquidem," inquit, "tu, fili, contra imperium consulis pugnâsti, oportet ut disciplinam pœnâ tuâ restituas. Triste exemplum, sed in posterum salubre juventuti eris. I, lictor, deliga ad palum." Metu omnes obstupuêre; sed, postquam, cervice cæsâ, fusus est cruor, in questus et lamenta erupêre. Manlio Romam redeunti seniores tantùm obviàm exierunt: juventus et tunc eum, et omni deinde vitâ, exsecrata est.

PUBLIUS DECIUS MUS.

A. U. 412.
A. C. 340.

6. P. Decius sub Valerio consule tribunus militum fuit. Quum exercitus Romanus in angustiis clausus esset, Decius conspexit editum collem imminentem hostium castris. Accepto præsidio, verticem occupavit, hostes terruit, et spatium consuli dedit ad subducendum agmen in æquiorem locum. Ipse intempestâ nocte per medias hostium custodias somno oppressas incolumis evasit. Quare ab exercitu donatus est coronâ obsidionali, quæ dabatur ei, qui obsidione cives liberâsset. Consul fuit bello Latino cum Manlio Torquato. Tunc quum utrique consuli somnio obvenisset 'eum populum victorem fore, cujus dux in prœlio cecidisset,' convenit inter eos, ut is, cujus cornu in acie laboraret, diis se Manibus devoveret: inclinante suâ parte Decius se et hostes diis Manibus devovit. Armatus in equum insiluit, ac se in medios hostes immisit. Corruit obrutus telis, et victoriam suis reliquit.

MARCUS VALERIUS CORVINUS.

7. Bello Gallico, quum Romani in stationibus quieti tempus tererent, Gallus quidam, magnitudine atque armis insignis, ante alios progressus est; quatiensque scutum hastâ, quum silentium fecisset, unum e Romanis per interpretem provocavit, qui secum ferro decerneret. Marcus erat Valerius tribunus militum adolescens, qui priùs sciscitatus consulis voluntatem, in medium armatus processit: tunc res visu mirabilis accidisse fertur; nam quum jam manum consereret Valerius, repentè in galeâ ejus corvus insedit in hostem versus. Ales non solùm captam semel sedem tenuit, sed quotiescumque certamen initum est, levans se alis, os oculosque Galli rostro et unguibus appetiit. Hostem territum talis prodigii visu, oculisque simul ac mente turbatum, Valerius obtruncat. Corvus e conspectu elatus orientem petit. Inde Valerius *Corvinus* dictus est. A. U. 406. A. C. 346.

8. Valerius Corvinus, annos tres et viginti natus, consul creatus, Samnites bis prœlio fudit. Non aliàs dux militi carior fuit, quia nullus militi familiarior. Omnia inter infimos militum munia haud gravatè obibat. In ludo etiam militari, quum velocitatis viriumque certamina inter se æquales ineunt, Valerius ipse cum eis certabat, nec quemquam aspernabatur parem, qui se offerret. Semper comis et eodem vultu, seu vinceret, seu vinceretur. Quum postea in exercitu orta esset gravis seditio, parsque militum a ceteris defecisset, et ducem sibi fecisset, adversùs eos Valerius dictator missus est· qui ubi in conspectum venit, benignè milites allocutus, extemplo omnium iras permulsit, seditionemque compressit: adeò hominum animos conciliant comitas affabilitasque sermonis!

LUCIUS PAPIRIUS CURSOR.

9. Lucius Papirius, quum dictatorem se adversis ominibus contra Samnites profectum esse sensisset, A. U. 430. A. C. 322.

ad auspicia repetenda Romam regressus est, ac prius Quinto Fabio, magistro equitum, edixit, ut sese loco teneret, neu, absente se, manum cum hoste consereret. Fabius, post dictatoris profectionem, opportunitate ductus, acie cum Samnitibus conflixit. Neque meliùs res geri potuisset, si adfuisset dictator. Non miles duci, non dux militi defuit. Viginti millia hostium eo die cæsa traduntur. Haud multo pòst dictator advenit, plenus minarum iræque. Statim, advocatâ concione, spoliari magistrum equitum, virgasque ac secures expediri jussit. Tum Fabius militum fidem implorare cœpit. Clamor in totâ concione est ortus; alibi preces, alibi minæ audiebantur. Itaque res in posterum diem est dilata.

10. Magister equitum noctu clàm ex castris Romam profugit: quem dictator ipse secutus est. Vocato senatu iterata contentio est; prehendi Fabium Papirius jussit. Tum Fabii pater ad populum provocavit. Populus Romanus, ad preces et obtestationem versus, oravit dictatorem, ut veniam adolescentiæ Fabii daret. Ipse adolescens ejusque pater procumbere ad genua dictatoris cœpérunt, iramque deprecari. Tot precibus cessit Papirius. Is fuit vir non animi solùm vigore, sed etiam corporis viribus excellens. Præcipua pedum pernicitas inerat, quæ cognomen etiam dedit. Idem comis et jocorum studiosus. Quâdam die inambulans ante tabernaculum, prætorem Prænestinum, qui per timorem segniùs suos in prœlium duxerat, vocari jussit, et postquam eum graviter increpuit: "Lictor, expedi," inquit, "secures;" et quum prætorem vidisset metu mortis attonitum: "Agedum, lictor," inquit, "exscinde radicem hanc incommodam ambulantibus." Deinde prætorem, multâ dictâ, dimisit.

SPURIUS POSTUMIUS.

A. U. 433.
A. C. 319.

11. Spurius Postumius consul, quum bellum adversùs Samnites gereret, a Pontio Thelesino, duce hostium, in insidias inductus est: is namque

simulatos transfugas misit, qui Romanos monerent Luceriam, Apuliæ urbem, a Samnitibus obsideri. Non erat dubium, quin Romani Lucerinis, bonis ac fidelibus sociis, opem ferrent. Luceriam duæ viæ ducebant, altera longior et tutior, altera brevior et periculosior. Festinatio breviorem elegit. Itaque quum in insidias venissent, qui locus *Furculæ Caudinæ* vocabatur, et fraus hostilis apparuisset, retro viam, quâ venerant, repetunt; at eam hostium præsidio clausam inveniunt: sistunt igitur gradum, et omni spe evadendi ademptâ, intuentes alii alios diù immobiles silent; deinde erumpunt in querelas adversùs duces, quorum temeritate in eum locum erant adducti. Ita noctem tum cibi tum quietis immemores traduxerunt.

12. Nec Samnites ipsi quid sibi faciendum in re tam lætâ sciebant. Pontius accitum patrem Herennium rogavit, 'quid fieri placeret.' Is, ubi audivit inter duos saltus clausum esse exercitum Romanum, dixit, 'aut omnes esse occidendos, ut vires frangerentur, aut omnes dimittendos esse incolumes, ut beneficio obligarentur.' Neutra sententia accepta fuit: interea Romani necessitate victi legatos mittunt, qui pacem petant. Pax concessa est eâ lege, ut omnes sub jugum traducerentur. Itaque paludamenta consulibus detracta, ipsique primi sub jugum missi, deinde singulæ legiones: circumstabant armati hostes exprobrantes illudentesque. Romanis e saltu egressis lux ipsâ morte tristior fuit: pudor fugere colloquia et cœtus hominum cogebat. Serò Romam ingressi sunt, et se in suis quisque ædibus abdiderunt.

13. Deliberante senatu de pace Caudinâ, Postumius sententiam dicere jussus: "Turpi sponsione," inquit, "quâ me obstrinxi, non tenetur populus Romanus, quando ejus injussu facta est; nec quidquam ex eâ præter corpus meum debetur Samnitibus. Iis dedite me nudum vinctumque: in me unum sæviant; exsolvam religione populum." Senatus, hanc animi magnitudinem admiratus, Postumium laudavit, ejusque sententiam secutus est. Traditus est igitur

Postumius fecialibus, qui eum ad Samnites ducerent. Vestis ei detracta, manus post tergum vinctæ sunt; quumque apparitor verecundiâ majestatis Postumium laxè vinciret· "Quin tu," inquit ipse Postumius, "adducis lorum, ut justa fiat deditio?" Tum ubi in cœtum Samnitium venit, factâ deditione, Postumius fecialis femur genu, quantâ potuit vi, percussit, et clarâ voce ait, 'se Samnitem civem esse, illum legatum: fecialem a se contra jus gentium violatum; eo justius bellum adversùs Samnites fore.' Accepta non fuit a Samnitibus ista deditio, Postumiusque in castra Romana inviolatus rédiit.

PUBLIUS VALERIUS LÆVINUS.

A. U. 472.
A. C. 280.

14. Tarentinis, quòd Romanorum legatis injuriam fecissent, bellum indictum est. Quibus auxilio venit Pyrrhus, rex Epirotarum, qui genus ab Achille ducebat. Contra Pyrrhum missus est consul Lævinus, qui, quum exploratores regis cepisset, jussit eos per castra Romana circumduci, tumque incolumes dimitti, ut ea, quæ vidissent, Pyrrho renuntiarent. Mox commissâ pugnâ, quum jam hostes pedem referrent, rex elephantos in Romanorum agmen agi jussit; tuncque mutata est prœlii fortuna. Romanos vastorum corporum moles, terribilisque superastantium armatorum species turbavit. Equi etiam, ad conspectum et odorem belluarum exterriti, sessores aut excutiebant, aut secum in fugam abripiebant. Nox prœlio finem fecit.

15. Pyrrhus captivos Romanos summo honore habuit; occisos sepelivit, quos quum adverso vulnere et truci vultu etiam mortuos jacere cerneret, manus ad cœlum tulisse dicitur cum hac vòce: "Ego talibus viris brevi orbem terrarum subegissem." Deinde ad urbem Romam magnis itineribus contendit: omnia igne et ferro vastavit; ad vicesimum ab urbe lapidem castra posuit. Pyrrho obviàm venit Lævinus cum novo exercitu; quo viso, rex ait, 'sibi eandem adversùs Romanos esse fortunam, quam Herculi adversùs

Hydram,' cui tot capita renascebantur, quot præcisa fuerant: deinde in Campaniam se recepit; missos a senatu de redimendis captivis legatos honorificè excepit; captivos sine pretio reddidit, ut Romani, cognitâ jam ejus virtute, cognoscerent etiam liberalitatem.

16. Erat Pyrrho, utpote magno et forti viro, mitis ac placabilis animus; solet enim magni animi comes esse clementia. Ejus humanitatem experti sunt Tarentini: ii scilicet, quum serò intellexissent se pro socio dominum accepisse, sortem suam liberis vocibus querebantur, et de Pyrrho multa temere effutiebant, maximè ubi vino incaluerant. Itaque arcessiti ad regem sunt nonnulli, qui de eo in convivio protervè locuti fuerant; sed periculum simplex confessio culpæ discussit. Nam quum rex percontatus fuisset, an ea, quæ ad aures suas pervenerant, dixissent: "Et hæc diximus," inquiunt, "rex; et nisì vinum defecisset, longè plura et graviora dicturi fuimus." Pyrrhus, qui malebat vini, quàm hominum eam culpam videri, subridens eos dimisit.

17. Pyrrhus igitur, quum putaret sibi gloriosum fore, pacem et fœdus cum Romanis post victoriam facere, Romam misit legatum Cineam, qui pacem æquis conditionibus proponeret. Erat is regi familiaris, magnâque apud eum gratiâ val[illegible] Dicere solebat Pyrrhus se plures urbes Cineæ eloq[illegible]n armorum vi expugnâsse. Cineas tamen regi[illegible]tem non adulabatur: nam quum in sermone P[illegible] sua consilia aperiret, dixissetque 'se velle Italiam ditioni [illegible] sub[illegible]cere,' respondit Cineas: "Superatis Romanis, quid [illegible]gere destinas, O rex?" "Italiæ vicina est Sicilia," in[illegible]t Pyrrhus, "nec difficile erit eam armis occupare." [illegible]unc Cineas: "Occupatâ Siciliâ, quid postea acturus [illegible]?" R[illegible], qui nondum Cineæ mentem perspiciebat: "In Africa[illegible]," inquit, "trajicere mihi animus est." Pergit Cineas: "Quid deinde, O rex?" "Tum denique, mi Cinea," ait Pyrrhus, "nos quieti dabimus, dulcique otio fruemur." "Quin tu," respondit Cineas, "isto otio jam nunc frueris?"

18. Romam itaque venit Cineas, et domos principum cum ingentibus donis circumibat. Nusquam verò receptus est. Non a viris solùm, sed et a mulieribus, spreta ejus munera. Introductus deinde in curiam, quum regis virtutem, propensumque in Romanos animum verbis extolleret, et de conditionum æquitate dissereret, sententia senatûs ad pacem et fœdus faciendum inclinabat; tum Appius Claudius senex et cæcus in curiam lecticâ deferri se jussit, ibique gravissimâ oratione pacem dissuasit: itaque responsum Pyrrho a senatu est, 'eum, donec Italiâ excessisset, pacem cum Romanis habere non posse.' Senatus quòque vetuit captivos omnes, quos Pyrrhus reddiderat, ad veterem statum redire priusquam bina hostium spolia retulissent. Quare legatus ad regem reversus est: a quo quum Pyrrhus quæreret, 'qualem Romam comperisset,' respondit; 'urbem sibi templum, senatum verò consessum regum esse visum.'

CAIUS FABRICIUS LUSCINUS.

19. Caius Fabricius unus fuit ex legatis, qui ad Pyrrhum de captivis redimendis venerant. Cujus postquam audivit Pyrrhus magnum esse apud Romanos nomen, ut viri boni et bello egregii, sed admodum pauperis, eum præ ceteris benignè habuit, eique munera atque aurum obtulit. Omnia Fabricius repudiavit. Postero die, quum illum Pyrrhus vellet exterrere conspectu subito elephantis, imperavit suis ut bellua post aulæum admoveretur Fabricio secum colloquenti. Quod ubi factum est, signo dato, remotoque aulæo, repentè bellua stridorem horrendum emisit, et proboscidem super Fabricii caput suspendit. At ille placidus subrisit, Pyrrhoque dixit: "Non me hodie magis tua commovet bellua, quàm herì tuum aurum pellexit."

20. Fabricii virtutem admiratus Pyrrhus, illum secretò invitavit, ut patriam desereret, secumque vellet vivere, quartâ etiam regni sui parte oblatâ; cui Fabricius respondit: "Si me virum bonum judicas, cur me vis corrumpere? Sin verò

malum, cur me ambis?" Anno interjecto, omni spe pacis inter Pyrrhum et Romanos conciliandæ ablatâ, Fabricius, consul factus, contra eum missus est. Quumque vicina castra ipse et rex haberent, medicus regis nocte ad Fabricium venit, eique pollicitus est, si præmium sibi proposuisset, se Pyrrhum veneno necaturum. Hunc Fabricius vinctum reduci jussit ad dominum, et Pyrrho dici, quæ contra caput ejus medicus spopondisset. Tunc rex admiratus eum dixisse fertur: "Ille est Fabricius, qui difficiliùs ab honestate, quàm sol a suo cursu, posset averti."

21. Quum Fabricius apud Pyrrhum legatus esset, Cineam audivit narrantem esse quendam Athenis, qui se sapientem profiteretur, eundemque dicere omnia, quæ faceremus, ad voluptatem esse referenda. Tunc Fabricium exclamâsse ferunt: "Utinam id hostibus nostris persuadeatur, quò faciliùs vinci possint, quum se voluptatibus dederint!" Nihil magìs ab ejus vitâ alienum, quàm voluptas et luxus. Tota ejus supellex argentea salino uno constabat, et patellâ ad usum sacrorum, quæ tamen ipsa corneo pediculo sustinebatur. Cœnabat ad focum radices et herbas, quas in agro repurgando vulserat, quum legati a Samnitibus ad eum venerunt, magnamque ei pecuniam obtulerunt; quibus respondit: "Quamdiu cupiditatibus imperare potero, nihil mihi istâ pecuniâ opus erit: hanc ad illos reportate, qui eâ indigent."

22. Caius Fabricius cum Rufino, viro nobili, simultatem gerebat ob morum dissimilitudinem, quum ille pecuniæ contemptor esset, hic verò avarus et furax existimaretur. Quia tamen Rufinus egregiè fortis ac bonus imperator erat, magnumque et grave bellum imminere videbatur, Fabricius auctor fuit, ut Rufinus consul crearetur: quumque is deinde Fabricio gratias ageret, quòd se homo inimicus consulem fecisset: "Nihil est," inquit Fabricius, "quòd mihi gratias agas, si malui compilari, quàm venire." Eundem postea Fabricius, censor factus, senatu movit, quòd argenti facti decem pondo haberet. Fabricius omnem vitam in gloriosâ paupertate exegit, adeòque inops decessit, ut, unde dos filia-

rum expediretur, non reliquerit. Senatus patris sibi partes desumpsit, et, datis ex communi ærario dotibus, eas collocavit.

MANIUS CURIUS DENTATUS.

23. Manius Curius, contra Samnites profectus, eos ingentibus prœliis vicit. Romam regressus in concione ait: "Tantum agri cepi, ut solitudo futura fuerit, nisì tantum hominum cepissem: tantum porrò hominum cepi, ut fame perituri fuerint, nisì tantum agri cepissem." Ex tam opulentâ victoriâ adeò ditari noluit, ut, quum a malevolis interversæ pecuniæ argueretur, gutto ligneo, quo uti ad sacrificia consueverat, in medium prolato, juraverit, se nihil ampliùs de prædâ hostili in domum suam intulisse. Legatis Samnitium aurum offerentibus, quum ipse rapas in foco torreret, "Malo," inquit, "hæc in fictilibus meis esse, et aurum habentibus imperare." Agri captivi septena jugera populo viritim divisit: quumque ei senatus jugera quinquaginta assignaret, plus accipere noluit, quàm singulis fuerat datum, dixitque 'malum esse civem, cui non idem, quod aliis, satis esse posset.'

24. Postea Curius, consul creatus, adversùs Pyrrhum missus est: quumque eâ de causâ delectum haberet, et juniores tædio belli nomina non darent, conjectis in sortem omnibus tribubus, primum nomen urnâ extractum citari jussit. Quum adolescens non responderet, bona ejus hastæ subjecit. Tunc ille ad tribunos plebis cucurrit, de injuriâ sibi factâ graviter querens, eorumque opem implorans. At Curius et bona ejus et ipsum quòque vendidit, dixitque 'non esse reipublicæ opus eo cive, qui parere nesciret:' neque tribuni plebis adolescenti auxilio fuerunt; posteaque res in consuetudinem abiit, ut, delectu ritè acto, qui militiam detrectaret, in servitutem venderetur. Hoc terrore ceteri adacti nomina promptiùs dederunt.

25. His copiis Curius Pyrrhi exercitum cecidit, deque eo rege triumphavit. Insignem triumphum fecerunt quatuor

elephanti cum turribus suis, tum primùm Romæ visi. Victus rex in Epirum reversus est; sed relicto in urbe Tarentinâ præsidio, fidem sui reditûs fecerat. Itaque quum bellum renovaturus putaretur, Manium Curium iterum consulem fieri placuit; sed inopinata mors regis Romanos metu liberavit. Pyrrhus enim, dum Argos oppugnat, urbem jam ingressus, a juvene quodam Argivo lanceâ leviter vulneratus est: mater adolescentis, anus paupercula, cum aliis mulieribus e tecto domûs prœlium spectabat; quæ, quum vidisset Pyrrhum in auctorem vulneris sui magno impetu ferri, periculo filii sui commota, protinus tegulam corripuit, et utrâque manu libratam in caput regis dejecit.

BOOK IV.

FIRST PUNIC WAR.

APPIUS CLAUDIUS CAUDEX

A. U. 488.
A. C. 264.

1. Appio Claudio consule, cœptum est primum adversùs Pœnos bellum. Quum Messanam, Siciliæ urbem, Carthaginienses et Hiero, rex Syracusanus, obsiderent, Appius Claudius ad Messanam liberandam missus est. Consul primò ad explorandos hostes nave piscatoriâ trajecit fretum inter Italiam et Siciliam interjectum. Ad quem venerunt nuntii ab Hannone, Pœnorum duce, hortantes ad pacem conservandam. Quum verò consul nullas conditiones admitteret, nisì Pœni ab oppugnatione desisterent, iratus Hanno exclamavit, 'se non esse passurum Romanos vel manus in mari Siculo abluere.' Non tamen potuit prohibere, quin Claudius in Siciliam legionem traduceret, et Pœnos Messanâ expelleret. Deinde Hiero apud Syracusas victus est. Qui, eo periculo territus, Romanorum amicitiam petiit, et in eorum societate postea constanter permansit.

CAIUS DUILIUS.

A. U. 492.
A. C 260.

2. Caius Duilius Pœnos navali prœlio primus devicit. Is, quum videret naves Romanas a Punicis velocitate superari, manus ferreas, quas corvos vocavêre, instituit. Ea machina Romanis magno usui

fuit: nam, injectis illis corvis, hostilem navem apprehendebant, deinde superjecto ponte in eam insiliebant, et gladio, velut in pugnâ terrestri, dimicabant; unde Romanis, qui robore præstabant, facilis victoria fuit. Inter pugnandum triginta hostium naves captæ sùnt, tredecim mersæ. Duilius victor Romam reversus est, et primus navalem triumphum egit. Nulla victoria Romanis gratior fuit, quòd invicti terrâ, jam etiam mari plurimùm possent. Itaque Duilio concessum est, ut per omnem vitam prælucente funali et præcinente tibicine a cœnâ publicè rediret.

3. Hannibal dux classis Punicæ e navi, quæ jam capiebatur, in scapham saltu se demisit, et Romanorum manus effugit. Veritus autem ne in patriâ classis amissæ pœnas daret, civium offensam astutiâ avertit: nam ex illâ infelici pugnâ, priusquam cladis nuntius domum perveniret, quendam ex amicis Carthaginem misit; qui curiam ingressus: "Vos," inquit, "consulit Hannibal, quum dux Romanorum, magnis copiis maritimis instructus, advenerit, an cum eo confligere debeat?" Acclamavit universus senatus: "Non est dubium, quin confligendum sit." Tum ille, "Fecit," inquit, "et victus est." Ita non potuerunt factum damnare, quod ipsi fieri debuisse judicaverant. Sic Hannibal victus crucis supplicium effugit: nam eo pœnæ genere dux, re malè gestâ, apud Pœnos afficiebatur.

AULUS ATILIUS CALATINUS

4. Atilius Calatinus, consul, paucis navibus magnam Pœnorum classem superavit: sed postea, quum temere exercitum in vallem iniquam duxisset, ab hostibus circumventus est. Romanos eximia virtus Calpurnii, tribuni militum, servavit. Is enim ad consulem accessit, eique: "Censeo," inquit, "jubeas milites quadringentos ire ad hanc rupem, inter medios hostes editam atque asperam, eamque occupare. Futurum enim profectò est, ut hostes properent ad occursandum nostris militibus, atque ita

A. U. 494.
A. C. 258.

circa eam rupem atrox pugna fiat: at tu interea tempus habebis exercitûs ex loco infesto educendi. Alia nisì hæc salutis via nulla est." Respondit consul: "Fidum quidem et providum hoc consilium videtur; sed quisnam erit, qui ducat quadringentos illos milites ad eum locum?" "Si alium," inquit Calpurnius, "neminem reperis, me ad hoc consilium perficiendum uti potes. Ego hanc tibi et reipublicæ animam do."

5. Consul tribuno gratias egit, et quadringentos milites dedit. Quos Calpurnius admonens quem in locum deduceret, et quo consilio: "Moriamur," inquit, "commilitones, et morte nostrâ eripiamus ex obsidione circumventas legiones." Omnes nullâ spe evadendi, sed amore laudis accensi, proficiscuntur. Mirati sunt primò hostes eam militum manum ad se venire. Deinde ubi cognitum est eos ad illam rupem obtinendam iter intendere, adversùs illos arma verterunt. Romani repugnant: fit prœlium diù anceps. Tandem superat multitudo: quadringenti omnes, perfossi gladiis aut missilibus operti, cadunt. Consul interim, dum ea pugna fit, se in loca edita et tuta subducit.

6. Virtuti par fuit Calpurnii fortuna: nam ita evenit ut, quum multis locis saucius factus esset, nullum tamen in capite vulnus acciperet. Inter mortuos multis confossus vulneribus, sed adhuc spirans inventus est: convaluit, sæpeque postea operam reipublicæ strenuam navavit. Ei merces egregii facinoris data est, corona graminea: quâ nulla nobilior corona fuit in præmium virtutis bellicæ apud populum terrarum principem, et quæ ab universo exercitu servato decerni solebat.

MARCUS ATILIUS REGULUS.

A. U. 502.
A. C. 250.

7. Marcus Regulus Pœnos magnâ clade affecit. Tunc ad eum Hanno Carthaginiensis venit quasi de pace acturus, sed revera ut tempus traheret, donec novæ copiæ ex Africâ advenirent. Is ubi ad consu-

lem accessit, exortus est clamor, auditaque vox: 'Idem huic faciendum esse, quod paucis antè annis Cornelio Romano a Pœnis factum fuerat.' Cornelius porrò per fraudem veluti in colloquium evocatus a Pœnis comprehensus fuerat, et in vincula conjectus. Jam Hanno timere incipiebat, sed periculum callido dicto avertit. "Hoc vos," inquit, "si feceritis, nihilo eritis Afris meliores." Consul tacere jussit eos, qui par pari referri volebant, et conveniens gravitati Romanæ responsum dedit: "Isto te metu, Hanno, fides Romana liberat." De pace non convenit, quia nec Pœnus seriò agebat, et consul victoriam quàm pacem malebat.

8. Regulus deinde in Africam primus Romanorum ducum trajecit. Clypeam urbem et trecenta castella expugnavit: neque cum hominibus tantùm, sed etiam cum monstris dimicavit. Nam quum apud flumen Bagradam castra haberet, anguis miræ magnitudinis exercitum Romanum vexabat: multos milites ingenti ore corripuit; plures caudæ verbere elisit; nonnullos ipso pestilentis halitûs afflatu exanimavit. Neque is telorum ictu perforari poterat; quippe qui durissimâ squamarum loricâ omnia tela facilè repelleret. Confugiendum fuit ad machinas, et, advectis balistis, tanquam arx quædam munita, dejiciendus hostis fuit. Tandem saxorum pondere oppressus jacuit; sed cruore suo flumen et vicinam regionem infecit, Romanosque castra movere coëgit. Corium belluæ centum et viginti pedes longum, Romam misit Regulus.

9. Regulo, ob res bene gestas imperium in annum proximum prorogatum est. Quod ubi cognovit Regulus, scripsit senatui 'villicum suum in agello, quem septem jugerum habebat, mortuum esse, et servum, occasionem nactum, aufugisse, ablato instrumento rustico, ideoque petere se, ut sibi successor in Africam mitteretur, ne, deserto agro, non esset unde uxor et liberi alerentur.' Senatus acceptis litteris, res, quas Regulus amiserat, publicâ pecuniâ redimi jussit: agellum colendum locavit, et alimenta conjugi ac liberis præbuit. Regulus deinde crebris prœliis Carthaginiensium opes

contudit, eosque pacem petere coëgit, quam quum Regulus nollet nisì durissimis conditionibus dare, illi a Lacedæmoniis auxilium petierunt.

10. Lacedæmonii Xanthippum, virum belli peritissimum, Carthaginiensibus miserunt, a quo Regulus victus est ultimâ pernicie: duo tantùm millia hominum ex omni Romano exercitu remanserunt: Regulus ipse captus, et in carcerem conjectus est. Deinde Romam de permutandis captivis dato jurejurando missus est, ut, si non impetrâsset, rediret ipse Carthaginem: qui quum Romam venisset, inductus in senatum mandata exposuit, et primùm, ne sententiam diçeret, recusavit, causatus 'se, quoniam in hostium potestatem venisset, jam non esse senatorem.' Jussus tamen sententiam aperire, negavit 'esse utile captivos Pœnos reddi, quia adolescentes essent et boni duces, ipse verò jam confectus senectute:' cujus quum valuisset auctoritas, captivi retenti sunt.

11. Regulus deinde quum retineretur a propinquis et amicis, tamen Carthaginem rediit: neque verò tunc ignorabat se ad crudelissimum hostem et ad exquisita supplicia proficisci, sed jusjurandum conservandum putavit. Reversum Carthaginienses omni cruciatu necaverunt: palpebris enim resectis aliquandiu in loco tenebricoso tenuerunt; deinde, quum sol esset ardentissimus, repente eductum intueri cœlum coëgerunt; postremò in arcam ligneam incluserunt, in quâ undique clavi præacuti eminebant. Ita dum fessum corpus, quòcunque inclinaret, stimulis ferreis confoditur, vigiliis et dolore continuo exstinctus est. Hic fuit Atilii Reguli exitus, ipsâ quòque vitâ, licèt per maximam gloriam diù actâ, clarior et illustrior.

APPIUS CLAUDIUS PULCHER.

A. U. 503.
A. C. 249.

12. Appius Claudius vir stultæ temeritatis, consul adversùs Pœnos profectus est. Priorum ducum consilia palàm reprehendebat, 'seque, quo die hostem vidisset, bellum perfecturum esse' jactitabat

Antequam navale prœlium committeret, auspicia habuit: quumque pullarius ei nuntiâsset 'pullos non exire e caveâ neque vesci,' irridens jussit 'eos in aquam mergi, ut saltem biberent, quoniam esse nollent.' Quo facto militum animos vana religio incessit: commisso deinde prœlio magna clades a Romanis accepta est; quorum octo millia cæsa sunt, viginti millia capta. Quare Claudius a populo condemnatus est: ea res calamitati fuit etiam Claudiæ, consulis sorori; nam quum illa a ludis publicis rediens a turbâ premeretur, dixit: "Utinam frater meus viveret, classemque iterum duceret," significans optare se, ut nimis magna civium frequentia minueretur. Ob istam vocem impiam Claudia quòque damnata est.

CAIUS LUTATIUS CATULUS.

13. Caius Lutatius consul finem primo bello Punico imposuit. Ei in Siciliam advenienti nuntiatum est, maximam classem Pœnorum ex Africâ venire: erant autem quadringentæ naves onustæ commeatu, quem ad exercitum portabant, cui in Siciliâ præerat Hamilcar Carthaginiensis. Dux classis, Hanno, nobilis Pœnus, cui animus erat naves onere levare, easque deinde acceptis ab Hamilcare delectis viris complere. At Lutatius optimum ratus prævertere Hannonis adventum, et cum classe gravi suisque oneribus impeditâ confligere, adversùs eum ad Ægates insulas cursum intendit; nec longa fuit victoriæ mora; nam omnes Carthaginiensium naves brevi aut captæ aut depressæ sunt. Ingens fuit præda: Pœni victi pacem postulârunt, quæ eis hac conditione concessa est, ut omnibus insulis, quæ sunt inter Italiam et Africam, decederent, et certum populo Romano vectigal per viginti annos penderent.

A. U. 510.
A. C. 242.

BOOK V.

SECOND PUNIC WAR.

QUINTUS FABIUS MAXIMUS CUNCTATOR.

A. U. 534.
A. C. 218.

1. Hannibal, Hamilcaris filius, novem annos natus a patre aris admotus, odium in Romanos perenne juravit. Quæ res maximè videtur concitâsse secundum bellum Punicum. Nam Hamilcare mortuo, Hannibal causam belli quærens, Saguntum, urbem Romanis fœderatam, evertit. Quapropter Româ missi sunt Carthaginem legati, qui populi Romani querimonias deferrent, et Hannibalem, mali auctorem, sibi dedi postularent. Tergiversantibus Pœnis, Quintus Fabius legationis princeps, sinu ex togâ facto: "Hìc ego," inquit, "porto bellum pacemque; utrum placet, sumite." Pœnis "bellum" succlamantibus, Fabius, excussâ togâ, 'bellum dare se' dixit. Pœni 'accipere se' responderunt, 'et, quo acciperent animo, eodem se gesturos.'

2. Hannibal, superatis Pyrenæi et Alpium jugis, in Italiam venit. Publium Scipionem apud Ticinum amnem, Sempronium apud Trebiam, Flaminium apud Trasimenum, profligavit. Adversùs hostem toties victorem missus Quintus Fabius dictator, Hannibalis impetum morâ fregit; namque pristinis edoctus cladibus belli rationem mutavit. Per loca alta exercitum ducebat, neque ullo loco fortunæ se com-

mittebat; castris, nisi quantùm necessitas cogeret, tenebatur miles. Dux neque occasioni rei bene gerendæ deerat, siqua ab hoste daretur, neque ullam ipse hosti dabat. Frumentatum exeunti Hannibali opportunus aderat, agmen carpens, palantes excipiens. Ita e levibus prœliis superior discessit, militemque cœpit minùs jam aut virtutis suæ, aut fortunæ pœnitere.

3. His artibus Hannibalem Fabius in agro Falerno incluserat; sed ille callidus sine ullo exercitûs detrimento se expedivit. Nempe arida sarmenta boum cornibus alligavit, eaque principio noctis incendit: metus flammæ relucentis ex capite boves, velut stimulatos furore, agebat. Hi ergo accensis cornibus per montes, per silvas huc illuc discurrebant. Romani, qui ad speculandum concurrerant, miraculo attoniti constiterunt: ipse Fabius insidias esse ratus, militem extra vallum egredi vetuit. Interea Hannibal ex angustiis evasit. Dein Hannibal, ut Fabio apud suos crearet invidiam, agrum ejus, omnibus circà vastatis, intactum reliquit; at Fabius omnem a se suspicionem propulsavit: nam eundem agrum vendidit, ejusque pretio captivos Romanos redemit.

4. Haud grata tamen erat Romanis Fabii cunctatio; eumque pro cauto timidum, pro considerato segnem, vocitabant. Augebat invidiam Minucius, magister equitum, dictatorem criminando: illum in ducendo bello tempus terere, quò diutius in magistratu esset, solusque et Romæ et in exercitu imperium haberet. His sermonibus accensa plebs dictatori magistrum equitum imperio æquavit. Quam injuriam æquo animo tulit Fabius, exercitumque suum cum Minucio divisit. Quum postea Minucius temere prœlium commisisset, ei periclitanti auxilio venit Fabius. Cujus subito adventu compressus Hannibal receptui cecinit, palàm confessus a se Minucium, a Fabio se victum esse. Eum quòque ex acie redeuntem dixisse ferunt: "Nubes ista, quæ sedere in jugis montium solebat, tandem cum procellâ

imbrem dedit." Minucius periculo liberatus Fabium, cui salutem debebat, patrem appellavit, eique deinceps parere non abnuit.

5. Postea Hannibal Tarento per proditionem potitus est In eam rem tredecim fere juvenes nobiles Tarentini conspiraverant. Hi nocte, per speciem venandi, urbe egressi, ad Hannibalem, qui haud procul castra habebat, venerunt. Eos laudavit Hannibal, monuitque, ut redeuntes pascentia Carthaginiensium pecora ad urbem agerent, et prædam, veluti ex hoste factam, præfecto et custodibus portarum donarent. Id iterum sæpiusque ab iis factum, eòque consuetudinis adducta res est, ut, quocunque noctis tempore dedissent signum, porta urbis aperiretur. Tunc Hannibal eos nocte mediâ cum decem millibus hominum delectis secutus est. Ubi portæ appropinquârant, nota juvenum vox vigilem excitavit. Duo primi inferebant aprum vasti corporis. Vigil incautus, dum belluæ magnitudinem miratur, venabulo occisus est. Ingressi Pœni ceteros vigiles sopitos obtruncant. Tum Hannibal cum suo agmine ingreditur. Romani passim trucidantur. Livius Salinator Romanorum præfectus, cum iis, qui cædi superfuerant, in arcem confugit.

6. Profectus igitur Fabius ad recipiendum Tarentum, urbem obsidione cinxit. Romanos plurimùm adjuvit res levis momenti. Præfectus præsidii Tarentini deperibat amore mulierculæ, cujus frater in exercitu Fabii erat. Miles, jubente Fabio, pro perfugâ Tarentum transiit, ac per sororem præfecto conciliatus, eum ad tradendam urbem perpulit. Fabius vigiliâ primâ accessit ad eam partem muri, quam præfectus custodiebat. Eo adjuvante, Romani muros inscenderunt. Inde, proximâ portâ refractâ, Fabius cum exercitu intravit. Hannibal, auditâ Tarenti oppugnatione, ad opem ferendam festinavit: quumque ei esset nuntiatum urbem captam esse: "Et Romani," inquit, "suum Hannibalem habent: eâdem, quâ ceperamus, arte Tarentum amisimus." Quum postea Livius Salinator coram Fabio gloriaretur, quòd

arcem Tarentinam retinuisset, diceretque 'eum suâ operâ Tarentum recepisse;' "Certè," respondit Fabius, "Tarentum nunquam recepissem, nisì tu perdidisses."

7. Quintus Fabius jam senex filio suo consuli legatus fuit; quumque in ejus castra veniret, filius obviàm patri progressus est; duodecim lictores pro more anteibant. Equo vehebatur senex, nec appropinquante consule descendit. Jam ex lictoribus undecim verecundiâ paternæ majestatis taciti præterierant. Quod quum consul animadvertisset, proximum lictorem jussit inclamare Fabio patri, ut ex equo descenderet. Pater tum desiliens: "Non ego, fili," inquit, "tuum imperium contempsi, sed experiri volui, an scires consulem agere." Ad summam senectutem vixit Fabius Maximus, dignus tanto cognomine. Cautior quàm promptior habitus est, sed insita ejus ingenio prudentia bello, quod tum gerebatur, aptissima erat. Nemini dubium est, quin rem Romanam cunctando restituerit.

L. ÆMILIUS PAULUS AND C. TERENTIUS VARRO.

8. Hannibal in Apuliam pervenerat. Adversùs eum Româ profecti sunt duo consules, Æmilius Paulus et Terentius Varro. Paulo solers Fabii cunctatio magìs placebat. Varro autem ferox et temerarius acriora sequebatur consilia. Ambo apud vicum, qui *Cannæ* appellabatur, castra posuerunt. Ibi insitam Varroni temeritatem fortuna aliquo levium prœliorum successu aluerat: itaque invito collegâ aciem instruxit, et signum pugnæ dedit. Victus cæsusque est Romanus exercitus. Nusquam graviori vulnere afflicta est respublica. Æmilius Paulus telis obrutus cecidit: quem quum mediâ in pugnâ oppletum cruore conspexisset quidam tribunus militum: "Cape," inquit, "hunc equum, et fuge, Æmili." "Quin tu potiùs," respondit Paulus, "abi, nuntia patribus, ut urbem muniant, ac, priusquam hostis victor adveniat, præsidiis firment: tu me

A. U. 536.
A. C. 216.

patere in hac militum meorum strage exspirare." Alter consul cum paucis equitibus fugit.

9. Hannibali victori quum ceteri gratularentur, suaderentque, ut quietem ipse sumeret, et fessis militibus daret, unus ex ejus præfectis Maharbal, minimè cessandum ratus, Hannibalem hortabatur, ut statim Romam pergeret, die quinto victor in Capitolio epulaturus. Quumque Hannibali illud consilium non probaretur, Maharbal adjecit: "Vincere scis, Hannibal, sed victoriâ uti nescis." Mora hujus diei satìs creditur saluti fuisse urbi et imperio. Postero die, ubi primùm illuxit, ad spolia legenda Pœni insistunt. Jacebant tot Romanorum millia, ut missi fuerint Carthaginem tres modii annulorum, qui ex digitis equitum et senatorum detracti fuerant. Dein Hannibal in Campaniam divertit, cujus deliciis et ipse et exercitûs ardor elanguit.

10. Nunquam tantum pavoris Romæ fuit, quantum ubi acceptæ cladis nuntius advenit. Neque tamen ulla pacis mentio facta est; imò Varroni, calamitatis auctori, obviàm itum est, et gratiæ ab omnibus ordinibus actæ, quòd de republicâ non desperâsset: qui si Carthaginiensium dux fuisset, temeritatis pœnas omni supplicio dedisset. Dum Hannibal Capuæ segniter et otiosè ageret, Romani interim respirare cœperunt. Arma non erant: detracta sunt templis et porticibus vetera hostium spolia. Egebat ærarium: opes suas senatus libens in medium protulit, patrumque exemplum imitati sunt equites. Deerant milites: nomina dederunt quidam adhuc prætextati, id est, juniores annis septemdecim, qui satis virium ad ferenda arma habere videbantur: empti sunt publicè, et armati servi. Id magìs placuit, quàm captivos, licèt minore pretio, redimere.

11. Quum Hannibal redimendi sui copiam captivis Romanis fecisset, decem ex ipsis Romam eâ de re missi sunt nec pignus aliud fidei ab iis postulavit Hannibal, quàm ut jurarent, 'se, si non impetrâssent, in castra redituros.' Eos senatus non censuit redimendos, quum id parvâ pecuniâ fieri

potuisset, ut militibus Romanis insitum esset aut vincere aut mori. Unus ex iis legatis e castris egressus, velut aliquid oblitus paulò pòst reversus fuerat in castra, deinde comites ante noctem assecutus fuerat. Is ergo re non impetratâ domum abiit. Reditu enim in castra se liberatum esse jurejurando interpretabatur. Quod ubi innotuit, jussit senatus illum comprehendi, et vinctum duci ad Hannibalem. Ea res Hannibalis audaciam maximè fregit, quòd senatus populusque Romanus, rebus afflictis, tam excelso esset animo.

MARCUS CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS.

12. Claudius Marcellus prætor Hannibalem vinci posse primus docuit. Quum enim ad Nolam Hannibal accessisset, non sine spe urbis per proditionem recipiendæ, Marcellus, instructâ ante urbis portam acie, cum eo conflixit, et Pœnos fudit. Pulsus Hannibal exercitum ad Casilinum, parvam Campaniæ urbem, duxit. Parvum erat in eâ præsidium, et tamen penuria frumenti efficiebat, ut nimium hominum esse videretur. Hannibal primò cives verbis benignis ad portas aperiendas cœpit allicere: deinde quum in fide Romanâ perstarent, moliri portas et claustra refringere parat. Tum ex urbe, ingenti cum tumultu, erumpunt cohortes duæ intus instructæ, stragemque Pœnorum faciunt. Pudor Hannibalem ab incepto avertit. Itaque relicto circa Casilinum præsidio, ne omissa res videretur, ipse in hiberna Capuam concessit, partemque majorem hiemis exercitum in tectis habuit.

A. U. 536.
A. C. 216.

13. Mitescente jam hieme, Hannibal Casilinum rediit, ubi obsidio continuata oppidanos ad ultimum inopiæ adduxerat. Marcellum, cupientem obsessis ferre auxilium, Vulturnus amnis inflatus aquis tenebat: at Gracchus, qui cum equitatu Romano Casilino assidebat, farre ex agris undique convecto complura dolia implevit, deinde nuntium ad magistratum Casilinum misit, ut exciperet dolia, quæ amnis deferret. Insequenti nocte dolia medio missa amne deflux

erunt. Æqualiter inter omnes frumentum divisum: id postero quòque die ac tertio factum est. Re detectâ, Hannibal, catenâ per medium flumen injectâ, intercepit dolia. Tum nuces a Romanis sparsæ, quæ aquâ defluente Casilinum deferebantur, et cratibus excipiebantur. Eo commeatu sociorum necessitas aliquandiu sublevata est.

14. Postremò ad id ventum est inopiæ, ut Casilinates lora manderent detractasque scutis pelles, quas fervidâ molliebant aquâ, nec muribus aliove animali abstinuerunt. Quidam ex his avarus murem captum maluit ducentis denariis vendere, quam eo ipse vesci, leniendæ famis gratiâ. Utrique venditori nempe et emptori, sors merita obtigit: nam avaro fame consumpto non licuit suâ pecuniâ frui; emptor verò, cibo comparato vixit. Tandem omne herbarum radicumque genus infimis aggeribus muri eruerunt; et, quum hostes locum exarâssent, Casilinates raporum semen injecerunt. Miratus Hannibal exclamavit: "Eòne usque dum ea nascantur, ad Casilinum sessurus sum?" Et qui nullam antea pactionem auribus admiserat, tum demum æquas deditionis conditiones non repudiavit.

15. Postea quum Sicilia a Romanis ad Pœnos defecisset, Marcellus consul creatus Syracusas, urbem Siciliæ nobilissimam, oppugnavit. Diuturna fuit obsidio; nec eam nisì post tres annos cepit Marcellus. Rem confecisset celeriùs, nisì unus homo eâ tempestate Syracusis fuisset. Is erat Archimedes, mirabilis inventor machinarum, quibus omnia Romanorum opera brevi disturbabat. Captis Syracusis, Marcellus eximiâ hominis prudentiâ delectatus, ut capiti illius parceretur, edixit. Archimedes, dum in pulvere quasdam formas describeret attentiùs, patriam suam captam esse non senserat. Miles, prædandi causâ, in domum ejus irrupit, et minantis voce, quisnam esset, eum interrogavit. Archimedes, propter cupiditatem illud investigandi, quod requirebat, non respondit. Quapropter a milite obtruncatus est. Ejus mortem ægre tulit Marcellus, sepulturæque curam habuit.

16. Marcellus, receptâ Siciliâ, quum ad urbem venisset, postulavit, ut sibi triumphanti Romam inire liceret. Id non impetravit; sed tantùm ut ovans ingrederetur. Pridie injussu senatûs in monte Albano triumphavit; inde ovans multam præ se prædam in urbem intulit. Cum simulacro captarum Syracusarum perlata sunt multa urbis ornamenta, nobiliaque signa, quibus abundabant Syracusæ; quæ omnia ad ædem Honoris atque Virtutis contulit; nihil in suis ædibus, nihil in hortis posuit. Insequenti anno iterum adversùs Hannibalem missus est. Tumulus erat inter Punica et Romana castra, quem occupare Marcellus cupiebat; at priùs locum ipse explorare voluit. Eò cum paucis equitibus proficiscitur; sed in insidias delapsus est, et lanceâ transfixus occubuit. Hannibal inventum Marcelli corpus magnificè sepeliri jussit.

CAIUS CLAUDIUS NERO AND MARCUS LIVIUS SALINATOR.

17. Hasdrubal, frater Hannibalis, ex Hispaniâ profectus cum ingentibus copiis in Italiam trajicere parabat. Actum erat de imperio Romano, si jungere se Hannibali potuisset. Itaque Româ profecti sunt duo consules, Claudius Nero et Livius Salinator; hic in Galliam Cisalpinam, ut Hasdrubali ab Alpibus descendenti occurreret; ille verò in Apuliam, ut Hannibali se opponeret. Fuerant Livio cum Nerone veteres inimicitiæ; tamen ubi ei collega datus est, injuriæ, quam gravissimam acceperat, oblitus est, et amicitiam cum eo junxit, ne propter privatam discordiam respublica malè administraretur. Eâ gratiæ reconciliatione lætus senatus digredientes in provincias consules prosecutus est. Ii porrò id in mente habebant, ut uterque in suâ provinciâ hostem contineret, neque conjungi aut conferre in unum vires pateretur. A. U. 545. A. C. 207.

18. Inter hæc Hasdrubal Italiam ingressus, quatuor equites cum litteris ad Hannibalem misit: qui capti ad Neronem sunt perducti. Consul, cognito Hasdrubalis consilio, auden-

dum aliquid improvisum ratus, cum delectis copiis profectus est nocte, et, inscio Hannibale, pene totam Italiam emensus sex dierum spatio ad castra Livii pervenit; amboque collatis signis Hasdrubalem apud Senam vicerunt. Cæsa sunt eo prœlio quinquaginta sex hostium millia. Ipse Hasdrubal, ne tantæ cladi superesset, concitato equo se in cohortem Romanam immisit, ibique pugnans cecidit. Nero eâ nocte, quæ pugnam secuta est, pari celeritate, quâ venerat, in castra sua rediit, antequam Hannibal eum discessisse sentiret. Caput Hasdrubalis, quod servatum cum curâ attulerat, projici ante hostium stationes jussit. Hannibal, viso fratris occisi capite, dixisse fertur: "Agnosco fortunam Carthaginis."

PUBLIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO AFRICANUS.

A. U. 546.
A. C. 206.

19. Publius Cornelius Scipio, nondum annos pueritiæ egressus, patrem singulari virtute servavit: nam quum is, in pugnâ apud Ticinum contra Hannibalem commissâ, graviter vulneratus esset, et in hostium manus jamjam venturus esset, filius, interjecto corpore, Pœnis irruentibus se opposuit, et patrem periculo liberavit. Quæ pietas Scipioni postea, ædilitatem petenti, favorem populi conciliavit; quum obsisterent tribuni plebis negantes rationem ejus esse habendam, quòd nondum ad petendum legitima ætas esset: "Si me," inquit Scipio, "omnes Quirites ædilem facere volunt, satis annorum habeo." Tanto inde favore ad suffragia itum est, ut tribuni incepto destiterint.

20. Post cladem Cannensem, Romani exercitûs reliquiæ Canusium perfugerant: quumque ibi tribuni militum quatuor essent, tamen omniùm consensu ad Publium Scipionem, admodum adolescentem, summa imperii delata est. Tunc Scipioni nuntiatum est nobiles quosdam juvenes de Italiâ deserendâ conspirare. Statim in hospitium Metelli, qui conspirationis erat princeps, se contulit Scipio; quumque concilium ibi juvenum, de quibus allatum erat, invenisset, stricto super capita consultantium gladio: "Jurate," in-

quit, "vos neque rempublicam populi Romani deserturos, neque alium civem Romanum deserere passuros; qui non juraverit, in se hunc gladium strictum esse sciat." Haud secus pavidi, quàm si victorem Hannibalem cernerent, jurant omnes, custodiendosque semetipsos Scipioni tradunt.

21. Quum Romani duas clades in Hispaniâ accepissent, duoque ibi summi imperatores cecidissent, placuit exercitum augeri, eòque proconsulem mitti; nec tamen quem mitterent satìs constabat. Eâ de re indicta sunt comitia. Primò populus exspectabat, ut, qui se tanto dignos imperio crederent, nomina profiterentur; sed nemo audebat illud imperium suscipere. Mœsta itaque civitas erat, et propè consilii inops. Subitò Cornelius Scipio quatuor et viginti ferme annos natus, professus est se petere, et in superiore, unde conspici posset, loco constitit: in quem omnium ora conversa sunt. Deinde ad unum omnes Scipionem in Hispaniâ proconsulem esse jusserunt. At postquam animorum impetus resedit, populum Romanum cœpit facti pœnitere. Ætati Scipionis maximè diffidebant. Quod ubi animadvertit Scipio, advocatâ concione, ita magno elatoque animo disseruit de bello quod gerendum erat, ut homines curâ liberaverit, speque certâ impleverit.

22. Profectus igitur in Hispaniam Scipio Carthaginem Novam, quâ die venit, expugnavit. Eò congestæ erant omnes pene Africæ et Hispaniæ opes, quibus potitus est. Inter captivos ad eum adducta est eximiæ formæ adulta virgo. Postquam comperit eam illustri loco inter Celtiberos natam, principique ejus gentis adolescenti desponsam fuisse, arcessitis parentibus et sponso eam reddidit. Parentes virginis, qui ad eam redimendam satìs magnum auri pondus attulerant, Scipionem orabant, ut id a se donum reciperet. Scipio aurum poni ante pedes jussit, vocatoque ad se virginis sponso: "Super dotem," inquit, "quam accepturus a socero es, hæc tibi a me dotalia dona accedent;" aurumque tollere ac sibi habere jussit. Ille domum reversus, ad

referendam Scipioni gratiam, Celtiberos Romanis conciliavit.

23. Deinde Scipio Hasdrubalem victum ex Hispaniâ expulit. Castris hostium potitus, omnem prædam militibus concessit: captivos Hispanos sine pretio domum dimisit; Afros verò vendi jussit. Erat inter eos puer adultus, regii generis, formâ insigni, quem percunctatus est Scipio, 'quis et cujas esset, et cur id ætatis in castris fuisset?' Respondit puer: "Numida sum; Massivam populares vocant: orbus a patre relictus apud avum maternum, Numidiæ regem, educatus sum: cum avunculo Masinissâ, qui nuper subsidio Carthaginiensibus venit, in Hispaniam trajeci; prohibitus propter ætatem a Masinissâ, nunquam antè prœlium inii. Eo die quo pugnatum est cum Romanis, inscio avunculo, clàm armis equoque sumpto in aciem exii: ibi prolapso equo, captus sum a Romanis." Scipio eum interrogavit, 'velletne ad avunculum reverti?' 'Id verò cupere se' dixit puer, effusis gaudio lacrymis. Tum Scipio eum annulo aureo et equo ornato donavit, datisque, qui tutò deducerent, equitibus dimisit.

24. Quum Publius Cornelius Scipio se erga Hispanos clementer gessisset, circumfusa multitudo eum regem ingenti consensu appellavit; at Scipio, silentio per præconem facto, dixit: "Nomen imperatoris, quo me mei milites appellârunt, mihi maximum est: regium nomen alibi magnum, Romæ intolerabile est. Si id amplissimum judicatis, quod regale est, vobis licet existimare regalem in me esse animum; sed oro vos, ut a regis appellatione abstineatis." Sensêre etiam barbari magnitudinem animi, quâ Scipio id asperrabatur, quod ceteri mortales admirantur et concupiscunt.

25. Scipio, receptâ Hispaniâ, quum jam bellum in ipsam Africam transferre meditaretur, conciliandos priùs regum et gentium animos existimavit. Syphacem, Maurorum regem, primùm tentare statuit. Eum, regem totius Africæ opulentissimum, magno usui sibi fore sperabat. Itaque legatum

cum donis ad eum misit. Syphax amicitiam Romanorum se accipere annuit, sed fidem nec dare nec accipere, nisì cum ipso coràm duce Romano, voluit. Scipio igitur in Africam trajecit. Forte incidit, ut eo ipso tempore Hasdrubal ad eundem portum appelleret, Syphacis amicitiam pariter petiturus. Uterque a rege in hospitium invitatus. Cœnatum simul apud regem est, et eodem lecto Scipio atque Hasdrubal accubuerunt. Tanta autem inerat comitas Scipioni, ut non Syphacem modò sed etiam hostem infensissimum, Hasdrubalem, sibi conciliaverit. Scipio, fœdere icto cum Syphace, in Hispaniam ad exercitum rediit.

26. Masinissa quòque amicitiam cum Scipione jungere jamdudum cupiebat. Quare ad eum tres Numidarum principes misit, ad tempus locumque colloquio statuendum. Duos pro obsidibus retineri a Scipione voluit, remisso tertio, qui Masinissam in locum constitutum adduceret. Scipio et Masinissa cum paucis in colloquium venerunt. Ceperat jam antè Masinissam ex famâ rerum gestarum admiratio viri, sed major præsentis veneratio cepit: erat enim in vultu multa majestas; accedebat promissa cæsaries habitusque corporis non cultus munditiis, sed virilis verè ac militaris, et florens juventâ. Propè attonitus ipso congressu Numida gratias de filio fratris remisso agit: affirmat 'se ex eo tempore eam quæsivisse occasionem, quam tandem oblatam non omiserit; cupere se illi et populo Romano operam navare.' Lætus eum Scipio audivit, atque in societatem recepit.

27. Scipio deinde Romam rediit, et ante annos consul factus est. Ei Sicilia provincia decreta est, permissumque est, ut in Africam inde trajiceret. Qui, quum vellet ex fortissimis peditibus Romanis trecentorum equitum numerum complere, nec posset illos statim armis et equis instruere, id prudenti consilio perfecit. Trecentos juvenes ex omni Siciliâ nobilissimos et ditissimos legit, velut eos ad oppugnandam Carthaginem secum ducturus, eosque jussit quàm celerrimè arma et equos expedire. Edicto imperatoris paruerunt juvenes, sed longinquum et grave bellum reformidabant

Tunc Scipio remisit illis istam expeditionem, si arma et equos militibus Romanis vellent tradere. Læti conditionem acceperunt juvenes Siculi. Ita Scipio sine publicâ impensâ suos instruxit ornavitque equites.

28. Tunc Scipio ex Siciliâ in Africam vento secundo profectus est. Tantus erat militum ardor, ut non ad bellum duci viderentur, sed ad certa victoriæ præmia. Celeriter naves e conspectu Siciliæ ablatæ sunt, conspectaque brevi Africæ litora. Expositis copiis, Scipio in proximis tumulis castra metatus est. Ibi speculatores hostium, in castris deprehensos et ad se perductos, nec supplicio affecit, nec de consiliis ac viribus Pœnorum percontatus est; sed circa omnes Romani exercitûs manipulos curavit deducendos: dein interrogavit, an ea satìs considerâssent, quæ jussi erant speculari; tum, prandio dato, eos incolumes dimisit. Quâ sui fiduciâ priùs animos hostium, quàm arma contudit.

29. Scipioni in Africam advenienti Masinissa se conjunxit cum parvâ equitum turmâ. Syphax verò a Romanis ad Pœnos defecerat. Hasdrubal, Pœnorum dux, Syphaxque se Scipioni opposuerunt: at Scipio utriusque castra unâ nocte perrupit et incendit. Syphax ipse captus est, et vivus ad Scipionem pertractus. Quem quum in castra Romana adduci nuntiatum esset, omnis, velut ad spectaculum triumphi, multitudo effusa est: præcedebat is vinctus; sequebatur nobilium Numidarum turba. Movebat omnes fortuna viri, cujus amicitiam olim Scipio petierat. Regem aliosque captivos Romam misit Scipio: Masinissam, qui egregiè rem Romanam adjuverat, aureâ coronâ donavit.

30. Hæc clades Carthaginiensibus tantum terroris intulit, ut Hannibalem ex Italiâ ad tuendam patriam revocaverint: qui, frendens gemensque, ac vix lacrymis temperans, mandatis paruit. Respexit sæpè Italiæ litora, semet accusans quòd non exercitum victorem statim a pugnâ Cannensi Romam duxisset. Jam Zamam venerat Hannibal (quæ urbs quinque dierum iter a Carthagine abest), inde nuntium ad Scipionem misit, ut colloquendi secum potestatem faceret

Colloquium haud abnuit Scipio. Dies locusque constituitur. Itaque congressi sunt duo clarissimi suæ ætatis duces. Steterunt aliquandiu mutuâ admiratione defixi. Quum verò de conditionibus pacis inter illos non convenisset, ad suos se receperunt, renuntiantes armis rem esse dirimendam Prœlium commissum est, victusque Hannibal cum quatuor tantùm equitibus fugit.

31. Carthaginienses, metu perculsi, ad petendam pacem oratores mittunt triginta seniorum principes: qui, ubi in castra Romana venerunt, more adulantium procubuêre. Conveniens oratio tam humili adulationi fuit. Veniam civitati petebant non culpam purgantes, sed initium culpæ in Hannibalem transferentes. Victis leges imposuit Scipio. Legati, quum nullas conditiones recusarent, Romam profecti sunt, ut, quæ a Scipione pacta essent, ea patrum ac populi auctoritate confirmarentur. Ita pace terrâ marique partâ, Scipio, exercitu in naves imposito, Romam reversus est. Ad quem advenientem concursus ingens factus est. Effusa non ex urbibus modò, sed etiam ex agris, turba vias obsidebat. Scipio inter gratulantium plausus, triumpho omnium clarissimo, urbem est invectus, primusque nomine victæ a se gentis est nobilitatus, Africanusque appellatus.

32. Hannibal a Scipione victus, suisque invisus, ad Antiochum, Syriæ regem, confugit, eumque hostem Romanis fecit. Missi sunt Româ legati ad Antiochum, in quibus erat Scipio Africanus, qui, cum Hannibale collocutus, ab eo quæsivit, 'quem fuisse maximum imperatorem crederet?' Respondit Hannibal, 'Alexandrum, Macedonum regem, maximum sibi videri, quòd parvâ manu innumerabiles exercitus fudisset.' Interroganti deinde, 'quem secundum poneret,' 'Pyrrhum,' inquit, 'quòd primus castra metari docuit, nemoque illo elegantiùs loca cepit, et præsidia disposuit.' Sciscitanti demum, 'quem tertium duceret,' 'semetipsum' dixit. Tum ridens Scipio: "Quidnam," inquit, "igitur tu diceres, si me vicisses?" "Me verò," respondit Hannibal, "et ante Alexandrum et ante Pyrrhum et ante alios omnes

posuissem." Ita improviso assentationis genere, Scipionem e grege imperatorum, velut inæstimabilem, secernebat.

33. Decreto adversùs Antiochum bello, quum Syria provincia obvenisset Lucio Scipioni, quia parum in eo putabatur esse animi, parum roboris, senatus belli hujus gerendi curam mandari volebat collegæ ejus Caio Lælio. Surrexit tunc Scipio Africanus, frater major Lucii Scipionis, et illam familiæ ignominiam deprecatus est: dixit in fratre suo summam esse virtutem, summum consilium, seque ei legatum fore promisit; quod quum ab eo esset dictum, nihil est de Lucii Scipionis provinciâ commutatum: itaque frater natu major, minori legatus, in Asiam profectus est, et tamdiu eum consilio operâque adjuvit, donec ei triumphum et cognomen Asiatici peperisset.

34. Eodem bello filius Scipionis Africani captus fuit, et ad Antiochum deductus. Benignè et comiter adolescentem rex habuit, quamvis ab ejus patre tunc finibus imperii pelleretur. Quum deinde pacem Antiochus a Romanis peteret, legatus ejus Publium Scipionem adiit; 'eique filium sine pretio redditurum regem' dixit, 'si per eum pacem impetrâsset.' Cui Scipio respondit: "Abi, nuntia regi me pro tanto munere gratias agere; sed nunc aliam gratiam non possum referre, quàm ut ei suadeam bello absistere, nullamque pacis conditionem recusare." Pax non convenit; Antiochus tamen Scipioni filium remisit, tantique viri majestatem venerari, quàm dolorem ulcisci maluit.

35. Victo Antiocho, quum prædæ Asiaticæ ratio a duobus Scipionibus reposceretur, Africanus prolatum a fratre discerpsit librum, quo acceptæ et expensæ summæ continebantur, indignatus scilicet eâ de re dubitari, quæ sub ipso legato administrata fuisset, et ad eum modum verba fecit: "Non est quod quæratis, Patres conscripti, an parvam pecuniam in ærarium retulerim, qui antea illud Punico auro repleverim, neque mea innocentia potest in dubium vocari. Quum Africam totam potestati vestræ subjecerim, nihil ex eâ præter cognomen retuli. Non igitur me Punicæ, non

fratrem meum Asiaticæ gazæ avarum reddiderunt; sed uterque nostrûm magìs invidiâ quàm pecuniâ est onustus." Tam constantem defensionem Scipionis universus senatus comprobavit.

36. Deinde Scipioni Africano duo tribuni plebis diem dixerunt, quasi prædâ ex Antiocho captâ ærarium fraudâsset: ubi causæ dicendæ dies venit, Scipio magnâ hominum frequentiâ in forum est deductus. Jussus causam dicere, sine ullâ criminis mentione, magnificam orationem de rebus a se gestis habuit. "Hac die," inquit, "Carthaginem vici: eamus in Capitolium, et diis supplicemus." E foro statim in Capitolium ascendit. Simul se universa concio ab accusatoribus avertit, et secuta Scipionem est, nec quisquam præter præconem, qui reum citabat, cum tribunis mansit. Celebratior is dies favore hominum fuit, quàm quo triumphans de Syphace rege et Carthaginiensibus urbem est ingressus. Inde, ne ampliùs tribunitiis injuriis vexaretur, in Literninam villam concessit, ubi reliquam egit ætatem sine urbis desiderio.

37. Quum Scipio Africanus Literni degeret, complures prædonum duces ad eum videndum forte confluxerunt. Scipio, eos ad vim faciendam venire ratus, præsidium servorum in tecto collocavit, aliaque parabat, quæ ad eos repellendos opus erant. Quod ubi prædones animadverterunt, abjectis armis, januæ appropinquant, nuntiantque 'se non vitæ ejus hostes sed virtutis admiratores venisse, conspectum tanti viri expetentes; proinde ne gravaretur se spectandum præbere.' Id postquam audivit Scipio, fores reserari eosque introduci jussit. Illi postes januæ tanquam religiosissimam aram venerati, cupidè Scipionis dexteram apprehenderunt, ac diù deosculati sunt: deinde positis ante vestibulum donis, læti quòd Scipionem videre contigisset, domum reverterunt. Paulò pòst mortuus est Scipio, moriensque ab uxore petiit ne corpus suum Romam referretur.

BOOK VI.

CONQUEST OF MACEDONIA.

LUCIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO ASIATICUS.

A. U. 562.
A. C. 190.

1. Lucius Scipio, frater Africani, infirmo erat corpore; tamen consul, legato fratre, contra Antiochum missus est. Quum in Asiam advenisset, ad duo ferme millia ab hoste castra posuit. Antiochus cœpit aciem instruere, nec Scipio detrectavit certamen. Quum autem duæ acies in conspectu essent, coorta nebula caliginem dedit, quæ nihil admodum Romanis, eadem plurimùm regiis nocuit; nam humor gladios aut pila Romanorum non hebetabat; arcus verò, quibus Antiochi milites utebantur, fundasque et jaculorum amenta emollierat. Itaque fusus est regis exercitus fugatusque. Ipse Antiochus, cum paucis fugiens, in Lydiam concessit. Tum Asiæ urbes victori se dediderunt. Lucius Scipio, Romam reversus, ingenti gloriâ triumphavit, et Asiatici cognomen accepit.

2. Postea Lucius Scipio simul cum fratre accusatus est acceptæ ab Antiocho pecuniæ, et quamvis contenderet omnem prædam in ærarium fuisse illatam, damnatus tamen est, et in carcerem duci cœptus. Tunc Tiberius Gracchus, licèt Scipionis inimicus, dixit sibi quidem esse cum Scipione simultatem, nec se quidquam gratiæ quærendæ causâ facere; sed non passurum Lucium Scipionem in carcere atque in vinculis esse, jussitque eum dimitti. Gratiæ ingentes a se-

natu actæ sunt Tiberio Graccho, quòd rempublicam privatis simultatibus potiorem habuisset. Missi deinde quæstores in domum Scipionis nullum pecuniæ regiæ vestigium reperunt. Lucio Scipioni collata est ab amicis propinquisque ea pecunia, quâ multatus fuerat; eam verò Scipio noluit accipere.

PUBLIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO NASICA.

3. Publius Scipio Nasica, patrui Scipionis Africani filius, quum adolescens ædilitatem peteret, manumque cujusdam civis Romani rustico opere duratam, more candidatorum apprehendisset, jocans interrogavit eum; 'num manibus solitus esset ambulare?' quod dictum a circumstantibus exceptum ad populum manavit, causamque repulsæ Scipioni attulit. Namque omnes rusticæ tribus, paupertatem sibi ab eo exprobratam judicantes, iram suam adversùs contumeliosum ejus dicterium exercuerúnt. Quæ repulsa nobilis adolescentis ingenium ab insolentiâ revocavit, eumque magnum et utilem civem fecit.

4. Quum Hannibal Italiam devastaret, responsum oraculo editum esse ferunt: 'hostem Italiâ pelli vincique posse, si mater Idæa a Pessinunte Romam advecta foret, et hospitio apud civem optimum reciperetur.' Legati eâ de re ad Attalum, Pergami regem, missi sunt. Is legatos comiter acceptos Pessinuntem deduxit. Quærendus deinde fuit vir, qui eam ritè hospitio exciperet. Publium Scipionem Nasicam senatus judicavit virum esse in totâ civitate optimum. Idem consul imperatoris nomen a militibus, et triumphum a senatu oblatum recusavit, dixitque 'satis gloriæ sibi in omnem vitam eo die quæsitum esse, quo vir optimus a senatu judicatus fuerat: hoc titulo, etsi nec consulatus nec triumphus addatur, satìs honoratam Publii Scipionis Nasicæ imaginem fore.'

5. Scipio Nasica, censor factus, gravem se ac severum præbuit. Quum equitum censum ageret, equitem quendam vidit obeso et pingui corpore, equum verò ejus strigosum et

macilentum; "Quidnam causæ est," inquit censor, "cur sis tu, quàm equus, pinguior?" "Quoniam," respondit eques, "ego me ipse curo, equum verò servus." Minùs verecundum visum est responsum; itaque graviter objurgatus eques, et multâ damnatus. Idem Scipio Nasica cum Ennio poëtâ vivebat conjunctissimè. Quum ad eum venisset, eique ab ostio quærenti ancilla dixisset, 'Ennium domi non esse,' Nasica sensit illam domini jussu dixisse, et illum intus esse. Paucis pòst diebus quum ad Nasicam venisset Ennius, et eum a januâ quæreret, exclamavit ipse Nasica, 'se domi non esse.' Tum Ennius: "Quid! ego non cognosco," inquit, "vocem tuam?" Hìc Nasica: "Homo es impudens: ego, quum te quærerem, ancillæ tuæ credidi te domi non esse; tu non mihi credis ipsi."

MARCUS PORCIUS CATO.

6. Marcus Porcius Cato, ortus municipio Tusculo, adolescentulus priusquam honoribus operam daret, rure in prædiis paternis versatus est, deinde Romam demigravit, et in foro esse cœpit. Primum stipendium meruit annorum decem septemque, Quinto Fabio consule, cui postea semper adhæsit. Inde castra secutus est Claudii Neronis, ejusque opera magni æstimata est in prœlio apud Senam, quo cecidit Hasdrubal, frater Hannibalis. Ab adolescentiâ frugalitatem temperantiamque coluit. Pellibus hædinis pro stragulâ veste utebatur; eodem cibo, quo milites, vescebatur; aquam in bellicis expeditionibus potabat; si nimio æstu torqueretur, acetum; si vires deficerent, paululum vilis vini.

7. Quæstor Scipioni Africano obtigit, et cum eo parum amicè vixit: nam parsimoniæ amans haud probabat sumptus, quos Scipio faciebat. Quare, eo relicto, Romam rediit, ibique Scipionis vitam palàm et apertè reprehendit, quasi militarem disciplinam corrumperet. Dictitabat 'illum cum pallio et crepidis solitum ambulare in gymnasio, palæstræ operam dare, militum licentiæ indulgere.' Quod crimen non

verbo, sed facto, diluit Scipio. Nam quum eâ de re legati Româ Syracusas missi essent, Scipio exercitum omnem eò convenire et classem expedire jussit, tanquam dimicandum eo die terrâ marique cum Carthaginiensibus esset; postridie, legatis inspectantibus, pugnæ simulacrum exhibuit. Tum eis armamentaria, horrea, omnemque belli apparatum ostendit. Reversi Romam legati omnia apud exercitum Scipionis præclarè se habere renuntiârunt.

8. Eâdem asperitate Cato matronarum luxum insectatus est. Scilicet in medio ardore belli Punici, Oppius, tribunus plebis, legem tulerat, quâ vetabantur mulieres Romanæ plus semunciâ auri habere, vestimento varii coloris uti, et juncto vehiculo in urbe vehi. Confecto autem bello, et florente republicâ, matronæ pristina ornamenta sibi reddi postulabant; omnes vias urbis obsidebant, virosque ad forum descendentes orabant, ut legem Oppiam abrogarent. Quibus acerrimè restitit Cato, sed frustrà; nam lex fuit abrogata.

9. Cato creatus consul in Hispaniam adversùs Celtiberos profectus est. Quos acri prœlio vicit, et ad deditionem compulit: eo in bello Cato cum ultimis militum parsimoniâ, vigiliis, et labore certavit, nec in quenquam gravius severiusque imperium exercuit, quàm in semetipsum. Quum Hispanos ad defectionem pronos videret, cavendum judicavit, ne deinceps rebellare possent. Id autem effecturus sibi videbatur, si eorum muros dirueret. Sed veritus ne, si id universis civitatibus imperaret communi edicto, non obtemperarent, scripsit ad singulas separatim ut muros diruerent, epistolasque omnibus simul eodemque die reddendas curavit. Quum unaquæque sibi soli imperari putaret, universæ paruerunt. Cato, Romam reversus, de Hispaniâ triumphavit.

10. Postea Cato censor factus severè ei præfuit potestati. Nam, et in complures nobiles animadvertit, et imprimis Lucium Flamininum virum consularem senatu movit. Cui inter alia facinora illud objecit. Quum esset in Galliâ Flamininus, mulierem, cujus amore deperibat, ad cœnam vocavit, eique forte inter cœnandum dixit 'multos capitis damnatos in vin-

culis esse, quos securi percussurus esset.' Tum illa negavit 'se unquam vidisse quenquam securi ferientem, et pervelle id videre.' Statim Flamininus unum ex his, qui in carcere detinebantur, adduci jussit, et ipse securi percussit. Tam perditam libidinem eo magis notandam putavit Cato, quòd cum probro privato conjungeret imperii dedecus. Quid enim crudelius quàm inter pocula et dapes ad spectaculum mulieris humanam victimam mactare, et mensam cruore respergere?

11. Quum in senatu de tertio Punico bello ageretur, Cato jam senex 'delendam Carthaginem' censuit, negavitque, 'eâ stante, salvam esse posse rempublicam.' Quum autem id, contradicente Scipione Nasicâ, non facilè patribus persuaderet, deinceps quoties de re aliquâ sententiam dixit in senatu, addidit semper: "Hoc censeo, et Carthaginem esse delendam." Tandem in curiam intulit ficum præcocem et excussâ togâ effudit: cujus quum pulchritudinem patres admirarentur, interrogavit eos Cato quando ex arbore lectam putarent? Illis ficum recentem videri affirmantibus: "Atqui," inquit, "tertio abhinc die scitote decerptam esse Carthagine; tam propè ab hoste absumus." Movit ea res patrum animos, et bellum Carthaginiensibus indictum est.

12. Fuit Cato ut senator egregius, ita bonus pater: quum ei natus esset filius, nullis negotiis nisì publicis impediebatur, quominus adesset matri infantem abluenti et fasciis involventi. Illa enim proprio lacte filium alebat. Ubi aliquid intelligere potuit puer, eum pater ipse in litteris instituit, licèt idoneum et eruditum domi servum haberet. Nolebat enim servum filio maledicere, vel aurem vellicare, si tardior in discendo esset; neque etiam filium tanti beneficii, hoc est doctrinæ, debitorem esse servo. Ipse itaque ejus ludimagister, ipse legum doctor, ipse lanista fuit. Conscripsit manu suâ grandibus litteris historias, ut etiam in paternâ domo ante oculos proposita haberet veterum instituta et exempla.

13. Quum postea Catonis filius in exercitu Pompilii tiro

militaret, et Pompilio visum esset unam dimittere legionem, Catonis quòque filium dimisit, sed quum is amore pugnandi in exercitu remansisset, Cato pater ad Pompilium scripsit, ut, si filium pateretur in exercitu remanere, secundo eum obligaret militiæ sacramento, quia, priore amisso, cum hostibus jure pugnare non poterat. Exstat quoque Catonis patris ad filium epistola, in quâ scribit 'se audivisse eum missum factum esse a Pompilio imperatore,' monetque eum, ut caveat, ne prœlium ineat. Negat enim 'jus esse, qui miles non sit, eum pugnare cum hoste.'

14. Agriculturâ plurimùm delectabatur Cato, malebatque agrorum et pecorum fructu, quàm fenore ditescere. Quum ab eo quæreretur, 'quid maximè in re familiari expediret?' Respondit, 'bene pascere.' 'Quid secundum?' 'Satìs bene pascere.' 'Quid tertium?' 'Malè pascere.' 'Quid quartum?' 'Arare.' Et quum ille, qui quæsierat, dixisset, 'quid fenerari?' Tum Cato, "Quid," inquit, "hominem occidere?" Scripsit ipse, 'villas suas ne tectorio quidem fuisse perlitas,' atque postea addidit: "Neque mihi ædificatio, neque vas, neque vestimentum ullum est pretiosum; si quid est, quo uti possim, utor; si non est, facilè careo. Suo quemque uti et frui per me licet: mihi vitio quidam vertunt, quòd multis egeo; at ego illis vitio tribuo, quòd nequeunt egere."

15. Injuriarum patientissimus fuit Cato. Quum ei causam agenti, protervus quidam, pingui salivâ quantum poterat attractâ, in frontem mediam inspuisset, tulit hoc leniter, "Et ego," inquit, "O homo! affirmabo falli eos, qui te negant os habere." Ab alio homine improbo contumeliis proscissus: "Iniqua," inquit, "tecum mihi est pugna: tu enim probra facilè audis, et dicis libenter; mihi verò et dicere ingratum, et audire insolitum." Dicere solebat 'acerbos inimicos meliùs de quibusdam mereri, quàm eos amicos, qui dulces videantur; illos enim sæpe verum dicere, hos nunquam.'

16. Cato ab adolescentiâ usque ad extremam ætatem inimicitias, reipublicæ causâ, suscipere non destitit: ipse a

multis accusatus, non modò nullum existimationis detrimentum fecit, sed, quoad vixit, virtutum laude crevit. Quartum et octogesimum annum agens, ab inimicis capitali crimine accusatus, suam ipse causam peroravit, nec quisquam, aut memoriam ejus tardiorem, aut lateris firmitatem imminutam, aut os hæsitatione impeditum, animadvertit. Non illum enervavit, nec afflixit senectus; eâ ætate aderat amicis; veniebat in senatum frequens. Græcas etiam litteras senex didicit. Quando obreperet senectus, vix intellexit. Sensim sine sensu ætas ingravescebat; nec subitò fracta est, sed diuturnitate quasi exstincta. Annos quinque et octoginta natus excessit e vitâ.

TITUS QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS.

A. U. 554.
A. C. 198.

17. Titus Quinctius Flamininus, consul missus est adversùs Philippum Macedonum regem, qui Hannibalem pecuniâ et copiis juverat, Athenienses que, populi Romani socios, armis lacessiverat. Contraxerant autem bellum cum Philippo Athenienses haudquaquam dignâ causâ. Duo juvenes Acarnanes, non initiati, templum Cereris cum ceterâ turbâ ingressi sunt. Facilè eos sermo prodidit. Perducti ad antistites templi, etsi manifestum erat eos per errorem ingressos, tanquam ob infandum scelus interfecti sunt: Acarnanes, suorum nece commoti, ad vindicandos illos auxilium a Philippo petierunt, qui terram Atticam igne ferroque vastavit, urbes complures cepit, Athenas ipsas oppugnavit.

18. Quinctius, exercitu conscripto, maturiùs quàm soliti erant priores consules profectus, in Græciam magnis itineribus contendit. Tunc caduceator a rege venit, locum ac tempus colloquendi postulans. Flamininus, victoriæ quàm pacis avidior, tamen ad constitutum tempus venit in colloquium, postulavitque ut Philippus omni Græciâ decederet. Accensus indignatione rex exclamavit: "Quid victo imperares gravius, Tite Quincti?" Et quum quidam ex circum-

stantibus oculis æger adjecisset, aut bello vincendum, aut melioribus parendum esse, "Apparet id quidem," inquit Philippus, "etiam cæco," jocans in ejus valetudinem oculorum. Erat quippe Philippus dicacior naturâ, quàm regem decet, et ne inter seria quidem satìs risu temperans. Dein, re infectâ, se ex colloquio proripuit. Eum Flamininus bis prœlio fudit, castrisque exuit.

19. Quinctius Flamininus Græciæ veterem statum reddidit, ut legibus suis viveret, et antiquâ libertate frueretur. Aderat ludorum Isthmiorum tempus, ad quod spectaculum Græcia universa convenerat. Tum præco in mediam arenam processit, tubâque silentio facto, hæc verba pronuntiavit: "Senatus, populusqué Romanus et Titus Quinctius Flamininus imperator, Philippo rege et Macedonibus devictis, omnes Græciæ civitates liberas esse jubet." Auditâ voce præconis, majus gaudium fuit, quàm quantum homines possent capere: vix satìs credebat se quisque audivisse: alii alios intuebantur mirabundi: revocatus præco, quum unusquisque non audire tantùm, sed videre etiam libertatis suæ nuntium averet, iterum pronuntiavit eadem. Tum tantus clamor ortus est, ut certò constet aves, quæ supervolabant, attonitas paventesque decidisse.

20. Quinctio Flaminino triumphus a senatu decretus est. Postea quum Prusias, Bithyniæ rex, legatos Romam misisset, casu accidit, ut legati apud Flamininum cœnarent, atque ibi de Hannibale mentione factâ, ex his unus diceret eum in Prusiæ regno esse. Id postero die Flamininus senatui detulit. Patres, qui, vivo Hannibale, nunquam metu vacui erant, legatos in Bithyniam miserunt, in his Flamininum, qui Hannibalem sibi dedi poscerent. A primo colloquio Flaminini, ad domum Hannibalis custodiendam, milites a rege missi sunt Hannibal septem exitus e domo fecerat, ut semper aliquod iter fugæ præparatum haberet. Postquam nuntiatum est ei milites regios in vestibulo esse, conatus est postico occulto fugere: ubi verò id quòque obseptum sensit, et omnia clausa esse, hausto, quod sub annuli gemmâ habebat, veneno, absumptus est.

LUCIUS ÆMILIUS PAULUS MACEDONICUS.

A. U. 584.
A. C. 168.

21. Æmilius Paulus ejus, qui ad Cannas cecidit, filius erat. Consul sortitus est Macedoniam provinciam, in quâ Perseus, Philippi filius, paterni in Romanos odii heres bellum renovaverat. Quum adversùs Perseum profecturus esset, et domum suam ad vesperum rediret, filiolam suam Tertiam, quæ tunc erat admodum parva, osculans, animadvertit tristiculam; "Quid est," inquit, "mea Tertia, quid tristis es?" "Mi pater," inquit illa, "Persa periit:" (erat autem mortuus catellus eo nomine.) Tum ille arctiùs puellam complexus; "Accipio omen," inquit, "mea filia." Ita ex fortuito dicto quasi spem certam clarissimi triumphi animo præsumpsit. Ingressus deinde Macedoniam, rectâ ad hostem perrexit.

22. Quum duæ acies in conspectu essent, Sulpicius Gallus, tribunus militum, Romanum exercitum magno metu liberavit. Is enim, quum lunæ defectionem noćte sequenti futuram præsciret, ad concionem vocatis militibus, dixit: "Nocte proximâ, ne quis id pro portento accipiat, ab horâ secundâ usque ad quartam luna defectura est. Id, quia naturali ordine et statis fit temporibus, et sciri antè et prædici potest. Itaque, quemadmodum nemo miratur lunam nunc pleno orbe, nunc senescentem exiguo cornu fulgere, sic mirum non est eam obscurari, quando umbrâ terræ conditur." Quapropter Romanos non movit illa defectio; Macedones verò eadem, ut triste prodigium, terruit.

23. Æmilius Paulus cum Perseo acerrimè dimicavit tertio Nonas Septembris; Macedonum exercitus cæsus fugatusque est: rex ipse cum paucis fugit. Fugientes persecutus est Æmilius usque ad initium noctis. Tum se in castra victor recepit. Reversum gravis cura angebat, quòd filium in castris non invenisset. Is erat Publius Scipio, postea Africanus deletâ Carthagine appellatus, qui decimum septimum tunc annum agens, dum acriùs sequitur hostes, in partem

aliam turbâ abreptus fuerat. Mediâ tandem nocte in castra rediit. Tunc, recepto sospite filio, pater tantæ victoriæ gaudium sensit. Victus Perseus in templum confugerat, ibique in angulo obscuro delitescebat: deprehensus et cum filio natu maximo ad consulem perductus est.

24. Perseus pullâ veste amictus castra ingressus est. Non aliàs ad ullum spectaculum tanta multitudo occurrit. Rex captivus progredi præ turbâ non poterat, donec consul lictores misit, qui, submovendo circumfusos, iter ad prætorium facerent. Æmilius Paulus, ubi audivit Perseum adesse, consurrexit, progressusque paulùm introëunti regi manum porrexit: ad genua procumbentem erexit; introductum in tabernaculum suo lateri assidere jussit. Deinde eum interrogavit, 'quâ inductus injuriâ bellum contra populum Romanum tam infesto animo suscepisset?' Rex, nullo dato responso, terram intuens, diù flevit. Tum consul: "Bonum," inquit, "animum habe; populi Romani clementia non modò spem tibi, sed propè certam fiduciam salutis præbet."

25. Postquam Perseum consolatus est Æmilius Paulus, sermonem ad circumstantes Romanos convertit: "Videtis," inquit, "exemplum insigne mutationis rerum humanarum: vobis hæc præcipuè dico, juvenes; ideo neminem decet in quenquam superbè agere, nec presenti credere fortunæ." Eo die Perseus a consule ad cœnam invitatus est, et alius omnis ei honor habitus est, qui haberi in tali fortunâ poterat. Deinde quum ad consulem multarum gentium legati gratulandi causâ venissent, Æmilius Paulus ludos magno apparatu fecit, lautumque convivium paravit: quâ in re curam et diligentiam adhibebat, dicere solitus et convivium instruere et ludos parare viri ejusdem esse, qui sciret bello vincere.

26. Confecto bello, Æmilius Paulus regiâ nave ad urbem est subvectus. Completæ erant omnes Tiberis ripæ, obviàm effusâ multitudine. Fuit ejus triumphus omnium longè magnificentissimus. Populus, exstructis per forum tabulatis

in modum theatrorum, spectavit in candidis togis. Aperta templa omnia et sertis coronata thure fumabant. In tres dies distributa est pompa spectaculi. Primus dies vix suffecit transvehendis signis tabulisque; sequenti die translata sunt arma, galeæ, scuta, loricæ, pharetræ, argentum, aurumque. Tertio die, primo statim mane ducere agmen cœpêre tibicines non festos solemnium pomparum modos, sed bellicum sonantes, quasi in aciem procedendum foret. Deinde agebantur pingues cornibus auratis et vittis redimiti boves centum et viginti.

27. Sequebantur Persei liberi, comitante educatorum et magistrorum turbâ, qui manus ad spectatores cum lacrymis miserabiliter tendebant, et pueros docebant implorandam suppliciter victoris populi misericordiam. Ponè filios incedebat cum uxore Perseus stupenti et attonito similis. Inde quadringentæ coronæ aureæ portabantur, ab omnibus ferè Græciæ civitatibus dono missæ. Postremò ipse in curru Paulus auro purpurâque fulgens eminebat, qui magnam quum dignitate aliâ corporis, tum senectâ ipsâ, majestatem præ se ferebat. Post currum inter alios illustres viros filii duo Æmilii; deinde equites turmatim, et cohortes peditum suis quæque ordinibus. Paulo a senatu et a plebe concessum est ut in ludis Circensibus veste triumphali uteretur, eique cognomen Macedonici inditum.

28. Tantæ huic lætitiæ gravis dolor admixtus est. Nam Æmilius Paulus, duobus filiis in adoptionem datis, duos tantùm nominis heredes domi retinuerat. Ex his minor, ferme duodecim annos natus, quinque diebus ante triumphum patris, major autem triduo post triumphum decessit. Erat porrò Æmilius liberorum amantissimus; eos erudiendos curaverat non solùm Romanâ veteri disciplinâ, sed etiam Græcis litteris. Optimos adhibuerat magistros, eorumque exercitiis omnibus ipse interfuerat, quum eum respublica aliò non vocaret. Eum tamen casum fortiter tulit, et in oratione, quam de rebus a se gestis apud populum habuit: "Optavi," inquit, "ut siquid adversi immineret ad expiandam

nimiam felicitatem, id in domum meam potiùs quàm in rempublicam recideret. Nemo jam ex tot liberis superest, qui Æmilii Pauli nomen ferat; sed hanc privatam calamitatem vestra felicitas et secunda fortuna publica consolatur."

29. Æmilius Paulus omni Macedonum gazâ, quæ fuit maxima, potitus erat: tantam in ærarium populi Romani pecuniam invexerat, ut unius imperatoris præda finem attulerit tributorum; at hic non modò nihil ex thesauris regiis concupivit, sed ne ipse quidem spectare eos dignatus est. Per alios homines cuncta administravit, nec quidquam in domum suam intulit, præter memoriam nominis sempiternam: mortuus est adeò pauper, ut dos ejus uxori, nisì vendito, quem unum reliquerat, fundo, non potuerit exsolvi. Exsequiæ ejus non tam auro et ebore, quàm omnium benevolentiâ et studio fuerunt insignes. Macedoniæ principes, qui tunc Romæ erant legationis nomine, humeros suos funebri lecto sponte subjecerunt. Quem enim in bello ob virtutem timuerant, eundem in pace ob justitiam diligebant.

CAIUS POPILIUS LÆNAS.

30. Æmilio Paulo consule, Romam venerunt legati a Ptolemæo rege Ægypti, qui, pulso fratre majore, Alexandriam tenebat. Nam Antiochus, rex Syriæ, per speciem reducendi in regnum majoris Ptolemæi, Ægyptum invadere conabatur. Jam navali prœlio vicerat minorem Ptolemæum et Alexandriam obsidebat: nec procul abesse videbatur, quin regno opulentissimo potiretur. Legati sordidati, barbâ et capillo promisso, cum ramis oleæ ingressi curiam procubuerunt. Oratio fuit etiam miserabilior quàm habitus. Orabant senatum, ut opem regno Ægypti ferret. Moti Patres legatorum precibus, extemplo legationem miserunt, cujus princeps Caius Popilius Lænas, ad bellum inter fratres componendum. Jussus est Popilius adire prius Antiochum, deinde Ptolemæum, eisque denun-

A. U. 580.
A. C. 172.

tiare ut bello absisterent: qui secus fecisset, eum pro hoste a senatu habitum iri.

31. Prope Alexandriam Antiocho occurrerunt legati, quos advenientes Antiochus amicè salutavit, et Popilio dextram porrexit; at Popilius suam regi noluit porrigere, sed tabellas, in quibus erat senatusconsultum, ei tradidit, atque statim legere jussit. Quibus perlectis, Antiochus dixit 'se, adhibitis amicis, consideraturum, quid faciendum sibi esset.' Indignatus Popilius, quòd rex aliquam moram interponeret, virgâ quam manu gerebat, regem circumscripsit; ac, "Priùs," ait, "quàm hoc circulo excedas, da responsum, quod senatui referam." Obstupefactus Antiochus, quum parumper hæsitâsset, "Faciam," inquit, "quod censet senatus." Tum demum Popilius dextram regi, tanquam socio et amico, porrexit. Eâdem die, quum Antiochus excessisset Ægypto, legati concordiam inter fratres auctoritate suâ firmaverunt. Clara ea legatio fuit, quòd Ægyptus Antiocho adempta, redditumque regnum patrium stirpi Ptolemæi fuerat.

PUBLIUS SCIPIO ÆMILIANUS AFRICANUS.

32. Publius Scipio Æmilianus, Pauli Macedonici filius, adoptione Scipionis Africani nepos, a tenerâ ætate Græcis litteris a Polybio, præstantis ingenii viro, eruditus est. Ex ejus doctrinâ tantos fructus tulit, ut non modò æquales suos, sed etiam majores natu, omni virtutum genere superaret. Temperantiæ et continentiæ laudem ante omnia comparare studuit, quod quidem tunc difficile erat. Mirum enim est, quo impetu ad libidines et epulas juvenes Romani eo tempore ferrentur. At Scipio, contrarium vitæ institutum secutus, publicam modestiæ et continentiæ famam est adeptus. Polybium semper domi militiæque secum habuit: semper inter arma ac studia versatus; aut corpus periculis aut animum disciplinis exercuit.

33. Scipio Æmilianus primùm in Hispaniâ, Lucullo duce

militavit; eoque in bello egregia fuit ejus opera. Nam rex quidam barbarus, miræ proceritatis, splendidis armis ornatus, sæpe Romanos provocabat, siquis singulari certamine secum vellet congredi. Quumque nemo contra eum exire auderet, suam Romanis ignaviam cum irrisu et ludibrio exprobrabat. Non tulit indignitatem rei Scipio, progressusque ad hostem, consertâ pugnâ eum prostravit, pari Romanorum lætitiâ et hostium terrore, quòd ingentis corporis virum ipse exiguæ staturæ dejecisset. Scipio multo majus etiam adiit periculum in expugnatione urbis, quam tunc obsidebant Romani: nam ipse primus murum conscendit, viamque aliis militibus aperuit. Ob hæc præclarè gesta, Lucullus dux juvenem, pro concione laudatum, murali coronâ donavit.

BOOK VII.

THIRD PUNIC WAR.

PUBLIUS SCIPIO ÆMILIANUS AFRICANUS.

A. U. 620.
A. C. 132.

1. Tertio bello Punico, quum clarum esset Scipionis nomen, juvenis adhuc factus est consul, eique Africa provincia extra sortem data est, ut quam urbem avus ejus concusserat, eam nepos everteret. Tunc enim Romani, suadente Catone, deliberatum habebant Carthaginem diruere. Carthaginiensibus igitur imperatum est, ut, si salvi esse vellent, ex urbe migrarent, sedemque alio in loco a mari remoto constituerent. Quod ubi Carthagine auditum est, ortus statim est ululatus ingens, clamorque 'bellum esse gerendum, satiusque esse extrema omnia pati, quàm patriam relinquere.' Quum verò neque naves neque arma haberent, in usum novæ classis tecta domosque resciderunt; aurum et argentum pro ære ferroque conflatum est; viri, fœminæ, pueri, senes simul operi instabant: non die, non noctu, labor intermissus. Ancillas primò totonderunt, ut ex earum crinibus funes facerent; mox etiam matronæ ipsæ capillos suos ad eundem usum contulerunt.

2. Scipio exercitum ad Carthaginem admovit, eamque oppugnare cœpit: quæ urbs, quanquam summâ vi defenderetur, tandem expugnata est. Rebus desperatis, quadraginta millia hominum se victori tradiderunt. Dux ipse Hasdrubal, insciâ uxore, ad genua Scipionis cum ramis oleæ supplex

procubuit. Quum verò ejus uxor se a viro relictam vidisset, diris omnibus eum devovit; tum duobus liberis dextrâ lævâque comprehensis, a culmine domûs se in medium flagrantis urbis incendium immisit. Deletâ Carthagine, Scipio victor Romam reversus est. Splendidum egit triumphum, Africanusque est appellatus. Ita cognomen Africani Carthago capta Scipioni majori, eadem eversa Scipioni minori peperit.

3. Postea Scipio iterum consul creatus, contra Numantinos in Hispaniam profectus est. Ibi multiplex clades, priorum ducum inscitiâ, a Romanis accepta fuerat. Scipio, ubi primùm advenit, corruptum licentiâ exercitum ad pristinam disciplinam revocavit. Omnia deliciarum instrumenta e castris ejecit. Qui miles extra ordinem fuisset deprehensus, eum virgis cædebat: jumenta omnia vendi jussit, ne oneribus portandis usui essent: militem quemque triginta dierum frumentum ac septenos vallos ferre coëgit. Cuidam propter onus ægre incedenti dixit: "Quum te gladio vallare scieris, tunc vallum ferre desinito." Ita redacto in disciplinam exercitu, urbem Numantiam obsedit. Numantini, fame adacti, se ipsi trucidaverunt. Captam urbem Scipio delevit, et de eâ triumphavit.

4. Scipio censor fuit cum Mummio viro nobili, sed segniore. Tribu movit quendam, qui ordines ducens prœlio non interfuerat. Quumque ille quæreret cur notaretur, qui custodiæ causâ in castris remânsisset, Scipio respondit: "Non amo nimiùm diligentes." Equum ademit adolescenti, qui in obsidione Carthaginis, vocatis ad cœnam amicis, diripiendam sub figurâ urbis Carthaginis placentam in mensâ posuerat; quærentique causam: "Quia," inquit Scipio, "me prior Carthaginem diripuisti." Contrà Mummius, Scipionis collega, neque ipse notabat quenquam, et notatos a collegâ, quos poterat, ignominiæ eximebat. Unde Scipio, quum ei cupienti censuram ex majestate reipublicæ gerere impedimento esset Mummii segnities, in senatu ait: "Utinam mihi collegam dedissetis, aut non dedissetis!"

5. In Scipione Æmiliano etiam multa privatæ vitæ dicta

factaque celebrantur. Caio Lælio familiariter usus est. Ferunt cum eo Scipionem sæpe rusticatum fuisse, eosque incredibiliter repuerascere solitos esse, quum rus ex urbe, tanquam e vinculis, evolavissent. Vix audeo dicere de tantis viris; sed ita narratur conchas eos ad litus maris legere consuevisse, et ad omnem animi remissionem ludumque descendere. Mortuo Æmilio Paulo, Scipio, cum fratre heres relictus, animum verè fraternum in eum ostendit; nam universam ei hereditatem tradidit, quòd illum videret re familiari minùs quàm se instructum. Pariter, defunctâ matre, omnia bona materna sororibus concessit, quanquam nulla pars hereditatis ad eas lege pertineret.

6. Quum in concione interrogaretur, quid sentiret de morte Tiberii Gracchi, qui populi favorem pravis largitionibus captaverat, palàm respondit, 'eum jure cæsum videri.' Quo responso exacerbata concio acclamavit; tum Scipio clamorem ortum a vili plebeculâ animadvertens: "Taceant," inquit, "quibus Italia noverca est, non mater." Quum magìs etiam obstreperet populus, ille vultu constanti: "Hostium," inquit, "armatorum toties clamore non territus, quî possum vestro moveri?" Tum constantiâ et auctoritate viri perculsa plebs conticuit. Deinde, quasi vim sibi mox inferendam animo præsagiret, 'malam sibi rependi gratiam laborum pro republicâ susceptorum ab ingratis civibus' questus est. Maximâ patrum frequentiâ domum deductus est.

7. Postridie quàm domum se validus receperat, Scipio repentè in lectulo exanimis est inventus. De tanti viri morte nulla habita est quæstio, ejusque corpus velato capite est elatum, ne livor in ore appareret. Metellus, licèt Scipionis inimicus, hanc necem adeò graviter tulit, ut, eâ auditâ, in forum advolaverit, ibique mœsto vultu clamaverit: "Concurrite, cives; mœnia urbis nostræ eversa sunt; Scipioni intra suos Penates quiescenti nefaria vis illata est." Idem Metellus filios suos jussit funebri ejus lecto humeros subjicere, eisque dixit: "Nunquam a vobis id officium majori viro præstari poterit." Scipionis patrimonium tam exiguum

fuit, ut triginta duas libras argenti, duas et selibras auri tantùm reliquerit.

8. Quum duo consules, quorum alter inops erat, alter autem avarus, in senatu contenderent, uter in Hispaniam ad bellum gerendum mitteretur, ac magna inter patres esset dissensio, rogatus sententiam Scipio Æmilianus: "Neutrum," inquit, "mihi mitti placet; quia alter nihil habet, alteri nihil est satis." Scilicet ad rem bene gerendam judicabat pariter abesse debere inopiam et avaritiam. Alioquin maximè verendum est ne publicum munus quæstui habeatur, et præda communis in privatum imperatoris lucrum convertatur. Longè ab hac culpâ alienus fuit Scipio; nam post duos consulatus et totidem triumphos officio legationis fungens, septem tantùm servos secum duxit. E Carthaginis et Numantiæ spoliis comparare plures certè potuerat; sed nihilo locupletior, Carthagine eversâ, fuit, quàm antè. Itaque quum per populi Romani socios et exteras nationes iter faceret, non mancipia ejus, sed victoriæ numerabantur, nec quantum auri et argenti, sed quantum dignitatis atque gloriæ secum ferret, æstimabatur.

TIBERIUS GRACCHUS AND CAIUS GRACCHUS.

9. Tiberius Gracchus et Caius Gracchus Scipionis Africani ex filiâ nepotes erant. Horum adolescentia bonis artibus et magnâ omnium spe floruit. Ad egregiam quippe indolem accedebat optima educatio. Exstant Corneliæ matris epistolæ, quibus apparet eos non solùm in gremio matris educatos fuisse, sed etiam ab eâ sermonis elegantiam hausisse. Maximum matronis ornamentum esse liberos bene institutos meritò putabat sapientissima illa mulier; quum Campana matrona, apud illam hospita, ornamenta sua, quæ erant illâ ætate pretiosissima, ostentaret ei muliebriter, Cornelia traxit eam sermone, quousque a scholâ redirent liberi; quos reversos hospitæ exhibens: "En hæc," inquit, "mea ornamenta." Nihil quidem istis adolescentibus neque a naturâ

neque a doctrinâ defuit; sed ambo rempublicam, quam tueri potuissent, impiè perturbare maluerunt.

10. Tiberius Gracchus, quum esset tribunus plebis, a senatu descivit: populi favorem profusis largitionibus sibi conciliavit; agros plebi dividebat; dabat civitatem omnibus Italicis; provincias novis coloniis replebat: quibus rebus viam sibi ad regnum parare videbatur. Quare convocati patres deliberabant quidnam faciendum esset. Tiberius in Capitolium venit, manum ad caput referens; quo signo salutem suam populo commendabat: hoc nobilitas ita accepit, quasi diadema posceret. Tum Scipio Nasica, quum esset consobrinus Tiberii Gracchi, patriam cognationi prætulit, sublatâque dexterâ proclamavit: "Qui rempublicam salvam esse volunt, me sequantur;" dein Gracchum fugientem persecutus in eum irruit, suâque manu eum interfecit. Mortui Tiberii corpus in flumen projectum est.

11. Caium Gracchum idem furor, qui fratrem Tiberium, invasit: seu vindicandæ fraternæ necis, seu comparandæ regiæ potentiæ causâ, vix tribunatum adeptus est, quum pessima cœpit inire consilia: maximas largitiones fecit: ærarium effudit: legem de frumento plebi dividendo tulit. Perniciosis Gracchi consiliis, quantâ poterant contentione, obsistebant omnes boni, in quibus maximè Piso, vir consularis. Is, quum multa contra legem frumentariam dixisset, lege tamen latâ, ad frumentum cum ceteris accipiendum venit: Gracchus animadvertit in concione Pisonem stantem; eum sic compellavit, audiente populo Romano. "Quî tibi constas, Piso, quum eâ lege frumentum petas, quam dissuasisti?" Cui Piso: "Nolim quidem, Gracche," inquit, "mea bona tibi viritim dividere liceat: sed si facies, partem petam." Quo responso apertè declaravit vir gravis et sapiens lege, quam tulerat Gracchus, patrimonium publicum dissipari.

12. Decretum a senatu latum est, ut videret consul Opimius, ne quid detrimenti respublica caperet; quod decretum, nisi in maximo discrimine, ferri non solebat. Caius Gracchus, armatâ familiâ, Aventinum occupaverat. Quamobrem

consul, vocato ad arma populo, Caium aggressus est, qui pulsus, dum a templo Dianæ desiliit, talum intorsit, et, quum jam a satellitibus Opimii comprehenderetur, jugulum servo præbuit, qui dominum et mox semetipsum super domini corpus interemit. Consul promiserat se pro capite Gracchi aurum repensurum esse; quare Septimuleius quidam lanceâ præfixum Caii caput attulit, eique æquale auri pondus persolutum est. Aiunt etiam illum priùs cervice perforatâ, cerebroque exempto, plumbum infudisse, quò gravius efficeretur.

13. Occiso Tiberio Graccho, quum senatus consulibus mandâsset, ut in eos, qui cum Tiberio consenserant, animadverteretur, Blosius quidam, Tiberii amicus, pro se deprecatum venit; hancque, ut sibi ignosceretur, causam afferebat, 'quòd tanti Gracchum fecisset, ut, quidquid ille vellet, sibi faciendum putaret.' Tum consul: "Quid?" ait, "si te in Capitolium faces ferre vellet, obsecuturusne voluntati illius fuisses propter istam, quam jactas, familiaritatem?" "Nunquam," inquit Blosius, "id quidem voluisset; sed, si voluisset, paruissem." Nefaria est ista vox; nulla enim est excusatio peccati, si amici causâ peccaveris.

LUCIUS MUMMIUS ACHAICUS.

14. Quum Corinthii adversùs Romanos rebellâssent, eorumque legatis injuriam fecissent, Lucius Mummius consul, conscripto exercitu, Corinthum profectus est. Corinthii, veluti nihil negotii bello Romano suscepissent, omnia neglexerant. Prædam, non prœlium cogitantes, vehicula duxerant ad spolia Románorum reportanda. Conjuges liberosque ad spectaculum certaminis in montibus posuerunt. Quam vecordiam celerrima pœna consecuta est; nam prœlio ante oculos suorum commisso, cæsi lugubre his spectaculum et gravem luctûs memoriam reliquerunt. Conjuges et liberi eorum, de spectatoribus captivi facti, præda victorum fuêre. Urbs ipsa Corinthus direpta primùm, deinde tubâ præcinente

diruta est: populus omnis sub coronâ venditus; dux eorum victus domum refugit eamque incendit; conjugem interfecit, et in ignem præcipitavit; ipse veneno interiit.

15. Erat Corinthi magna vis signorum tabularumque pretiosarum, quibus Mummius urbem et totam replevit Italiam, nihil verò in domum suam intulit: sed harum rerum adeò rudis et ignarus erat Mummius, ut, quum eas tabulas Romam portandas locaret, edixerit conducentibus, 'si eas perdidissent, novas esse reddituros." Una eximii pictoris tabella ludentibus aleâ militibus alvei vicem præstitit. Quæ tabella deinde, quum præda venderetur, ab Attalo rege sex millibus nummorum empta est. Mummius pretium admiratus, ex alieno judicio pulchritudinem tabellæ suspicatus est, atque venditionem rescidit, et tabellam jussit Romam deferri.

QUINTUS CÆCILIUS METELLUS MACEDONICUS.

16. Quintus Metellus, a domitâ Macedoniâ dictus Macedonicus, missus est adversùs Pseudophilippum, hominem humili loco natum, qui se Persei regis filium mentiebatur, eâque fraude Macedoniam occupaverat. Fabulam autem hujusmodi finxerat: prædicabat 'se ex Perseo rege ortum, et ab eo fidei cujusdam viri Cretensis commissum, ut in belli casus, quod tunc ille cum Romanis gerebat, aliquod veluti semen stirpis regiæ reservaretur; datum ei insuper libellum signo Persei impressum, quem puero traderet, quum ad puberem ætatem venisset. Mortuo Perseo, se Adrumeti educatum usque ad duodecimum ætatis annum, ignarum fuisse generis sui, eumque existimavisse patrem, a quo educaretur. Ab eo tandem morti proximo detectam fuisse originem suam, sibique libellum traditum.' Erat præterea juveni forma, quæ Persei filium non dedeceret. Hunc Metellus bis prœlio fudit, et die triumphi ante currum egit.

17. Postea Quintus Metellus bellum in Hispaniâ contra Celtiberos gessit; et quum urbem, quæ erat caput gentis,

obsideret, jamque admotâ machinâ, partem muri, quæ sola convelli poterat, brevi disjecturus videretur, humanitatem certæ victoriæ prætulit. Vir quidam in obsessâ civitate nobilis, nomine Rethogenes ad Metellum transierat, relictis in oppido filiis. Irati cives Rethogenis filios machinæ ictibus objecerunt. Nihil motus periculo filiorum pater hortabatur Metellum, ut ne oppugnatione desisteret; at Metellus obsidionem maluit solvere, quàm pueros in conspectu patris crudeli nece interfici: atque hujus mansuetudinis fructum tulit; namque multæ aliæ urbes admiratione hujus facti se sponte ei dediderunt.

18. Metellus, quum urbem Contrebiam viribus expugnare non posset, ad fallendum hostem convertit animum, et viam reperit, quâ propositum ad exitum perduceret. Itinera magno impetu ingrediebatur, deinde alias atque alias regiones petebat; modò hos occupabat montes, modò ad illos transgrediebatur. Quum interim et suis et hostibus ignota esset causa, cur sic sua mutaret consilia, a quodam amico interrogatus, 'quid ita incertum belli genus sequeretur?' "Absiste," inquit Metellus, "ista quærere; namque tunicam meam exurerem, si eam consilium meum scire existimarem." Postquam verò et exercitum suum ignorantiâ et hostes errore implicavit, quum aliò cursum direxisset, subitò ad Contrebiam reflexit, eamque inopinantem et attonitam oppressit.

19. Raram Metelli Macedonici felicitatem multi scriptores concelebrant: ea quidem ipsi omnia contigerunt, quæ beatam vitam videntur efficere. Fortuna eum nasci voluit in urbe terrarum principe: parentes nobilissimos dedit; adjecit animi eximias dotes et corporis vires, quæ tolerandis laboribus sufficere possent; multa decora in ejus domum congessit: nam quum ipse consul, censor etiam, augurque fuisset, et triumphâsset, tres filios consules vidit, e quibus unum etiam et censorem et triumphantem, quartum autem prætorem; tres quoque filias bene nuptas. Hunc autem vitæ cursum consentaneus finis excepit; nam Metellum ulti-

mæ senectutis spatio defunctum, et leni mortis genere inter oscula complexusque natorum exstinctum, filii et generi humeris suis per urbem sustulerunt, et rogo imposuerunt.

QUINTUS CÆCILIUS METELLUS NUMIDICUS.

20. Quintus Metellus consul cum Jugurthâ, Numidarum rege, bellum gessit: is, a Micipsâ adoptatus, duos ejus filios fratres suos interfecerat, ut solus Numidiæ imperio potiretur. Micipsa in amicitiâ et societate populi Romani semper permanserat. Postquam igitur Romæ cognitum est nefarium Jugurthæ scelus, placuit illud ulcisci. Metellus cum exercitu in Africam navigavit, et cum hoste manus conseruit. Quâ in parte Jugurtha affuit, ibi aliquandiu certatum est, neque hic ullum boni ducis aut militis officium prætermisit. Ceteri verò ejus milites primo congressu pulsi fugatique sunt; Jugurtha in oppidum munitum perfugit. Paucis pòst diebus Metellus eum insecutus, iterum prœlio fudit: Numidiam vastavit, urbes amplas et munitissimas cepit; quæ victoria ei nomen Numidici fecit.

21. Postea Quintus Metellus censor factus est, ejusque egregia fuit censura, et omnis vita plena gravitatis. Quum ab inimicis accusatus, causam de pecuniis repetundis diceret, et ipsius tabulæ circumferrentur judicibus inspiciendæ, nemo ex illis fuit, qui non removeret oculos, et se totum averteret, ne quisquam dubitare videretur, verumne an falsum esset, quod ille retulerat in tabulas. Quum Saturninus, tribunus plebis, legem senatûs majestati adversam et reipublicæ perniciosam tulisset, Metellus in eam legem jurare noluit, eâque de causâ in exsilium actus est. Honestum Rhodi secessum invenit, ibique litteris operam dedit. Ita vir fortissimus de civitate maluit decedere, quàm de sententiâ, eique salus patriæ dulcior, quàm conspectus fuit.

22. Metelli filius precibus et lacrymis a populo impetravit ut pater ab exsilio revocaretur. Is forte ludos spectabat, quum ei redditæ sunt litteræ, quibus scriptum erat, maximo

senatûs et populi consensu, reditum illi in patriam datum esse. Nihil eo nuntio moveri visus est: non priùs e theatro abiit, quàm spectaculum ederetur; non lætitiam suam proximè sedentibus ullâ ex parte ostendit, sed summum gaudium intra se continuit, parique vultu in exsilium abiit, et fuit restitutus; adeò moderatum inter secundas et adversas res gessit animum! Tantus verò ad eum advenientem concursus est factus, ut dies totus consumptus sit in gratulationibus illum ad portam urbis excipientium; inde in Capitolium ascendentem, et lares repetentem universa propemodum civitas deduxit.

MARCUS ÆMILIUS SCAURUS.

23. Marcus Æmilius Scaurus nobili familiâ ortus est, sed paupere. Nam pater ejus, quamvis patricius, ob rei familiaris inopiam carbonarium negotium exercuisse dicitur. Filius ipse dubitavit primò utrùm honores peteret, an argentariam faceret; sed quum eloquentiâ valeret, ex eâ gloriam et opes peperit. Consul factus, severum se pro tuendâ militari disciplinâ præbuit: cujus disciplinæ exemplum admiratione dignum referebat ipse in iis libris, quos de vitâ suâ scripserat; quum in eo loco, ubi posuerat castra, arbor esset maturis fructibus onusta, postridie abeunte exercitu, arbor intactis fructibus relicta est. Idem Publio Decio prætori, quòd se transeunte sederet, et assurgere jussus non paruisset, vestem scidit, sellam fregit, et, nequis ad eum in jus iret, edixit.

24. Marcus Scaurus, ut in tuendâ militari disciplinâ, sic in puniendâ filii sui ignaviâ, fuit severus. Quum enim in quodam prœlio Romani equites pulsi, deserto imperatore, Romam pavidi repeterent, in quibus erat ipse Scauri filius, misit pater, qui ei dicerent 'se libentiùs occursurum esse filii in acie interfecti ossibus, quàm visurum reducem reum tam turpis fugæ; adeòque conspectum irati patris degeneri filio esse vitandum, si quid verecundiæ in animo superesset.'

Non tulit juvenis ignominiæ dolorem, et mœrore confectus interiit.

25. Marcus Scaurus, quum esset summâ senectute et adversâ valetudine, pristinum animi vigorem retinuit. Varius quidam, patriâ Hispanus, vetus Scauri inimicus, senem opprimere conatus est. Accusabat eum acceptæ ab hostibus pecuniæ ad prodendam rempublicam. Scaurus, nobilissimis juvenibus innixus, descendit in forum, datâque respondendi facultate, paucis verbis ita causam egit: "Varius Hispanus ait, Marcum Scaurum, senatûs principem, ab hoste corruptum esse, et populi Romani imperium prodidisse; Marcus verò Scaurus, princeps senatûs, negat se esse huic culpæ affinem; testis nemo est; utri vos potiùs credendum putatis?" Quâ dicti gravitate periculum intentatum propulsavit: nam statim populus accusatorem ab illâ actione depulit.

PUBLIUS RUTILIUS RUFUS.

26. Publius Rutilius Rufus vitæ innocentiâ enituit: quum nemo esset in civitate illo integrior, omni honore dignus est habitus et consul factus. Quum eum amicus quidam rem injustam aliquando rogaret, et Rutilius constanter negaret, indignatus amicus dixit: "Quid igitur mihi opus est tuâ amicitiâ, si quod rogo non facis?" "Imò," respondit Rutilius, "quid mihi tuâ, si propter te aliquid inhonestè facere me oporteat?" Sciebat quippe vir sanctus tam contra officium esse amico tribuere quod æquum non sit, quàm non tribuere id, quod rectè possimus; atque si forte amici a nobis postulent, quæ honesta non sunt, religionem et fidem esse amicitiæ anteponendam.

27. Rutilius tamen in invidiam equitum Romanorum venit, quòd ab eorum injuriis Asiam, cui tunc præerat, defendisset: quare ab iis repetundarum accusatus est. Rutilius, innocentiâ fretus, senatoris insignia non deposuit; judicibus non supplicavit; ne ornatiùs quidem causam suam dici voluit, quàm simplex veritatis ratio ferebat; itaque

damnatus est, et Mitylenas exsulatum abiit. Illi Asiam petenti omnes hujus provinciæ civitates legatos miserunt. Hospitio eum, opibus, omni auxilio juverunt. Quum Rutilium quidam consolaretur, et diceret instare arma civilia, brevique futurum, ut omnes exsules reverterentur: "Quid tibi," inquit Rutilius, "mali feci, ut mihi pejorem reditum optares, quàm exitum? Malo patria meo exsilio erubescat, quàm reditu mœreat."

MARCUS LIVIUS DRUSUS.

28. Marcus Livius Drusus, patre consulari genitus, relictum sibi patrimonium profusis largitionibus dissipavit, adeò ut ipse profiteretur, nemini se ad largiendum quidquam reliquisse præter cœlum et cœnum. Unde, quum pecuniâ egeret, multa contra dignitatem fecit. Tribunus plebis primò senatûs causam suscepit; sed audax et vehemens, ut propositum assequeretur, leges perniciosas tulit: quibus quum Philippus consul obsisteret, ei Drusus in comitio ita collum obtorsit, ut plurimus sanguis effloueret e naribus; additâque contumeliâ, 'non cruorem, sed muriam de turdis esse' dixit. Philippus enim deliciarum amans, turdorumque imprimis edax habebatur. Alium etiam virum consularem, iisdem legibus pariter adversantem, ait Drusus se de saxo Tarpeio præcipitaturum.

29. Nec observantior erga senatum fuit Drusus: nam quum senatus ad eum misisset, ut in curiam veniret: "Quare," inquit Drusus, "non ipse senatus ad me venit in Hostiliam propinquam rostris?" Paruitque tribuno senatus: quibus rebus factum est, ut Drusus nec senatui, nec plebi placeret. Unde quum e foro magnâ hominum frequentiâ stipatus rediret, in atrio domûs suæ cultello percussus est; cultellus, lateri ejus affixus, relictus est, auctor verò necis in turbâ latuit: Drusus intra paucas horas decessit. Quem ne morti quidem proximum ea deseruit superbia, quæ eum in exitium impulerat; quum enim extremum jam red-

deret spiritum, circumstantium multitudinem intuens· "Ecquando," inquit, "amici, similem mei civem habebit respublica?"

30. Hunc vitæ finem habuit juvenis clarissimus quidem, sed quem sua semper inquietum ac turbulentum fecerat ambitio: ipse queri solitus est 'sibi uni, ne puero quidem, ferias unquam contigisse;' nam, adhuc prætextatus, per ambitionem cœpit reos judicibus commendare. Laudantur tamen Drusi quædam facta dictaque; quum Philippo consuli insidiæ pararentur, ejusque vita in maximo esset periculo, Drusus, re cognitâ, Philippum, licèt inimicum, monuit ut sibi caveret. Exstat etiam Drusi vox egregia: quum enim domum ædificaret, promitteretque architectus, 'si quinque talenta sibi darentur, ita se eam ædificaturum, ut nemo in eam despicere posset:' "Imò," inquit Drusus, "decem dabo, si eam ita componas, ut quidquid agam non a vicinis tantùm, sed ab omnibus etiam civibus possit perspici."

CAIUS MARIUS.

31. Caius Marius, humili loco natus, militiæ tirocinium in Hispaniâ, duce Scipione, posuit: erat imprimis Scipioni carus ob singularem virtutem, et impigram ad pericula et labores alacritatem. Scipio, quum inspicere voluisset quemadmodum ab unoquoque equi curarentur, Marii equum validum et bene curatum invenit; quam diligentiam imperator plurimùm laudavit. Quâdam die quum forte post cœnam Scipio cum amicis colloqueretur, dixissetque aliquis, 'siquid Scipioni accidisset, ecquem alium similem imperatorem habitura esset respublica?' Scipio, percusso leniter Marii humero, "Fortassis istum," inquit. Quo dicto excitatus Marius dignos rebus, quas postea gessit, spiritus concepit.

32. Marius legatus Metello in Numidiâ, criminando eum, adeptus est consulatum, et in ejus locum suffectus. Bellum Jugurthinum a Metello prosperè cœptum confecit. Jugurtha ad Gætulos profugerat, eorumque regem Bocchum adversùs

Romanos concitaverat. Marius Gætulos et Bocchum aggressus fudit. Castellum in excelsâ rupe positum, ubi regii thesauri erant, non sine multo labore expugnavit. Bocchus, bello defessus, legatos ad Marium misit, pacem orantes. Sulla quæstor a Mario ad regem remissus, qui Boccho persuasit, ut Jugurtham Romanis traderet. Jugurtha igitur vinctus ad Marium deductus est, quem Marius triumphans ante currum egit, et in carcerem cœnosum inclusit, quò quum Jugurtha, veste detractâ, ingrederetur, os diduxit ridentis in modum, et stupens similisque desipienti exclamavit: "Proh! quàm frigidum est vestrum balneum."

33. Marius, post expeditionem Numidicam, iterum consul creatus est, eique bellum contra Cimbros et Teutones decretum est. Hi novi hostes, ab extremis Germaniæ finibus profugi, novas sedes quærebant. Galliâ exclusi, in Italiam transgressi sunt; nec primum impetum barbarorum tres duces Romani sustinuerant; sed Marius primò Teutones sub ipsis Alpium radicibus assecutus prœlio oppressit: vallem fluviumque medium hostes tenebant, unde militibus Romanis nulla aquæ copia: aucta necessitate virtus causa victoriæ fuit; namque Marius sitim metuentibus ait digitum protendens: "Viri estis: en illìc aquam habebitis." Itaque tam acriter pugnatum est, tantaque cædes hostium fuit, ut Romani victores de cruento flumine non plus aquæ biberent, quàm sanguinis barbarorum.

34. Deletis Teutonibus, Caius Marius in Cimbros convertitur: hi ex aliâ parte Italiam ingressi, Athesim flumen non ponte nec navibus, sed ingestâ obrutum silvâ transiluerant; quibus occurrit Marius. Tum Cimbri legatos ad consulem miserunt, agros sibi suisque fratribus postulantes. Ignorabant scilicet Teutonum cladem. Quum Marius ab iis quæsivisset 'quos illi fratres dicerent,' Teutones nom inaverunt. Ridens Marius: "Omittite," inquit, "fratres; tenent hi acceptam a nobis terram, æternùmque tenebunt." Legati sensêre se ludibrio haberi, ultionemque Mario minati sunt statim atque Teutones advenissent. "Atqui adsunt,"

inquit Marius, "decetque vos hinc non discedere, nisi salutatis vestris fratribus." Tum vinctos adduci jussit Teutonum duces, qui in prœlio capti fuerant.

35. His rebus auditis, Cimbri castris egressi ad pugnam prodierunt. Marius aciem ita instituit, ut pulvis in oculos et ora hostium ferretur. Incredibili strage prostrata est illa Cimbrorum multitudo. Cæsa traduntur centum octoginta hominum millia. Nec minor cum uxoribus pugna, quàm cum viris fuit: illæ enim objectis undique plaustris altæ desuper, quasi e turribus, pugnabant lanceis contisque. Victæ tamen legationem ad Marium miserunt libertatem orantes, quam quum non impetrâssent, suffocatis elisisque infantibus, aut mutuis concidêre vulneribus, aut vinculo e crinibus suis facto, ab arboribus jugisque plaustrorum subrectis pependerunt. Ferunt unam conspectam fuisse, quæ pedibus suis duos filios, seipsam verò ex arbore, suspenderat.

BOOK VIII.

FIRST CIVIL WAR.

CAIUS MARIUS.

1. Tunc Romæ primum civile bellum ortum est. Quum enim Sulla consul contra Mithridatem regem Ponti missus fuisset, ei Marius illud imperium eripuit, fecitque ut loco Sullæ imperator crearetur; quâ re commotus Sulla cum exercitu Romam venit, eam armis occupavit, Mariumque expulit. Marius in palude aliquandiu delituit; sed ibi paulo pòst deprehensus; et, ut erat, nudo corpore cœnoque oblitus, injecto in collum loro, raptus est, et in custodiam conjectus. Missus etiam est ad eum occidendum servus publicus, natione Cimber, quem Marius vultûs majestate deterruit. Quum enim hominem ad se gladio stricto venientem vidisset: "Tune," inquit, "Marium audebis occidere?" Ille attonitus ac tremens, abjecto ferro, fugit. Marius postea, ab iis etiam, qui priùs eum occidere voluerant, e carcere missus est.

A. U. 664
A. C. 88

2. Marius, acceptâ naviculâ, in Africam trajecit, et in agrum Carthaginiensem pervenit. Ibi quum in locis solitariis sederet, venit ad eum lictor Sextilii prætoris, qui hanc provinciam administrabat. Marius ab eo, quem nunquam læserat, aliquod humanitatis officium exspectabat; at lictor 'decedere eum provinciâ' jussit, 'nisì vellet in se animad

verti.' Torvis oculis eum intuens Marius nullum dabat responsum. Interrogavit igitur eum lictor, 'ecquid prætori vellet renuntiari?' Cui Marius: "Abi," inquit, "nuntia te vidisse Caium Marium in Carthaginis magnæ ruinis sedentem." Duplici exemplo insigni eum admonebat de inconstantiâ rerum humanarum, quum et urbis maximæ excidium et viri clarissimi casum ob oculos poneret.

A. U. 666.
A. C. 86.

3. Profecto ad bellum Mithridaticum Sullâ, in Italiam rediit Marius efferatus magìs calamitate quàm domitus. Cum exercitu Romam ingressus, eam cædibus et rapinis vastavit: omnes adversæ factionis nobiles variis suppliciorum generibus affecit: quinque dies, totidemque noctes ista scelerum omnium duravit licentia Hoc tempore admiranda sanè fuit populi Romani abstinentia: quum enim Marius objecisset domus occisorum diripiendas, nemo fuit qui ullam ex his rem attingeret; quæ populi misericordia erat tacita quædam Marii crudelitatis vituperatio. Tandem Marius, senio et laboribus confectus, in morbum incidit, et ingenti omnium lætitiâ vitam finivit. Cujus viri si expendantur cum virtutibus vitia, haud facile dictu erit, utrùm in bello hostibus, an in otio civibus fuerit infestior: quam enim rempublicam contra hostes virtute servaverat, eam togatus ambitione evertit.

4. Erat Mario ingenuarum artium et liberalium studiorum contemptor animus. Quum ædem Honoris de manubiis hostium vovisset, spretâ peregrinorum marmorum nobilitate, artificumque Græcorum peritiâ, eam vulgari lapide per artificem Romanum curavit ædificandam. Græcas etiam litteras aspernabatur, 'quòd,' inquiebat, 'suis doctoribus parum ad virtutem prodessent;' at idem fortis, validus, et adversùs dolorem confirmatus. Quum ei varices in crure secarentur, vetuit se alligari. Acrem tamen fuisse doloris morsum ipse ostendit; nam medico alterum crus postulanti noluit præbere, quòd majorem esse remedii, quàm morbi, dolorem judicaret

LUCIUS CORNELIUS SULLA.

5. Lucius Cornelius Sulla, patricio genere natus, bello Jugurthino quæstor Marii fuit. Vitam antea ludo, vino, libidineque inquinatam duxerat; quapropter Marius molestè tulit, quòd sibi, gravissimum bellum gerenti, tam delicatus quæstor sorte obtigisset. Ejusdem tamen, postquam in Africam venit, virtus enituit. Bello Cimbrico legatus consulis bonam operam navavit. Consul ipse deinde factus, pulso in exsilium Mario, adversùs Mithridatem profectus est; ac primùm illius regis præfectos duobos prœliis profligavit: dein transgressus in Asiam, Mithridatem ipsum fudit, et oppressisset, nisì adversùs Marium festinans, qualemcunque pacem maluisset componere. Mithridatem tamen pecuniâ multavit; Asiâ aliisque provinciis, quas occupaverat, decedere coëgit, eumque paternis finibus contentum esse jussit.

6. Sulla propter motus urbanos cum victore exercitu Romam properavit. Eos, qui Mario favebant, omnes superavit: nihil illâ victoriâ fuit crudelius. Sulla, dictator creatus, novo et inaudito exemplo tabulam proscriptionis proposuit, quâ nomina eorum, qui occidendi essent, continebantur: quumque omnium esset orta indignatio, postridie plura etiam adjecit nomina. Ingens cæsorum fuit multitudo. Sævitiæ causam avaritia etiam præbuit, multoque plures propter divitias, quàm propter odium victoris, necati sunt. Civis quidam innoxius, cui fundus in agro Albano erat, legens proscriptorum nomina, se quoque ascriptum vidit: "Væ," inquit, "misero mihi; me fundus Albanus persequitur." Neque longè progressus, a quodam agnitus et percussus est.

Depulsis prostratisque inimicorum partibus, Sulla Felicem se edicto appellavit: quumque ejus uxor geminos eodem partu tunc edidisset, puerum Faustum puellamque Faustam nominari voluit. Tum repentè, contra omnium exspectationem, dictaturam deposuit, dimissisque lictoribus, diù in foro deambulavit. Stupebat populus, eum privatum videns,

cujus modò tam formidolosa fuerat potestas: quodque non minùs mirandum fuit, sua ei privato non solùm salus sed etiam dignitas constitit, qui cives innumeros occiderat. Unus tuntùm fuit adolescens, qui auderet queri, et recedentem usque ad fores domûs maledictis incessere Cujus injurias Sulla patienti animo tulit: sed, domum ingrediens, dixit: "Hic adolescens efficiet, nequis posthac tale imperium deponat."

8. Sulla deinde, in villam profectus, rusticari et venando vitam ducere cœpit. Ibi, morbo pediculari correptus, interiit, vir ingentis animi, cupidus voluptatum, sed gloriæ cupidior; litteris Græcis atque Latinis eruditus, et virorum litteratorum adeò amans, ut sedulitatem etiam mali cujusdam poëtæ aliquo præmio dignam duxerit: nam quum ille epigramma ipsi obtulisset, jussit Sulla 'præmium ei statim dari, eâ tamen lege, nequid postea scriberet.' Ante victoriam laudandus, in iis verò, quæ secuta sunt, nunquam satìs vituperandus: urbem enim et Italiam civium sanguine inundavit. Non solùm in vivos sæviit, sed ne mortuis quidem pepercit; nam Caii Marii, cujus, etsi postea inimicus, aliquando tamen quæstor fuerat, erutos cineres in flumen projecit. Quâ crudelitate rerum præclarè gestarum gloriam corrupit.

LUCIUS LICINIUS LUCULLUS.

9. Lucius Lucullus ingenio, doctrinâ, et virtute claruit. In Asiam quæstor profectus, huic provinciæ per multos annos cum laude præfuit. Postea consul factus ad Mithridaticum bellum a senatu missus, opinionem omnium, quæ de virtute ejus erat, vicit: nam ab eo laus imperatoria non admodum exspectabatur, qui adolescentiam in pacis artibus consumpserat; sed incredibilis quædam ingenii magnitudo non desideravit tardam et indocilem usûs disciplinam. Totum iter consumpsit partim in percontando a peritis, partim in rebus gestis legendis. Habebat porrò admirabilem quandam rerum memoriam; unde factum est ut in Asiam doc-

tus imperator venerit, quum esset Româ profectus rei militaris rudis.

10. Lucullus eo bello magnas ac memorabiles res gessit: Mithridatem sæpe multis locis fudit: Tigranem regem maximum in Armeniâ vicit, ultimamque bello manum magìs noluit imponere, quàm non potuit; sed alioqui per omnia laudabilis, et bello pene invictus pecuniæ cupidini nimiùm deditus fuit, quam tamen ideo expetebat, ut deinde per luxuriam effunderet: itaque postquam de Mithridate triumphâsset, abjectâ omnium rerum curâ, cœpit delicatè ac molliter vivere, otioque et luxu diffluere; magnificè et immenso sumptu villas ædificavit, atque ad earum usum mare ipsum vexavit. Nam in quibusdam locis moles mari injecit, in aliis verò, suffossis montibus, mare in terras induxit; unde eum haud infacetè Pompeius vocabat *Xerxem togatum.* Xerxes enim Persarum rex, quum pontem in Hellesponto fecisset, et ille tempestate ac fluctibus esset disjectus, jussit mari trecentos flagellorum ictus infligi, et compedes dari.

11. Habebat Lucullus villam prospectu et ambulatione pulcherrimam, quò quum venisset Pompeius, id unum reprehendit, quòd ea habitatio esset quidem æstate peramœna, sed hieme minùs commoda videretur; cui Lucullus: "Putasne," inquit, "me minùs sapere quàm hirundines, quæ, adveniente hieme, sedem commutant?" Villarum magnificentiæ respondebat epularum sumptus: quum aliquando modica ei, utpote soli, cœna esset posita, coquum graviter objurgavit, eique excusanti ac dicenti 'se non debuisse lautum parare convivium, quòd nemo esset ad cœnam invitatus:' "Quid ais," inquit iratus Lucullus, "an nesciebas Lucullum hodie cœnaturum esse apud Lucullum?"

QUINTUS SERTORIUS.

12. Quintus Sertorius, ignobili loco natus, prima stipendia bello Cimbrico fecit, in quo honos ei virtutis causâ habitus est. In primâ adversùs Cimbros pugnâ licèt vulnera-

tus, et equo amisso, Rhodanum flumen rapidissimum nando trajecit, loricâ et scuto retentis. Egregia etiam fuit ejus opera bello sociali: dum enim nullum periculum refugit, alter ei oculus effossus est; idque ille non dehonestamentum ori, sed ornamentum meritò arbitrabatur: dicebat enim 'cetera bellicæ fortitudinis insignia, ut armillas, coronasve, nec semper nec ubique gestari; se verò, quotiescunque in publicum prodiret, suæ virtutis pignus, vulnus scilicet ob rempublicam acceptum, in ipsâ fronte ostentare, nec quenquam sibi occurrere, qui non esset laudum suarum admirator.'

13. Postquam Sulla, e bello Mithridatico in Italiam reversus, cœpit dominari, Sertorius, qui partium Marianarum fuerat, in Hispaniam se contulit. Ibi virtutis admiratione et imperandi moderatione Hispanorum simul ac Romanorum, qui in iis locis consederant, animos sibi conciliavit, magnoque exercitu collecto, quos adversùs eum Sulla miserat, duces profligavit. Missus deinde a Sullâ Metellus a Sertorio fusus quòque ac fugatus est. Pompeium etiam, qui in Hispaniam venerat, ut Metello opem ferret, levibus prœliis lacessivit Sertorius. Is enim, non minùs cautus quàm acer imperator, universæ dimicationis discrimen vitabat, quòd imparem se universo Romanorum exercitui sentiret; interim verò hostem crebris damnis fatigabat.

14. Quum aliquando Sertorii milites pugnam inconsultè flagitarent, nec jam eorum impetus posset cohiberi, Sertorius duos in eorum conspectu equos constituit, prævalidum alterum, alterum verò admodum exilem et imbecillum; deinde equi infirmi caudam a robusto juvene totam simul abrumpi jussit; validi autem equi singulos pilos ab imbecillo sene paulatim velli. Irritus adolescentis labor risum omnibus movit; senex autem, quamvis tremulâ manu, id perfecit, quod imperatum sibi fuerat. Quumque milites non satìs intelligerent, quorsum ea res spectaret, Sertorius ad eos conversus: "Equi caudæ," inquit, "similis est hostium exercitus: qui partes aggreditur, facilè potest opprimere; contrà nihil proficiet, qui universum conabitur prosternere"

15. Erat Sertorio cerva candida eximiæ pulchritudinis, quæ ipsi magno usui fuit, ut obsequentiores haberet milites. Hanc Sertorius assuefecerat se vocantem audire et euntem sequi. Dianæ donum esse omnibus persuasit, seque ab eâ moneri, quæ agenda aut vitanda essent Si quid durius vellet imperare, se a cervâ monitum prædicabat, statimque libentes parebant. Cerva in quâdam hostium incursione amissa est, ac periisse credita; quod ægerrimè tulit Sertorius. Multis pòst diebus a quodam homine inventa est. Sertorius eum, qui id sibi nuntiabat, tacere jussit, cervamque repentè in locum, ubi jus reddere solebat, immitti. Ipse, vultu hilari in publicum progressus, dixit sibi in quiete visam esse cervam, quæ perierat, ad se reverti. Tunc emissa ex composito cerva, ubi Sertorium conspexit, læto saltu ad tribunal fertur, ac dexteram sedentis ore lambit; unde clamor factus, ortaque omnium admiratio est.

16. Victus postea a Pompeio Sertorius pristinos mores mutavit, et ad iracundiam deflexit. Multos ob suspicionem proditionis crudeliter interfecit; unde odio esse cœpit exercitui. Romani molestè ferebant, quòd Hispanis magìs quàm sibi confideret, hosque haberet corporis custodes. In hac animorum ægritudine non deserebant Sertorium, quem necessarium sibi ducem judicabant, sed eum amare desierant. Deinde in Hispanos quòque sæviit Sertorius, quòd ii tributa non tolerarent; ipse etiam Sertorius, curis jam et laboribus fessus, ad obeunda ducis munia segnior, ad luxum et libidines declinavit. Quare, alienatis omnium animis, jussa imperatoris contemnebantur; tandem factâ adversùs eum conjuratione, Sertorius in convivio a suis est interfectus.

CNÆUS POMPEIUS MAGNUS.

17. Cnæus Pompeius, stirpis senatoriæ adolescens, in bello civili se et patrem consilio servavit. Pompeii pater suo exercitui ob avaritiam erat invisus; itaque facta est in

eum conspiratio. Terentius quidam, Cnæi Pompeii contubernalis, eum occidendum susceperat, dum alii tabernaculum patris incenderent. Quæ res juveni Pompeio cœnanti nuntiata est. Ipse, nihil periculo motus, solito hilariùs bibit, et cum Terentio eâdem, quâ antea, comitate usus est. Deinde cubiculum ingressus, clàm subduxit se tentorio, et firmam patri circumposuit custodiam. Terentius tum, districto ense, ad lectum Pompeii accessit, multisque ictibus stragula percussit. Ortâ mox seditione, Pompeius se in media conjecit agmina, militesque tumultuantes precibus et lacrymis placavit, ac suo duci reconciliavit.

18. Pompeius, eodem bello civili partes Sullæ secutus, ita egit, ut ab eo maximè diligeretur. Annos tres et viginti natus, ut Sullæ auxilio veniret, paterni exercitûs reliquias collegit, statimque dux peritus exstitit. Illius magnus apud militem amor, magna apud omnes admiratio fuit; nullus ei labor tædio, nulla defatigatio molestiæ erat. Cibi vinique temperans, somni parcus, inter milites corpus exercebat. Cum alacribus saltu, cum velocibus cursu, cum validis luctâ certabat. Tum ad Sullam iter intendit, non per loca devia, sed palàm incedens, tres hostium exercitus aut fudit aut sibi adjunxit. Quem ubi Sulla ad se accedere audivit, egregiamque sub signis juventutem aspexit, desiliit ex equo, Pompeiumque salutavit imperatorem: deinceps ei venienti solebat assurgere de sellâ et caput aperire; quem honorem nemini nisì Pompeio tribuebat.

19. Postea Pompeius in Siciliam profectus est, ut eam a Carbone, Sullæ inimico, occupatam reciperet. Carbo comprehensus, et ad Pompeium ductus est. Quem Pompeius, postquam acerbè in eum invectus fuisset, ad supplicium duci jussit. Longè moderatior fuit Pompeius erga Sthenium, Siculæ cujusdam civitatis principem. Quum enim in eam civitatem animadvertere decrevisset, quæ sibi adversata fuerat, exclamavit Sthenius, 'eum iniquè facturum, si ob culpam unius omnes plecteret.' Interroganti Pompeio 'quisnam ille

unus esset?' "Ego," inquit Sthenius, "qui meos cives ad id induxi." Tam liberâ voce delectatus Pompeius omnibus et Sthenio ipsi pepercit.

20. Transgressus inde in Africam Pompeius, Iarbam, Numidiæ regem, qui Marii partibus favebat, bello persecutus est. Intra dies quadraginta hostem oppressit, et Africam subegit, adolescens quatuor et viginti annorum. Tum ei litteræ a Sullâ redditæ sunt, quibus jubebatur exercitum dimittere, et cum unâ tantùm legione successorem exspectare. Id ægre tulit Pompeius: paruit tamen, et Romam reversus est. Revertenti incredibilis multitudo obviàm ivit. Sulla quòque eum lætus excepit, et Magni cognomine appellavit: nihilominus Pompeio triumphum petenti restitit; neque eâ re a proposito deterritus est Pompeius; aususque est dicere 'plures solem orientem adorare, quàm occidentem:' quo dicto innuebat Sullæ potentiam minui, suam verò crescere. Eâ voce auditâ, Sulla, juvenis constantiam admiratus, exclamavit: "Triumphet, triumphet."

21. Metello, jam seni et bellum in Hispaniâ segniùs gerenti, collega datus est Pompeius, ibique adversùs Sertorium vario eventu dimicavit. In quodam prœlio maximum subiit periculum: quum enim in eum vir, vastâ corporis magnitudine, impetum fecisset, Pompeius manum hostis amputavit, sed, multis in eum concurrentibus, vulnus in femore accepit, et, a suis fugientibus desertus, in hostium potestate erat. At præter spem evasit: illi scilicet equum Pompeii auro phalerisque eximiis instructum ceperant. Dum verò prædam inter se altercantes partiuntur, Pompeius illorum manus effugit. Altero prœlio, quum Metellus Pompeio laboranti auxilio venisset, fususque esset Sertorii exercitus, is dixisse fertur: "Nisì ista anus supervenisset, ego hunc puerum verberibus castigatum Romam dimisissem." Metellum anum appellabat, quia is, jam senex, ad mollem et effeminatam vitam deflexerat. Tandem, Sertorio interfecto, Pompeius Hispaniam recepit.

22 Quum piratæ maria omnia infestarent, et quasdam

etiam Italiæ urbes diripuissent, ad eos opprimendos cum imperio extraordinario missus est Pompeius. Nimiæ viri potentiæ obsistebant quidam ex optimatibus, et imprimis Quintus Catulus; qui quum in concione dixisset, 'esse quidem præclarum virum Cnæum Pompeium, sed non esse uni omnia tribuenda,' adjecissetque: "Siquid ei acciderit, ecquem in ejus locum substituetis?" Acclamavit universa concio: "Te ipsum, Quinte Catule." Tam honorifico civium testimonio victus Catulus e concione discessit. Pompeius, disposito per omnes maris recessus navium præsidio, brevi terrarum orbem illâ peste liberavit; prædones multis locis victos fudit; eosdem, in deditionem acceptos, in urbibus et agris procul a mari collocavit. Nihil hac victoriâ celerius; nam intra quadragesimum diem piratas toto mari expulit.

23. Confecto bello piratico, Cnæus Pompeius contra Mithridatem profectus est, et in Asiam magnâ celeritate contendit. Prœlium cum rege conserere cupiebat, neque opportuna dabatur pugnandi facultas, quia Mithridates interdiu castris se continebat, noctu verò haud tutum erat congredi cum hoste in locis ignotis. Quâdam tamen nocte Mithridatem Pompeius aggressus est. Luna magno fuit Romanis adjumento: nam quum eam Romani a tergo haberent, umbræ corporum longiùs projectæ ad primos usque hostium ordines pertinebant; unde decepti regii milites, in umbras, tanquam in propinquum hostem, tela mittebant. Victus Mithridates in Pontum profugit. Adversùs eum filius Pharnaces rebellavit, quia, occisis a patre fratribus, vitæ suæ ipse timebat. Mithridates, a filio obsessus, venenum sumpsit, quod quum tardiùs subiret, quia adversùs venena multis antea medicaminibus corpus firmaverat, a milite Gallo volens interfectus est.

24. Pompeius deinde Tigranem, Armeniæ regem, qui Mithridatis partes secutus fuerat, ad deditionem compulit; quem tamen ad genua procumbentem erexit, benignis verbis recreavit, et in regnum restituit; æquè pulchrum esse judi-

cans et vincere reges et facere. Tandem rebus Asiæ compositis in Italiam rediit. Ad urbem venit, non, ut plerique timuerant, armatus, sed dimisso exercitu, et tertium triumphum biduo duxit. Insignis fuit multis novis inusitatisque ornamentis hic triumphus; sed nihil illustrius visum, quàm quòd tribus triumphis tres orbis partes devictæ causam præbuerunt: Pompeius enim, quod antea contigerat nemini, primò ex Africâ, iterum ex Europâ, tertiò ex Asiâ triumphavit, felix opinione hominum futurus, si, quem gloriæ, eundem vitæ finem habuisset, neque adversam fortunam esset expertus jam senex.

BOOK IX.

SECOND CIVIL WAR.

CNÆUS POMPEIUS.

A. U. 703.
A. C. 49.

1. Postea orta est inter Pompeium et Cæsarem gravis dissensio, quòd hic superiorem, ille verò parem, ferre non posset: et inde bellum civile exarsit. Cæsar cum infesto exercitu in Italiam venit. Pompeius, relictâ urbe ac deinde Italiâ ipsâ, Thessaliam petiit, et cum eo consules senatusque omnis: quem insecutus Cæsar apud Pharsaliam acie fudit. Victus Pompeius ad Ptolemæum, Alexandriæ regem, cui tutor a senatu datus fuerat, profugit; sed ille Pompeium interfici jussit. Latus Pompeii sub oculis uxoris et liberorum mucrone confossum est, caput abscissum, truncus in Nilum conjectus. Dein caput, velamine involutum, ad Cæsarem delatum est, qui, eo viso, lacrymas fudit, et illud multis pretiosissimisque odoribus cremandum curavit.

2. Is fuit viri præstantissimi post tres consulatus et totidem triumphos vitæ exitus. Erant in Pompeio multæ ac magnæ virtutes, ac præcipuè admiranda frugalitas. Quum ei ægrotanti præcepisset medicus, ut turdum ederet, negarent autem servi eam avem usquam æstivo tempore posse reperiri, nisì apud Lucullum, qui turdos domi saginaret, vetuit Pompeius, turdum inde peti, medicoque dixit: "Ergò

nisì Lucullus perditus deliciis esset, non viveret Pompeius!" Aliam avem, quæ parabilis esset, sibi jussit apponi.

3. Viris doctis magnum honorem habebat Pompeius. E Syriâ decedens, confecto bello Mithridatico, quum Rhodum venisset, nobilissimum philosophum Posidonium cupiit audire: sed quum is diceretur tunc graviter ægrotare, quòd maximis podagræ doloribus cruciabatur, voluit saltem Pompeius eum visere. Mos erat, ut, consule ædes aliquas ingressuro, lictor fores virgâ percuteret, admonens consulem adesse: at Pompeius vetuit fores Posidonii percuti, honoris causâ. Quem ut vidit et salutavit, 'molestè se ferre' dixit, 'quòd eum non posset audire.' At ille: "Tu verò," inquit, "potes, nec committam, ut dolor corporis efficiat, ut frustrà tantus vir ad me venerit." Itaque cubans graviter et copiosè disseruit de hoc ipso: 'nihil esse bonum, nisì quod honestum esset, et nihil malum dici posse, quod turpe non esset.' Quum verò dolor interdum acriter eum pungeret, sæpe dixit: "Nihil agis, dolor; quamvis sis molestus, nunquam te esse malum confitebor."

CAIUS JULIUS CÆSAR.

4. Caius Julius Cæsar, nobilissimâ genitus familiâ, annum agens sextum et decimum, patrem amisit; paulo pòst Corneliam duxit uxorem, cujus quum pater esset Sullæ inimicus, voluit Sulla Cæsarem compellere, ut eam dimitteret; neque id potuit efficere. Ob eam causam Cæsar bonis spoliatus, quum etiam ad mortem quæreretur, mutatâ veste, noctu elapsus est ex urbe, et quanquam tunc quartanæ morbo laboraret, prope per singulas noctes latebras commutare cogèbatur; sic quòque comprehensus a Sullæ liberto, vix, datâ pecuniâ, evasit. Postremò per proximos suos veniam impetravit, diù repugnante Sullâ, qui quum deprecantibus ornatissimis viris denegâsset, atque illi pertinaciter contenderent, expugnatus tandem dixit, 'eum, quem salvum tantopere cuperent, aliquando optimatum partibus, quas

simul defendissent, exitio futurum, multosque in eo puero inesse Marios.'

5. Cæsar, mortuo Sullâ et compositâ seditione civili, Rhodum secedere statuit, ut per otium Apollonio, tunc clarissimo dicendi magistro, operam daret; sed in itinere a piratis captus est, mansitque apud eos quadraginta dies. Ita porrò per illud omne spatium se gessit, ut piratis terrori pariter ac venerationi esset; atque ne iis suspicionem ullam daret, qui oculis tantummodo eum custodiebant, nunquam aut nocte aut die excalceatus est. Interim comites servosque dimiserat ad expediendas pecunias, quibus redimeretur. Viginti talenta piratæ postulaverant; ille verò quinquaginta daturum se spopondit. Quibus numeratis, expositus est in litore. Cæsar liberatus confestim Miletum, quæ urbs proximè aberat, properavit; ibique contractâ classe, stantes adhuc in eodem loco prædones noctu adortus, aliquot naves, mersis aliis, cepit, piratasque ad deditionem redactos eo affecit supplicio, quod illis sæpe per jocum minatus fuerat, dum ab iis detineretur; crucibus illos suffigi jussit.

6. Julius Cæsar, quæstor factus, in Hispaniam profectus est; quumque Alpes transiret, et ad conspectum pauperis cujusdam vici comites ejus per jocum inter se disputarent, an illìc etiam esset ambitioni locus, seriò dixit Cæsar, 'malle se ibi primum esse, quàm Romæ secundum.' Ita animus, dominationis avidus, a primâ ætate regnum concupiscebat, semperque in ore habebat hos Euripidis, Græci poëtæ, versus: *Nam si violandum est jus, regnandi gratiâ violandum est: aliis rebus pietatem colas.* Quum verò Gades, quod est Hispaniæ oppidum, venisset, visâ Alexandri Magni imagine, ingemuit, et lacrymas fudit: causam quærentibus amicis: "Nonne," inquit, "idonea dolendi causa est, quòd nihil dum memorabile gesserim, eam ætatem adeptus, quâ Alexander jam terrarum orbem subegerat?"

7. Julius Cæsar in captandâ plebis gratiâ, et ambiendis honoribus, patrimonium effudit: ære alieno oppressus, ipse dicebat sibi opus esse millies sestertium, ut haberet nihil

His artibus consulatum adeptus est: collegaque ei datus Marcus Bibulus, cui Cæsaris consilia haud placebant. Inito magistratu, Cæsar legem Agrariam tulit, hoc est de dividendo egenis civibus agro publico: cui legi quum senatus repugnaret, Cæsar rem ad populum detulit. Bibulus collega in forum venit, ut legi ferendæ obsisteret, sed tanta commota est seditio, ut in caput consulis cophinus stercore plenus effunderetur, fascesque frangerentur. Tandem Bibulus, a satellitibus Cæsaris foro expulsus, domi se continere per reliquum anni tempus coactus est, curiâque abstinere. Interea unus Cæsar omnia ad arbitrium in republicâ administravit; unde quidam homines faceti, quæ eo anno gesta sunt, non ut mos erat, consulibus Cæsare et Bibulo acta esse dicebant, sed Julio et Cæsare, unum consulem nomine et cognomine pro duobus appellantes.

8. Julius Cæsar, functus consulatu, Galliam provinciam sorte obtinuit. Gessit autem novem annis, quibus in imperio fuit, hæc ferè. Galliam in provinciæ Romanæ formam redegit; Germanos, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, primus Romanorum ponte fabricato aggressus, maximis affecit cladibus. Britannos antea ignotos vicit, iisque pecunias et obsides imperavit; quo in bello multa Cæsaris facta egregia narrantur. Inclinante in fugam exercitu, rapuit e manu militis fugientis scutum, et, in primam aciem volitans, pugnam restituit. In alio prœlio aquiliferum, terga vertentem, faucibus comprehendit, in contrariam partem retraxit, dexteramque ad hostem protendens: "Quorsum tu," inquit, "abis? Illìc sunt cum quibus dimicamus." Quo facto militibus animos addidit.

9. Cæsar, quum adhuc in Galliâ detineretur, nè imperfecto bello discederet, postulavit ut sibi liceret, quamvis absenti, secundum consulatum petere; quod ei a senatu est negatum. Eâ re commotus in Italiam rediit, armis injuriam acceptam vindicaturus, plurimisque urbibus occupatis, Brundisium contendit, quò Pompeius consulesque confugerant. Tunc summæ audaciæ facinus Cæsar edidit: a Brundisio Dyrrachium inter oppositas classes gravissimâ hieme

transmisit, cessantibusque copiis, quas subsequi jusserat, quum ad eas arcessendas frustrà misisset, moræ impatiens, castris noctu egreditur, clàm solus naviculam conscendit obvoluto capite, ne agnosceretur. Mare, adverso vento vehementer flante, intumescebat; in altum tamen protinus dirigi navigium jubet; quumque gubernator pene obrutus fluctibus adversæ tempestati cederet; "Quid times?" ait: "Cæsarem vehis."

10. Deinde Cæsar Thessaliam petiit, ubi Pompeium Pharsalico prœlio fudit, fugientem persecutus est, eumque in itinere cognovit occisum fuisse. Tum bellum Ptolemæo, Pompeii interfectori, intulit, a quo sibi quòque insidias parari videbat; quo victo, Cæsar in Pontum transiit, Pharnacemque, Mithridatis filium, rebellantem aggressus, intra quintum ab adventu diem, quatuor verò quibus in conspectum venerat horis, uno prœlio profligavit. Quam victoriæ celeritatem inter triumphandum notavit, inscripto inter pompæ ornamenta trium verborum titulo, *Veni, vidi, vici.* Sua deinceps Cæsarem ubique comitata est fortuna. Scipionem et Jubam, Numidiæ regem, reliquias Pompeianarum partium in Africâ refoventes, devicit. Pompeii liberos in Hispaniâ superavit. Clementer usus est victoriâ, et omnibus, qui contra se arma tulerant, pepercit. Regressus in urbem, quinquies triumphavit.

11. Bellis civilibus confectis, Cæsar, dictator in perpetuum creatus, agere insolentiùs cœpit: senatum ad se venientem sedens excepit, et quendam, ut assurgeret, monentem, irato vultu respexit: quum Antonius, Cæsaris in omnibus expeditionibus comes, et tunc in consulatu collega ei in sellâ aureâ sedenti pro rostris diadema, insigne regium, imponeret, non visus est eo facto offensus. Quare conjuratum est in eum a sexaginta et ampliùs viris, Cassio et Bruto ducibus conspirationis. Quum igitur Cæsar Idibus Martiis in senatum venisset, assidentem specie officii circumsteterunt, illicoque unus e conjuratis, quasi aliquid rogaturus, propiùs accessit, renuentique togam ab utroque humero apprehendit

Deinde clamantem: "Ista quidem vis est," Cassius vulnerat paulo infra jugulum. Cæsar Cassii brachium arreptum graphio trajecit, conatusque prosilire aliud vulnus accepit. Quum Marcum Brutum, quem loco filii habebat, in se irruentem vidisset, dixit: "Tu quòque, fili mi!" Dein ubi animadvertit undique se strictis pugionibus peti, togâ caput obvolvit, atque ita tribus et viginti plagis confossus est.

12. Erat Cæsar excelsâ staturâ, nigris vegetisque oculis, capite calvo: quam calvitii deformitatem ægre ferebat, quòd sæpe obtrectantium jocis esset obnoxia. Itaque ex omnibus honoribus sibi a senatu populoque decretis non aliud recepit aut usurpavit libentiùs, quàm jus laureæ perpetuò gestandæ. Eum vini parcissimum fuisse ne inimici quidem negârunt: unde Cato dicere solebat unum ex omnibus Cæsarem ad evertendam rempublicam sobrium accessisse. Armorum et equitandi peritissimus erat; laboris ultra fidem patiens: in agmine nonnunquam equo, sæpius pedibus anteibat, capite detecto, sive sol, sive imber esset. Longissimas vias incredibili celeritate confecit, ita ut persæpe nuntios de se præveniret, neque eum morabantur flumina, quæ vel nando vel innixus inflatis utribus trajiciebat.

MARCUS CATO UTICENSIS.

13. Marcus Cato, adhuc puer, invictum animi robur ostendit. Quum in domo Drusi avunculi sui educaretur, Latini de civitate impetrandâ Romam venerunt. Popedius, Latinorum princeps, qui Drusi hospes erat, Catonem puerum rogavit, ut Latinos apud avunculum adjuvaret. Cato vultu constanti negavit id se facturum. Iterum deinde ac sæpius interpellatus in proposito perstitit. Tunc Popedius puerum, in excelsam ædium partem levatum, tenuit et abjecturum inde se minatus est, nisi precibus obtemperaret; neque hoc metu a sententiâ eum potuit dimovere. Tunc Popedius exclamâsse fertur: "Gratulemur nobis, Latini, hunc esse tam

parvum; si enim senator esset, ne sperare quidem jus civitatis nobis liceret."

14. Cato, quum salutandi gratiâ ad Sullam a pædagogo duceretur, et in atrio cruenta proscriptorum capita vidisset, Sullæ crudelitatem exsecratus est; seque eodem esse animo significavit, quo puer alius nomine Cassius, qui tunc publicam scholam cum Fausto, Sullæ filio, frequentabat. Quum enim Faustus proscriptionem paternam in scholâ laudaret, diceretque 'se, quum per ætatem posset, eandem rem esse facturum,' ei sodalis gravem colaphum impegit.

15. Insignis fuit et ad imitandum præponenda Catonis erga fratrem benevolentia. Quum enim interrogaretur, 'quem omnium maximè diligeret,' respondit, 'fratrem.' Iterum interrogatus, 'quem secundum maximè diligeret,' iterum, 'fratrem,' respondit. Quærenti tertiò idem responsum dedit, donec ille a percunctando desisteret. Crevit cum ætate ille Catonis in fratrem amor: ab ejus latere non discedebat; ei in omnibus rebus morem gerebat. Annos natus viginti nunquam sine fratre cœnaverat, nunquam in forum prodierat, nunquam iter susceperat. Diversum tamen erat utriusque ingenium: in utroque probi mores erant, sed Catonis indoles severior.

16. Cato, quum frater, qui erat tribunus militum, ad bellum profectus esset, ne eum desereret, voluntaria stipendia fecit. Accidit postea, ut Catonis frater in Asiam proficisci cogeretur, et iter faciens in morbum incideret: quod ubi audivit Cato, licèt tunc gravis tempestas sæviret, neque parata esset magna navis, solvit e portu Thessalonicæ exiguâ naviculâ cum duobus tantùm amicis tribusque servis, et pene haustus fluctibus tandem præter spem incolumis evasit. At fratrem, modò defunctum vitâ, reperit. Tunc questibus et lacrymis totum se tradidit: mortui corpus quàm magnificentissimo potuit funere extulit, et marmoreum tumulum exstrui curavit suis impensis. Vela deinde facturus, quum suaderent amici, ut fratris reliquias in alio navigio poneret, animam se priùs quàm illas relicturum respondit, atque ita solvit

17. Cato quæstor in insulam Cyprum missus est ad colligendam Ptolemæi regis pecuniam, a quo populus Romanus heres institutus fuerat. Integerrimâ fide eam rem administravit. Summa longè major, quàm quisquam sperare potuisset, redacta est. Ferè septem millia talentorum navibus imposuit Cato: atque ut naufragii pericula vitaret, singulis vasis, quibus inclusa erat pecunia, corticem suberis longo funiculo alligavit, ut, si forte mersum navigium esset, locum amissæ pecuniæ cortex supernatans indicaret. Catoni advenienti senatus et tota ferme civitas obviàm effusa est, nec erat res triumpho absimilis. Actæ sunt Catoni a senatu gratiæ, præturaque illi et jus spectandi ludos prætextato extra ordinem data. Quem honorem Cato noluit accipere, iniquum esse affirmans, 'sibi decerni quod nulli alii tribueretur.'

18. Quum Cæsar consul legem reipublicæ perniciosam tulisset, Cato solus, ceteris exterritis, huic legi obstitit. Iratus Cæsar Catonem extrahi curiâ, et in vincula rapi, jussit: at ille nihil de libertate linguæ remisit, sed in ipsâ ad carcerem viâ de lege disputabat, civesque commonebat, ut talia molientibus adversarentur. Catonem sequebantur mœsti patres, quorum unus objurgatus a Cæsare, quòd nondum misso senatu discederet; "Malo," inquit, "esse cum Catone in carcere, quàm tecum in curiâ." Exspectabat Cæsar, dum ad humiles preces Cato sese demitteret: quod ubi frustrà a se sperari intellexit, pudore victus unum e tribunis misit, qui Catonem dimitteret.

19. Cato Pompeii partes bello civili secutus est, eoque victo, exercitûs reliquias in Africam cum ingenti itinerum difficultate perduxit. Quum verò ei summum a militibus deferretur imperium, Scipioni, quòd vir esset consularis, parere maluit. Scipione etiam devicto, Uticam, Africæ urbem, petivit, ubi filium hortatus est, ut clementiam Cæsaris experiretur; ipse verò cœnatus deambulavit, et cubitum iturus arctiùs diutiusque in complexu filii hæsit, deinde ingressus cubiculum ferro sibi ipse mortem conscivit. Cæsar, auditâ

Catonis morte, dixit illum gloriæ suæ invidisse, quòd sibi laudem servati Catonis eripuisset. Catonis liberos, eisque patrimonium incolume, servavit.

MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO.

20. Marcus Tullius Cicero, equestri genere, Arpini, quod est Volscorum oppidum, natus est. Ex ejus avis unus verrucam in extremo naso sitam habuit ciceris grano similem, inde cognomen Ciceronis genti inditum. Quum id Marco Tullio a nonnullis probro verteretur; "Dabo operam," inquit, "ut istud cognomen nobilissimorum nominum splendorem vincat." Quum eas artes disceret, quibus ætas puerilis ad humanitatem solet informari, ingenium ejus ita eluxit, ut eum æquales e scholâ redeuntes medium, tanquam regem, circumstantes deducerent domum: imò eorum parentes pueri famâ commoti, in ludum litterarium ventitabant, ut eum viserent. Ea res tamen quibusdam rustici et inculti ingenii stomachum movebat, qui ceteros pueros graviter objurgabant, quòd talem condiscipulo suo honorem tribuerent.

21. Tullius Cicero adolescens eloquentiam et libertatem suam adversùs Sullanos ostendit. Chrysogonum quendam, Sullæ libertum, acriter insectatus est, quòd, dictatoris potentiâ fretus, in bona civium invadebat. Ex quo veritus invidiam Cicero Athenas petivit, ubi Antiochum philosophum studiosè audivit. Indè eloquentiæ gratiâ Rhodum se contulit, ubi Molone, rhetore tum disertissimo, magistro usus est. Qui, quum Ciceronem dicentem audivisset, flevisse dicitur, quòd prævideret per hunc Græcos a Romanis ingenii et eloquentiæ laude superatum iri. Romam reversus, quæstor in Siciliâ fuit. Nullius verò quæstura aut gratior, aut clarior fuit: quum in magnâ annonæ difficultate ingentem frumenti vim inde Romam mitteret, Siculos initio offendit; postea verò ubi diligentiam, justitiam et comitatem ejus experti fuerunt, majores quæstori suo honores, quàm ulli unquam prætori, detulerunt.

22. Cicero, consul factus, Sergii Catilinæ conjurationem singulari virtute, constantiâ, curâque compressit. Is nempe indignatus quòd in petitione consulatûs repulsam passus esset, et furore amens, cum pluribus viris nobilibus Ciceronem interficere, senatum trucidare, urbem incendere, ærarium diripere constituerat. Quæ tam atrox conjuratio a Cicerone detecta est. Catilina metu consulis Româ ad exercitum, quem paraverat, profugit; socii ejus comprehensi in carcere necati sunt. Senator quidam filium supplicio mortis ipse affecit. Juvenis scilicet ingenio, litteris et formâ inter æquales conspicuus, pravo consilio amicitiam Catilinæ secutus fuerat, et in castra ejus properabat: quem pater ex medio itinere retractum occidit, his eum verbis increpans: "Non ego te Catilinæ adversùs patriam, sed patriæ adversùs Catilinam, genui."

23. Non ideo Catilina ab incepto destitit, sed infestis signis Romam petens, cum exercitu cæsus est. Adeò acriter dimicatum est, ut nemo hostium prœlio superfuerit: quem quisque in pugnando ceperat, eum, amissâ animâ, tegebat locum. Ipse Catilina longè a suis inter eorum, quos occiderat, cadavera cecidit, morte pulcherrimâ, si pro patriâ suâ sic occubuisset. Senatus populusque Romanus Ciceronem patriæ patrem appellavit: ea res tamen Ciceroni postea invidiam creavit, adeò ut abeuntem magistratu verba facere ad populum vetuerit quidam tribunus plebis, quòd cives, indictâ causâ, damnavisset, sed solitum duntaxat juramentum præstare ei permiserit. Tum Cicero magnâ voce: "Juro," inquit, "rempublicam atque urbem Romam meâ unius operâ salvam esse:" quâ voce delectatus populus Romanus, et ipse juravit verum esse Ciceronis juramentum.

24. Paucis pòst annis Cicero reus factus est a Clodio, tribuno plebis, eâdem de causâ, quòd nempe cives Romanos necavisset. Tunc mœstus senatus, tanquam in publico luctu, vestem mutavit. Cicero, quum posset armis salutem suam defendere, maluit urbe cedere, quàm suâ causâ cædem fieri. Proficiscentem omnes boni flentes prosecuti sunt.

Dein Clodius edictum proposuit, ut Marco Tullio igni et aquâ interdiceretur: illius domum et villas incendit; sed vis illa diuturna non fuit: mox enim maximo omnium ordinum studio Cicero in patriam revocatus est. Obviàm ei redeunti ab universis itum est. Domus ejus publicâ pecuniâ restituta est. Postea Cicero, Pompeii partes secutus, a Cæsare victore veniam accepit. Quo interfecto, Octavium heredem Cæsaris fovit atque ornavit, ut eum Antonio rempublicam vexanti opponeret; sed ab illo deinde desertus est et proditus.

25. Antonius, initâ cum Octavio societate, Ciceronem jamdiu sibi inimicum, proscripsit. Quâ re auditâ, Cicero transversis itineribus fugit in villam, quæ a mari proximè aberat, indeque navem conscendit, in Macedoniam transiturus. Quum verò jam aliquoties in altum provectum venti adversi retulissent, et ipse jactationem navis pati non posset, regressus ad villam: "Moriar," inquit, "in patriâ sæpe servatâ." Mox adventantibus percussoribus, quum servi parati essent ad dimicandum fortiter, ipse lecticam, quâ vehebatur, deponi jussit, eosque quietos pati, quod sors iniqua cogeret. Prominenti ex lecticâ et immotam cervicem præbenti caput præcisum est. Manus quoque abscissæ: caput relatum est ad Antonium, ejusque jussu inter duas manus in rostris positum. Fulvia, Antonii uxor, quæ se a Cicerone læsam arbitrabatur, caput manibus sumpsit, in genua imposuit, extractamque linguam acu confixit.

26. Cicero dicax erat, et facetiarum amans, adeò ut ab inimicis solitus sit appellari Scurra consularis. Quum Lentulum, generum suum, exiguæ staturæ hominem, vidisset longo gladio accinctum: "Quis," inquit, "generum meum ad gladium alligavit?" Matrona quædam juniorem se, quàm erat, simulans, dictitabat se triginta tantùm annos habere Cui Cicero: "Verum est," inquit, "nam hoc viginti annos audio." Cæsar, altero consule mortuo die Decembris ultimà, Caninium consulem horâ septimâ in reliquam diei partem renuntiaverat: quem quum plerique irent salutatum de

more: "Festinemus," inquit Cicero, "priusquam abeat magistratu." De eodem Caninio scripsit Cicero: "Fuit mirificâ vigilantiâ Caninius, qui toto suo consulatu somnum non viderit."

MARCUS JUNIUS BRUTUS.

27. Marcus Brutus ex illâ gente, quæ Româ Tarquinios ejecerat oriundus, Athenis philosophiam, Rhodi eloquentiam, didicit. Sua eum virtus valdè commendavit: ejus pater, qui Sullæ partibus adversabatur, jussu Pompeii interfectus fuerat; unde Brutus cum eo graves gesserat simultates: bello tamen civili Pompeii causam, quòd justior videretur, secutus est, et dolorem suum reipublicæ utilitati posthabuit. Victo Pompeio, Brutus a Cæsare servatus est, et prætor etiam factus. Postea quum Cæsar, superbiâ elatus, senatum contemnere, et regnum affectare cœpisset, populus jam præsenti statu haud lætus vindicem libertatis requirebat. Subscripsêre quidam primi Bruti statuæ: *Utinam viveres!* Item ipsius Cæsaris statuæ: "Brutus, quia reges ejecit, primus consul factus est; hic, quia consules ejecit, postremò rex factus est." Inscriptum quòque est Marci Bruti prætoris tribunali: *Dormis, Brute!*

28. Marcus Brutus, cognitâ populi Romani voluntate, adversùs Cæsarem conspiravit. Pridie quàm Cæsar est occisus, Porcia, Bruti uxor, consilii conscia, cultellum tonsorium, quasi unguium resecandorum causâ, poposcit, eoque velut forte e manibus elapso se ipsa vulneravit. Clamore ancillarum vocatus in cubiculum uxoris, Brutus objurgare eam cœpit, quòd tonsoris officium præripere voluisset; at Porcia ei secretò dixit: "Non casu, sed de industriâ, mi Brute, hoc mihi vulnus feci: experiri enim volui, an satìs mihi animi esset ad mortem oppetendam, si tibi propositum ex sententiâ parum cessisset." Quibus verbis auditis, Brutus ad cœlum manus et oculos sustulisse dicitur, et exclamavisse: "Utinam dignus tali conjuge maritus videri possim!"

29. Interfecto Cæsare, Antonius vestem ejus sanguinolentam ostentans, populum veluti furore quodam adversùs conjuratos inflammavit. Brutus itaque in Macedoniam concessit, ibique apud urbem Philippos adversùs Antonium et Octavium dimicavit. Victus acie, quum in tumulum se nocte recepisset, ne in hostium manus veniret, uni comitum latus transfodiendum præbuit. Antonius, viso Bruti cadavere, ei suum injecit purpureum paludamentum, ut in eo sepeliretur. Quod quum postea surreptum audivisset, requiri furem et ad supplicium duci jussit. Cremati corporis reliquias ad Serviliam, Bruti matrem, deportandas curavit. Non eadem fuit Octavii erga Brutum moderatio: is enim avulsum Bruti caput Romam ferri jussit, ut Caii Cæsaris statuæ subjiceretur.

OCTAVIUS CÆSAR AUGUSTUS.

30. Octavius Juliæ, Caii Cæsaris sororis, nepos patrem quadrimus amisit. A majore avunculo adoptatus, eum in Hispaniam profectum secutus est. Deinde ab eo Apolloniam missus est, ut liberalibus studiis vacaret. Auditâ avunculi morte, Romam rediit, nomen Cæsaris sumpsit, collectoque veteranorum exercitu, opem Decimo Bruto tulit, qui ab Antonio Mutinæ obsidebatur. Quum autem urbis aditu prohiberetur, ut Brutum de omnibus rebus certiorem faceret, primò litteras laminis plumbeis inscriptas misit, quæ per urinatorem sub aquâ fluminis deferebantur; ad id postea columbis usus est: iis nempe diù inclusis et fame affectis litteras ad collum alligabat, easque a proximo mœnibus loco emittebat. Columbæ lucis cibique avidæ, summa ædificia petentes, a Bruto excipiebantur, maximè quum ille, deposito quibusdam in locis cibo, columbas illùc devolare instituisset.

31. Octavius bellum Mutinense duobus prœliis confecit, in quorum altero non ducis modò, sed militis etiam functus est munere: nam aquilifero graviter vulnerato, aquilam humeris subiit, et in castra reportavit. Postea reconciliatâ

cum Antonio gratiâ, junctisque cum ipso copiis, ut Caii Cæsaris necem ulcisceretur, ad urbem hostiliter accessit, inde quadringentos milites ad senatum misit, qui sibi consulatum nomine exercitûs deposcerent. Cunctante senatu, centurio legationis princeps, rejecto sagulo, ostendens gladii capulum, non dubitavit in curiâ dicere: "Hic faciet, si vos non feceritis." Cui respondisse Ciceronem ferunt: "Si hoc modo petieritis Cæsari consulatum, auferetis." Quod dictum ei deinde exitio fuit: invisus enim esse cœpit Cæsari, quòd libertatis esset amantior.

32. Octavius Cæsar, nondum viginti annos natus, consulatum invasit, novamque proscriptionis tabulam proposuit: quæ proscriptio Sullanâ longè crudelior fuit: ne teneræ quidem ætati pepercit. Puerum quendam, nomine Atilium, Octavius coëgit togam virilem sumere, ut tanquam vir proscriberetur. Atilius, protinus ut e Capitolio descendit, deducentibus ex more amicis, in tabulam relatus est. Desertum deinde a comitibus ne mater quidem præ metu recepit. Puer itaque fugit, et in silvis aliquandiu delituit. Quum verò inopiam ferre non posset, e latebris exivit, seque prætereuntibus indicavit, a quibus interfectus est. Alius puer etiam impubes, dum in ludum litterarium iret, cum pædagogo, qui pro eo corpus objecerat, necatus est.

33. Octavius, initâ cum Antonio societate, Marcum Brutum Cæsaris interfectorem, bello persecutus est. Quod bellum, quanquam æger atque invalidus, duplici prœlio transegit, quorum priore castris exutus vix fugâ evasit; altero victor se gessit acerbiùs. In nobilissimum quemque captivum sæviit, adjectâ etiam supplicio verborum contumeliâ. Uni suppliciter precanti sepulturam respondit, 'jam illam in volucrum atque ferarum potestate futuram.' Ambo erant captivi pater et filius; quum autem Octavius nollet, nisi uni, vitam concedere, eos sortiri jussit, utri parceretur. Pater, qui se pro filio ad mortem subeundam obtulerat, occisus est; nec servatus filius, qui præ dolore voluntariâ

occubuit nece: neque ab hoc tristi spectaculo oculos avertit Octavius, sed utrumque spectavit morientem.

34. Octavius ab Antonio iterum abalienatus est, quòd is, repudiatâ Octaviâ sorore, Cleopatram Ægypti reginam duxisset uxorem: quæ mulier cum Antonio luxu et deliciis certabat. Gloriata est aliquando se centies sestertiûm unâ cœnâ absumpturam. Antonio id fieri posse neganti magnificam apposuit cœnam, sed non tanti sumptûs, quanti promiserat. Irrisa igitur ab Antonio jussit sibi afferri vas aceto plenum: exspectabat Antonius quidnam esset actura. Illa gemmas pretiosissimas auribus appensas habebat; protinus unam detraxit, et aceto dilutam absorbuit. Alteram quòque simili modo parabat absumere, nisì prohibita fuisset.

BATTLE OF ACTIUM.

A. U. 721.
A. C. 31.

35. Octavius cum Antonio apud Actium, qui locus in Epiro est, navali prœlio dimicavit; victum et fugientem Antonium persecutus, Ægyptum petiit, obsessâque Alexandriâ, quò Antonius cum Cleopatrâ confugerat, brevi potitus est. Antonius, desperatis rebus, quum in solio regali sedisset regio diademate cinctus, necem sibi conscivit. Cleopatra verò, quam Octavius magnopere cupiebat vivam comprehendi triumphoque servari, aspidem sibi in cophino inter ficus afferendam curavit, eamque ipsa brachio applicuit: quod ubi cognovit Octavius, medicos vulneri remedia adhibere jussit. Admovit etiam Psyllos, qui venenum exsugerent, sed frustrà. Cleopatræ mortuæ communem cum Antonio sepulturam tribuit.

36. Tandem Octavius, hostibus victis, solusque imperio potitus, clementem se exhibuit. Omnia deinceps in eo

plena mansuetudinis et humanitatis. Multis ignovit, a quibus sæpe graviter læsus fuerat, quo in numero fuit Metellus, unus ex Antonii præfectis. Quum is inter captivos senex squalidus sordidatusque processisset, agnovit eum filius ejus, qui Octavii partes secutus fuerat, statimque exsiliens, patrem complexus, sic Octavium allocutus est: "Pater meus hostis tibi fuit; ego miles: non magìs ille pœnam, quàm ego præmium meriti sumus. Aut igitur me propter illum occidi jube, aut illum propter me vivere. Delibera, quæso, utrum sit moribus tuis convenientius." Octavius postquam paulùm addubitavisset, misericordiâ motus, hominem sibi infensissimum propter filii merita servavit.

37. Octavius in Italiam rediit, Romamque triumphans ingressus est. Tum bellis toto orbe compositis, Jani gemini portas suâ manu clausit, quæ tantummodo bis antea clausæ fuerant, primò sub Numâ rege, iterum post primum Punicum bellum. Tunc omnes præteritorum malorum oblivio cepit, populusque Romanus præsentis otii lætitiâ perfruitus est. Octavio maximi honores a senatu delati sunt. Ipse Augustus cognominatus est, et in ejus honorem mensis Sextilis eodem nomine est appellatus, quòd illo mense bellis civilibus finis esset impositus. Equites Romani natalem ejus biduo semper celebrârunt: senatus populusque Romanus universus cognomen Patris Patriæ maximo consensu ei tribuerunt. Augustus præ gaudio lacrymans respondit his verbis: "Compos factus sum votorum meorum; neque aliud mihi optandum est, quàm ut hunc consensum vestrum ad ultimum vitæ finem videre possim."

38. Dictaturam, quam populus magnâ vi offerebat, Augustus, genu nixus dejectâque ab humeris togâ, deprecatus est. Domini appellationem semper exhorruit, eamque sibi tribui edicto vetuit, imò de restituendâ republicâ non semel cogitavit; sed reputans et se privatum non sine periculo fore, et rempublicam plurium arbitrio commissum iri, summam retinuit potestatem, id verò studuit, nequem novi statûs pœniteret. Bene de iis etiam, quos adversarios expertus

fuerat, et sentiebat et loquebatur. Legentem aliquando unum e nepotibus invenit; quumque puer territus volumen Ciceronis, quod manu tenebat, veste tegeret, Augustus librum cepit, eoque statim reddito: "Hic vir," inquit, "fili mi, doctus fuit et patriæ amans."

39. Pedibus sæpe per urbem incedebat, summâque comitate adeuntes excipiebat: unde quum quidam, libellum supplicem porrigens, præ metu et reverentiâ nunc manum proferret, nunc retraheret; "Putasne," inquit jocans Augustus, "assem te elephanto dare?" Eum aliquando convenit veteranus miles, qui vocatus in jus periclitabatur, rogavitque, ut sibi adesset. Statim Augustus unum e comitatu suo elegit advocatum, qui litigatorem commendaret. Tum veteranus exclamavit: "At non ego, te periclitante bello Actiaco, vicarium quæsivi, sed ipse pro te pugnavi;" simulque detexit cicatrices. Erubuit Augustus, atque ipse venit in advocationem.

40. Quum post Actiacam victoriam Augustus Romam ingrederetur, occurrit ei inter gratulantes opifex quidam corvum tenens, quem instituerat hæc dicere: *Ave, Cæsar victor, imperator.* Augustus, avem officiosam miratus, eam viginti millibus nummorum emit. Socius opificis, ad quem nihil ex illâ liberalitate pervenerat, affirmavit Augusto illum habere et alium corvum, quem afferri postulavit. Allatus corvus verba, quæ didicerat, expressit: *Ave, Antoni victor, imperator.* Nihil eâ re exasperatus Augustus jussit tantummodo corvorum doctorem dividere acceptam mercedem cum contubernali. Salutatus similiter a psittaco, emi eum jussit.

41. Exemplo incitatus sutor quidam corvum instituit ad parem salutationem; sed, quum parum proficeret, sæpe ad avem non respondentem dicebat: *Opera et impensa periit.* Tandem corvus cœpit proferre dictatam salutationem: quâ auditâ dum transiret, Augustus respondit: "Satis domi talium salutatorum habeo." Tum corvus illa etiam verba adjecit, quibus dominum querentem audire solebat: *Opera*

et impensa periit: ad quod Augustus risit, atque avem emi jussit, quanti nullam adhuc emerat.

42. Solebat quidam Græculus descendenti e palatio Augusto honorificum aliquod epigramma porrigere. Id quum frustrà sæpe fecisset, et tamen rursum eundem facturum Augustus videret, suâ manu in chartâ breve exaravit Græcum epigramma, et Græculo venienti ad se obviàm misit. Ille legendo laudare cœpit, mirarique tam voce quàm vultu gestuque. Dein quum accessit ad sellam, quâ Augustus vehebatur, demissâ in pauperem crumenam manu, paucos denarios protulit, quos principi daret; dixitque 'se plus daturum fuisse, si plus habuisset.' Secuto omnium risu, Græculum Augustus vocavit, eique satìs grandem pecuniæ summam numerari jussit.

43. Augustus ferè nulli se invitanti negabat. Exceptus igitur a quodam cœnâ satìs parcâ et pæne quotidianâ, hoc tantùm insusurravit: "Non putabam me tibi esse tam familiarem." Quum aliquando apud Pollionem quendam cœnaret, fregit unus ex servis vas crystallinum: rapi illum protinus Pollio jussit, et, ne vulgari morte periret, abjici murænis, quas ingens piscina continebat. Evasit e manibus puer, et ad pedes Cæsaris confugit, non recusans mori, sed rogans ne piscium esca fieret. Motus novitate crudelitatis Augustus servi infelicis patrocinium suscepit: quum autem veniam a viro crudeli non impetraret, crystallina vasa ad se afferri jussit; omnia manu suâ fregit; servum manumisit, piscinamque compleri præcepit.

44. Augustus in quâdam villâ ægrotans noctes inquietas agebat, rumpente somnum ejus crebro noctuæ cantu; quâ molestiâ quum liberari se vehementer cupere significâsset, miles quidam aucupii peritus noctuam prehendendam curavit, vivamque Augusto attulit, spe ingentis præmii; cui Augustus mille nummos dari jussit: at ille, minùs dignum præmium existimans, dicere ausus est: "Malo ut vivat," et avem dimisit. Imperatori nec ad irascendum causa deerat, nec ad ulciscendum potestas. Hanc tamen injuriam æquo

animo tulit Augustus, hominemque impunitum abire passus est.

45. Augustus amicitias non facilè admisit, et admissas constanter retinuit: imprimis familiarem habuit Mæcenatem, equitem Romanum, qui eâ, quâ apud principem valebat, gratiâ ita semper usus est, ut prodesset omnibus quibus posset, noceret nemini. Mira erat ejus ars et libertas in flectendo Augusti animo, quum eum irâ incitatum videret. Jus aliquando dicebat Augustus, et multos morte damnaturus videbatur. Aderat tunc Mæcenas, qui circumstantium turbam perrumpere, et ad tribunal propiùs accedere, conatus est; quum id frustrà tentâsset, in tabellâ scripsit hæc verba: "Surge tandem, carnifex:" eamque tabellam ad Augustum projecit, quâ lectâ, Augustus statim surrexit, et nemo est morte multatus.

46. Habitavit Augustus in ædibus modicis neque laxitate neque cultu conspicuis, ac per annos ampliùs quadraginta in eodem cubiculo hieme et æstate mansit. Supellex quòque ejus vix privatæ elegantiæ erat. Idem tamen Romam, quam pro majestate imperii non satìs ornatam invenerat, adeò excoluit, ut jure sit gloriatus, 'marmoream se relinquere, quam lateritiam accepisset.' Rarò veste aliâ usus est, quàm confectâ ab uxore, sorore, filiâ, neptibusque. Altiuscula erant ejus calceamenta, ut procerior, quàm erat, videretur. Cibi minimi erat atque vulgaris. Secundarium panem et pisciculos minutos et ficus virides maximè appetebat.

47. Augustus non ampliùs quàm septem horas dormiebat, ac ne eas quidem continuas, sed ita ut in illo temporis spatio ter aut quater expergisceretur. Si interruptum somnum recuperare non posset, lectores arcessebat, donec resumeret. Quum audîsset senatorem quendam, licèt ære alieno oppressum, arctè et graviter dormire solitum, culcitam ejus magno pretio emit: mirantibus dixit: "Habenda est ad somnum culcita, in quâ homo, qui tantum debebat, dormire potuit."

48 Exercitationes campestres equorum et armorum statim post bella civilia omisit, et ad pilam primò folliculumque

transiit: mox animi laxandi causâ, modò piscabatur hamo, modò talis nucibusque ludebat cum pueris minutis, quos facie et garrulitate amabiles undique conquirebat. Aleâ multùm delectabatur; idque ei vitio datum est. Tandem afflictâ valetudine in Campaniam concessit, ubi remisso ad otium animo, nullo hilaritatis genere abstinuit. Supremo vitæ die, petito speculo, capillum sibi comi jussit, et amicos circumstantes percontatus est, num vitæ mimum satìs commodè egisset; adjecit et solitam clausulam: "Edite strepitum, vosque omnes cum gaudio applaudite." Obiit Nolæ sextum et septuagesimum annum agens.

DICTIONARY.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS.

a.	active.	*fig.*	figuratively.	*num.*	numeral.
abl.	ablative.	*freq.*	frequentative.	*obs.*	obsolete.
acc	accusative.	*gen.*	genitive.	*part.*	participle.
adj.	adjective.	*imp.*	impersonal.	*pass.*	passive.
adv.	adverb.	*inc.*	inceptive.	*pl.*	plural.
comp.	comparative.	*ind.*	indeclinable.	*prep.*	preposition.
conj.	conjunction.	*int.*	interjection.	*pret.*	preteritive.
def.	defective.	*irr.*	irregular.	*pro.*	pronoun.
dep.	deponent.	*m.*	masculine.	*sc.*	supply.
dim.	diminutive.	*n.*	neuter.	*sup.*	superlative
f.	feminine.				

§ This character, with its accompanying letters and figures, refers to the sections and subordinate divisions of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar.

Roman letters, with Arabic numerals, refer to the books of the preceding history.

A., an abbreviation of the *prænomen* Aulus.

A, Ab, Abs, prep. with the abl. § 195, R. 2. From. *Before the agent of a passive verb*, by, § 248. *Denoting relative position*, on — After; at. *In composition, see* § 196, I., 1, & § 197, 1.

Abalĭēno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*ab & alieno*), to estrange, alienate, sell; to set at variance; to separate.

Abdĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*ab & dico, āre*), to turn out of doors, disinherit; to lay down, resign, abdicate; to reject. *Abdicare se consulatu, etc.*, to resign the consulship, &c. § 251, R. 2.

Abdo, ĕre, ĭdi, ĭtum, a. (*ab & do*), to hide, conceal, secrete.

Abdūco, ĕre, xi, ctum, a. (*ab & duco*); to take away, remove, lead away *or* off, draw off, with draw; to lead, carry.

Abeo, īre, ii, irr. n. (*ab & eo*), § 182, to go away, depart, go off, go. *Abire in*, to grow into, become. *Magistratu abire*, to go out of office, § 242.

Abesse. See Absum.

Abhinc, adv. (*ab & hinc*, § 193, 13), hence; ago, since.

Abiens, gen. *abeuntis, part.* (*abeo*).

Abii. See Abeo.

Abjectus, a, um, part. & adj., cast off, thrown away *or* aside; abject, debased, mean; depressed, dispirited: *from*

Abjĭcio, ĕre, jēci, jectum, a. (*ab & jacio*), § 163, *E.* 3, (*b*) & § 189, 5: to cast *or* throw away; to cast *or* throw; to throw down, prostrate; to lay by, throw aside

Ablātus, a, um, part. (*aufero*).

Abluo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, a. (*ab & luo*), to wash off, wash, make clean, purify, to expiate.

Abnuo, ĕre, ui, a. (*ab & nuo*), to express dissent by a nod *or* shake of the head; to refuse, deny, decline, reject.

Abrĭpio, ĕre, ripui, reptum, a. (*ab & rapio*), to take away, carry off.

Abrŏgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*ab & rogo*), to annul, abolish, abrogate, repeal.

Abrumpo, ĕre, rūpi, ruptum, a. (*ab & rumpo*), to break off, break, burst asunder, sever; to pull *or* tear off.

Abs. *See* A.

Abscindo, ĕre, scĭdi, scissum, a. (*ab & scindo*), to tear off, cut off, cut.

Absens, entis, adj. (*abs & ens*, § 154, R. 1), absent abroad, remote.

Absimĭlis, e, adj. (*ab & similis*), unlike, dissimilar.

Absisto, ĕre, stĭti, n. (*ab & sisto*), to stand off *or* aloof from; to depart *or* retire from, leave, quit, desist from, cease.

Absolvo, ĕre, solvi, solūtum, a. (*ab & solvo*), to loose, unloose, set at liberty, discharge, release, liberate; to despatch, dismiss; to finish, complete.

Absorbeo, ĕre, ui & sorpsi, a. (*ab & sorbeo*, to swallow), to absorb, swallow.

Abstergeo, ĕre, tersi, tersum, a. (*abs & tergeo*, to wipe), to wipe off, wipe, clean, cleanse.

Abstĭneo, ĕre, tinui, tentum, a. (*abs & teneo*), § 242, to abstain from, keep *or* refrain from, keep aloof from.

Abstinentia, æ, f. (*abstĭnens*, temperate), abstinence, moderation; freedom from avarice; uprightness, disinterestedness, temperance, sobriety.

Abstrăho, ĕre, traxi, tractum, a. (*abs & traho*), to draw *or* tear away, take away by force, lead away.

Abstŭli. *See* Aufero.

Absum, esse, fui, irr. n. (*ab & sum*), to be absent; to be distant *or* removed; to be wanting. *Proximè abesse*, to be at a very short distance, to be very near.

Absūmo, ĕre, psi, ptum, a. (*ab & sumo*), to consume, destroy; to spend.

Abundo, āre, āvi, n. (*ab & undo*, to rise in waves), to abound, overflow.

Ac, conj., the same as atque, § 198, 1, R. (*b.*) and. *After* alius, aliter, juxta, similiter, par, similis, secus, &c., than *or* as.

Acarnan, ānis, m., an Acarnanian: *from*

Acarnania, æ, f., a part of Epirus, *now* Carnia.

Acca, æ, f., Acca, a woman's name. *Acca Larentia*, the wife of Faustulus, and nurse of Romulus and Remus: I. 2.

Accĕdo, ĕre, essi, essum, n. (*ad & cedo*), to draw near, approach, arrive at, come to, come; to consent *or* agree to; to be added to. *Accedere ad rempublicam evertendam*, to go about to destroy, undertake the destruction of—.

Accelĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. (*ad & celero*, to hasten), to hasten, accelerate, make haste.

Accendo, ĕre, di, sum, a. (*ad & cando*, obs.), to set on fire, light up, kindle, burn. *Fig.*, to excite, inflame, stir up.

Accensus, a, um, part. (*accendo*).

Accĕpi. *See* Accipio.

Acceptus, a, um, part. (*accipio*).

Accessi. *See* Accedo.

Accĭdo, ĕre, cĭdi, n. (*ad & cado*), to fall down at *or* before; to fall; to arrive, come; to happen, occur, befall. *Si quid alicui accidat,* if any calamity befall one, if one should die, § 324, 11.

Accingo, ĕre, xi, ctum, a. (*ad & cingo*), to gird, begird, gird on. *Fig.*, to prepare, equip, furnish.

Accio, īre, īvi, ītum, a. (*ad & cio*), to send for, call, call in, summon, invite, fetch.

Accĭpio, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum, a. (*ad & capio*, § 189, *5*), to receive, take, accept; to receive, treat, entertain; to bear; to hear, learn; to admit, approve, accept of, adopt; to interpret, understand.

Accĭtus, a, um, part. (*accio*).

Acclāmo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (*ad & clamo*), to cry out against; to applaud; to cry out, shout.

Accumbo, ĕre, cubui, cubĭtum, n. (*ad & cumbo*), to recline *or* sit down at table; to recline near one at meat.

Accurro, ĕre, curri & cucurri, cursum, n. (*ad & curro*), to run to; to run.

Accusatio, ōnis, f. (*accuso*), an accusation, impeachment.

Accusātor, ōris, m., an accuser; a plaintiff: *from*

Accūso, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*ad & causa*), § 217, to accuse, arraign, impeach; to blame, chide, complain of, censure.

Acer, acris, acre, adj., acrior, acerrĭmus; sharp, sour. *Fig.*, vehement, fiery, impetuous, fierce; severe; acute; brave, bold, courageous; energetic, vigorous. *Acre bellum* or *prœlium*, a severe *or* hard-fought battle.

Acerbè, adv. (*acerbus*), sharply, severely, bitterly, harshly.

Acerbĭtas, ātis, f., sharpness, sourness. *Fig.*, sorrow, grief; rigor, austerity, severity: *from*

Acerbus, a, um, adj., unripe, sour; bitter.

Acerrĭmè, adv. (sup. of *acriter*), very vehemently, vigorously, *or* stoutly.

Acervus, i, m., a heap, hoard, *or* pile; an accumulation.

Acētum, i, n. (*aceo, obs.*, to be sour), vinegar. *Fig.*, raillery, wit, satire, gall, indignation.

Achaĭcus, i, m., Achaĭcus, an *agnomen*, given to *L. Mummius*, from his conquest of Achaia.

Achilles, is, m., Achilles, a Grecian hero, the son of Peleus and Thetis: III. 14.

Acies, ēi, f., a sharp edge *or* point; the pupil of the eye; the eye; a line of soldiers; a battalion; an army; an army in battle array; a battle, fight. *Prima acies*, the first rank *or* line, the van.

Acquiesco, ĕre, ēvi, n. (*ad & quiesco*), to repose, rest. *Fig.*, to acquiesce in, be pleased *or* delighted with.

Acrior. *See* Acer.

Acrĭter, adv., acriùs, acerrĭmè, § 194, (*acer*), vehemently, sharply, severely, keenly, eagerly; valiantly, courageously, earnestly, vigorously, stoutly; very much, very.

Actiăcus, a, um, adj. (*Actium*), of *or* belonging to Actium.

Actio, ōnis, f. (*ago*), an act, action, operation; action at law, arraignment.

Actium, i, n., a town and promontory of Epirus: IX. 35.

Actor, *ōris*, *m.* (*ago*), an agent, doer, performer, actor.

Actus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*ago*).

Acuo, *ĕre*, *ui*, *ūtum*, *a.*, to sharpen, point. *Fig.*, to stimulate, rouse, excite, provoke, instigate: *from*

Acus, *ûs*, *f.* § 89, R. 5, a needle; a bodkin.

Acūtè, *adv.*, sharply, acutely, keenly. *Fig.*, ingeniously, wittily: *from*

Acūtus, *a*, *um*, *adj. & part.* (*acuo*), sharp-edged, pointed. *Fig.*, ingenious, acute, quick.

Ad, *prep. with the acc.*, to, unto; at; near, before, towards; for; according to, in regard to; *with numerals*, at the distance of, about. *When* ad *denotes a purpose, the noun following it may often be translated by the infinitive or gerund, as, ad terrorem*, to terrify, *or* for terrifying.

Adactus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*adigo*).

Adămo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*ad & amo*, to love), to love greatly *or* desperately, be enamored of, fall in love with.

Addĭco, *ĕre*, *xi*, *ctum*, *a.* (*ad & dico*, *ĕre*), to give up, surrender, adjudge; to devote; to condemn; to consent to, approve, ratify.

Addĭtus, *a*, *um*, *part.*: *from*

Addo, *ĕre*, *dĭdi*, *dĭtum*, *a.* (*ad & do*), to add; to give, impart, bestow.

Addubĭto, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *n.* (*ad & dubĭto*, to doubt), to doubt, doubt a little, be somewhat in doubt.

Addŭco, *ĕre*, *xi*, *ctum*, *a.* (*ad & duco*), to conduct, bring, lead; to induce, cause, persuade; to draw, draw tight, tighten; to reduce.

Adductus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*adduco*).

Adēmi. *See* Adimo.

Ademptus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*adimo*).

Adeò, *adv.* (*ad & eò*), so, so far, to such a degree, insomuch, too, indeed; therefore, for this reason.

Adeo, *īre*, *ii*, *ĭtum*, *n.* (*ad & eo*), to go to; to approach; to address, accost; to undertake, undergo, incur.

Adeptus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*adipiscor*).

Adesse. *See* Adsum.

Adhæreo, *ēre*, *si*, *sum*, *n.* (*ad & hæreo*), to adhere, stick to, remain attached.

Adhĭbeo, *ēre*, *ui*, *ĭtum*, *a.* (*ad & habeo*), to adopt, use, employ; to take, admit, receive; to apply; to bring, bring on; to offer, pay; to treat, use, have recourse to.

Adhibĭtus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*adhibeo*), called for, summoned.

Adhuc, *adv.* (*ad & huc*), hitherto, thus far, as yet, still, even yet, besides.

Adĭgo, *ĕre*, *ēgi*, *actum*, *a.* (*ad & ago*), § 163, N. 3, to drive, thrust, impel; to force, compel.

Adii. *See* Adeo.

Adĭmo, *ĕre*, *ēmi*, *emptum*, *a.* (*ad & emo*), to take away, remove, deprive of.

Adipiscor, *i*, *adeptus sum*, *dep.* (*ad & apiscor*, to get), to acquire, get, obtain, gain, procure; to reach, overtake; to undertake, assume; to reach, arrive at, attain.

Adĭtus, *ûs*, *m.* (*adeo*), a going to, approach, way, passage, entrance.

Adjăceo, *ēre*, *n.* (*ad & jaceo*), to lie contiguous, border upon, lie near.

Adjĭcio, *ĕre*, *jēci*, *jectum*, *a.* (*ad & jacio*, to cast), to cast towards, apply to; to place near; to add

Adjumentum, *i*, *n.* (*adjuvo*), aid help, assistance. *Alicui magno adjumento esse*, to assist one

greatly, to be of great assistance to one.

Adjungo, ĕre, xi, ctum, a. (*ad & jungo*), to add, join, annex, unite, associate.

Adjūtor, ōris, m., an aider, abettor, helper, assistant: *from*

Adjūvo, āre, jūvi, jūtum, a. (*ad & juvo*), to help, succor, aid, assist.

Administro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*ad & ministro*, to serve), to minister, attend, serve; to administer, manage, conduct, direct, govern, regulate.

Admirabĭlis, e, adj., (*admiror*), admirable, wonderful.

Admirandus, a, um, adj. & part. (*admiror*), admirable, wonderful.

Admiratio, ōnis, f. (*admiror*), admiration; wonder, amazement.

Admirātor, ōris, m., an admirer: *from*

Admīror, āri, ātus sum, dep. (*ad & miror*), to wonder greatly, be astonished *or* surprised; to admire, esteem.

Admisceo, ēre, miscui, mistum & mixtum, a. (*ad & misceo*, to mix), to mix, mingle, blend with.

Admistus, or *Admixtus, a, um, part.* (*admisceo*).

Admitto, ĕre, misi, missum, a. (*ad & mitto*), to send to; to receive, admit, accept, allow. *Fig.*, to commit a crime. *Admittere auribus*, to listen to, hear. *Amicitiam admittere*, to form friendship.

Admŏdum, adv. (*ad & modus*), very, exceedingly, much, greatly; truly. *Nihil admodum*, nothing at all.

Admŏneo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, a. (*ad & moneo*), to remind, put in mind, admonish, warn, advise, give notice.

Admŏtus, a, um, part.: from

Admŏveo, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, a. (*ad & moveo*), to bring near *or* to, lead to, apply, bring in contact with. *Ubera ori admovere*, to suckle, give suck to: — to employ, make use of; to admit, introduce.

Adŏleo, ēre, olui, ultum, n. & a. (*ad & oleo*, to smell), to smell *or* emit a scent; to burn, consume by fire.

Adolescens, entis, adj. & subs. m. & f. (*adolesco*), young; a young man *or* woman, a youth.

Adolescentia, æ, f. (*adolescens*), youth, the period intervening between the 14th and 28th years, *or, as some say*, between the 15th and 30th years.

Adolescentŭlus, i, m. dim. (*adolescens*), a young man; a youth; a stripling.

Adolesco, ĕre, olēvi, ultum, inc. (*ad & olesco*, to grow), to grow, grow up, increase. *Fig.*, to advance, increase, mature, ripen.

Adopĕrio, īre, erui, ertum, a. (*ad & operio*), to cover, cover over.

Adopertus, a, um, part. (*adoperio*).

Adoptio, ōnis, f., an adopting, adoption. *Dare filium in adoptionem*, to give a son (to one) to be adopted (by him): *from*

Adopto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*ad & opto*), to choose, assume, take; to adopt.

Adŏrior, īri, ortus sum, dep. § 177, (*ad & orior*), to attack, assail, invade, assault; to attempt, strive, try, undertake; to begin to accost.

Adōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*ad & oro*) to adore, worship, venerate.

Adortus, a, um, part. (*adorior*).

Adrumĕtum, i, n., Adrumetum, a

maritime town of Africa proper: VII. 16.

Adsum, esse, adfui or *affui, irr. n.* (*ad & sum*), to be present; to be at hand, be near, approach; to arrive, come; to defend, aid, assist.

Adulatio, ōnis, f., flattery, adulation, fawning; reverence: *from*

Adūlor, āri, ātus sum, dep., to soothe, fawn upon, flatter, cajole, coax; to worship, reverence.

Adultus, a, um, part. & adj. (*adolesco*), having grown up; grown up, adult, mature.

Advectus, a, um, part.: from

Advĕho, ĕre, vexi, vectum, a. (*ad & veho,*) to conduct, carry, convey; to import, bring.

Advĕnio, īre, vēni, ventum, n. (*ad & venio*), to come to, come, arrive.

Advento, āre, āvi, n. freq. (*advenio*), to come frequently, come on, come, approach, draw near, arrive at.

Adventus, ûs, m. (*advenio*), a coming; an arrival, approach.

Adversarius, i, m., an adversary, foe, enemy: *from*

Adversor, āri, ātus sum, dep. freq. (*adverto*), to oppose, resist, thwart.

Adversus, a, um, part. & adj. (*adverto*), opposite, in front; adverse, hostile, contrary, opposing, opposed, averse, unfavorable, unpropitious. *Vulnus adversum*, a wound in front. *Adversa valetudo*, ill health, sickness. *Adversa fortuna*, misfortune.

Adversùs, adv. & prep. with the acc. (*adverto*), against, in front of, opposite to; towards.

Adverto, ĕre, verti, versum, a. (*ad & verto*), to turn to *or* towards. *Fig.*, to advert to, attend to, heed, observe, perceive, understand.

Advocatio, ōnis, f. (*advŏco*), the office of an advocate; pleading for another; a plea, defence; counsel, advice, consultation. *Venire in advocationem*, to appear *or* present one's self as the advocate *or* counsel *of another*.

Advocātus, a, um, part. (*advŏco*), summoned, called together.

Advocātus, i, m., an advocate, patron, counsellor, adviser, friend: *from*

Advŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*ad & voco*), to call; to summon.

Advŏlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (*ad & volo, āre*), to fly to *or* towards. *Fig.*, to run to, run, hasten.

Ædes & Ædis, is, f., a temple. *In the pl*, a house, temples.

Ædificatio, ōnis, f. (*ædifico*), the act of building; a building, edifice.

Ædificium, i, n., an edifice, structure, building: *from*

Ædifĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*ædes & facio*), to build, construct, frame, erect.

Ædĭlis, is, m. (*ædes*), a Roman magistrate who superintended the repairs of the temples, and other public buildings; an edile.

Ædĭlĭtas, ātis, f. (*ædĭlis*), the office of edile, edileship.

Ægātes, um, f. pl., the Ægates, islands in the Mediterranean, near Sicily: IV. 13.

Æger, ægra, ægrum, adj., weak, infirm, faint, sick, diseased. *Fig.*, sorrowful, unhappy, troubled, desponding, downcast.

Ægeria, æ, f., Egeria, a nymph

of the grove of Aricia, near Rome: I. 10.

Ægerrimè, adv : from

Ægrè, adv., ægriùs, ægerrimè, (*æger*), unwillingly, hardly, scarcely, with difficulty. *Ægre ferre*, to be displeased, offended, *or* indignant; to bear ill, grieve for. *Ferre ægerrime*, to grieve very much for.

Ægritūdo, ĭnis, f. (*æger*), sickness, malady, disease, infirmity, illness; sorrow, grief, affliction, solicitude, care, trouble.

Ægrōto, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (*ægrōtus*, sick), to be sick, ill, infirm, diseased.

Ægyptius, a, um, adj., Egyptian: *from*

Ægyptus, i, f., Egypt, a large country in the north-eastern part of Africa: VI. 30.

Æmiliānus, i, m., Æmilianus, an *agnomen* of *P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus* the younger.

Æmilius, i, m., Æmilius, a Roman name belonging to the Æmilian *gens*.

Æquālis, e, adj. (*æquus*), equal, like, similar, even, level; coeval, of the same age. *Æqualis, is, m.*, an equal in age, contemporary.

Æqualĭter, adv. (*æqualis*), equally.

Æquè, adv. (*æquus*), equally, similarly, alike.

Æqui, ōrum, m. pl., an ancient people of Italy: II. 16.

Æquĭtas, ātis, f. (*æquus*), equality. *Fig.*, equity, impartiality, justice, moderation, equanimity, reasonableness.

Æquo, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to level; to equal, equalize, make equal: *from*

Æquus, a, um, adj., ior, issĭmus; level, smooth, plain, even. *Fig.*, like, similar; just, fair equitable, impartial, upright, righ moderate, calm, composed; convenient, advantageous, favorable. *Æquo animo*, with equanimity, patiently, calmly.

Ærarium, i, n. § 100, 8, the treasury, exchequer; public money: *from*

Æs, æris, n., copper, brass; money, coin. *Æs alienum*, money owed to another, a debt.

Æstas, ātis, f. (*æstus*), summer.

Æstimabĭlis, e, adj. (*æstimo*), estimable.

Æstimatio, ōnis, f., an estimating, valuing; an estimate, valuation, price, value: *from*

Æstĭmo, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to estimate, value, regard; to think, judge, consider. *Æstimare magni*, to value highly, § 214, & R. 1, (*a.*)

Æstīvus, a, um, adj., of *or* belonging to summer: *from*

Æstus, ûs, m., burning *or* scorching heat, heat; hot weather; the tide. *Fig.*, force, violence, ardor, fury.

Ætas, ātis, f. (*ævum*, an age), age, time of life, life; an age, generation. *Prima ætas*, childhood, youth.

Æternùm, adv., ever, constantly, continually, eternally, forever, always: *from*

Æternus, a, um, adj. (*ævum*), eternal, everlasting, perpetual, continual; durable, lasting.

Afer, Afra, Afrum, adj., African. *Afri, ōrum, m. pl.*, the Africans.

Affabĭlis, e, adj. (*affāri*, to address), affable, accessible, easy of access, courteous.

Affabilĭtas, ātis, f. (*affabilis*), affa-

bility, courtesy, complaisance, kindness.

Affecto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq. (*afficio*), to affect, seek after, aim at; to covet, desire.

Affectus, a, um, part. (*afficio*).

Affĕro, afferre, attŭli, allātum, irr. a. (*ad & fero*), to bring, bring to, carry; to report, announce; to produce, cause; to offer, allege. *Allatum est*, it was reported, a report was made, information was given. *Afferre causam*, to occasion.

Affĭcio, ĕre, ēci, ectum, a. (*ad & facio*), to move, affect, influence, touch. *With a noun in the abl., it is rendered by the verb corresponding to the noun, as, afficere honore*, to honor,—*laude*, to praise,—*pœnâ, malo*, or *supplicio*, to punish, subject to punishment,—*clade*, to slaughter. *Aliquos magna clade afficere*, to make a great slaughter of—. *Supplicio mortis, etc. aliquem afficere*, to punish with—.

Affĭgo, ĕre, xi, xum, a. (*ad & figo*, to fix), to fix *or* fasten to, attach to, affix. *Fig.*, to impress, imprint.

Affĭnis, e, adj. (*ad & finis*), contiguous, adjoining; partaking in, concerned in. *Culpæ affinis*, connected with—, guilty of—.

Affirmo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*ad & firmo*), to confirm, ratify; to affirm, assert, declare positively, say confidently.

Affixus, a, um, part. (*affigo*).

Afflātus, ûs, m. (*afflo*, to breathe upon), a breathing upon, breath, blast, breeze, gale.

Afflictus, a, um, part., distressed, harassed, afflicted; impaired, injured. *Res afflicta*, adversity, misfortune: *from*

Affligo, ĕre, xi, ctum, a. (*ad & fligo* to dash), to dash against, throw to the ground, overthrow. *Fig.*, to harass, distress, vex, trouble, afflict; to injure, hurt.

Affluo, ĕre, xi, n. (*ad & fluo*, to flow), to flow to *or* towards, run *or* flock to, assemble; to abound.

Affui. *See* Adsum.

Afri. *See* Afer.

Afrĭca, æ, f., Africa, one of the four quarters of the world: III. 17; also the Roman province in the northern part of Africa.

Africānus, a um, adj. (*Africa*), African. *Africānus, i, m.*, the *agnomen* of the two Scipios who conquered the Carthaginians.

Age, & Agĭte, imperative of ago; used adverbially; come, come on, well: *agĕdum*, or *age dum*, come now, come.

Agĕdum. *See* Age.

Agellus, i, m. dim., a little field, small piece of ground: *from*

Ager, agri, m., a field, farm; land; a territory, tract.

Agger, ĕris, m. (*aggĕro*, to heap up), a heap, pile; a mound, bulwark, bank, rampart.

Aggrĕdior, ĕdi, essus sum, dep. (*ad & gradior*, to go), to go to, approach, accost; to attack, assail; to undertake, attempt, go about, commence, enter upon.

Aggressus, a, um, part. (*aggredior*).

Agĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq. (*ago*), to drive, conduct; to toss, agitate, disturb; to follow, pursue, chase; to debate, discuss; to pass, spend; to be, live, dwell; to make, exercise, be employed *or* engaged in; to meditate, think of, weigh, ponder over, revolve, consider.

Agmen, ĭnis, n. (*ago*), an army on the march; a marching, march;

an army, troop, multitude, body, band.

Agnĭtus, a, um, part.: from

Agnosco, ĕre, nōvi, nĭtum, a. (*ad & nosco*, to know), to acknowledge, recognize, own; to know, comprehend, see, admit, confess.

Ago, agĕre, egi, actum, a., to conduct, drive, lead; to pursue; to guide, direct, move; to do, perform, effect, accomplish, act, enact, execute; to be, live; to abide, remain; to be employed, engaged; to pass, spend, consume; to procure, contrive, manage; to treat, discuss; to act the part of. *Agere triumphum*, to celebrate a triumph. *Imp.*, *actum est*, it is all over: *actum est de aliquo*, he is utterly ruined: *agitur*, a discussion is had, a question is discussed. *Agere causam*, to plead, manage, *or* defend a cause. *Agere annum decimum*, to be in (one's) tenth year. *Agere* or *agere se*, to conduct one's self, behave.

Agrarius, a, um, adj. (*ager*), of *or* belonging to land. *Lex agraria*, the agrarian law, a law concerning the division of the public lands among the people.

Agrestis, e, adj. (*ager*), belonging to the fields, rustic, rural. *Fig.*, rude, unpolished, wild, uncivilized.

Agricŏla, æ, m. (*ager & colo*), a husbandman, farmer, agriculturist.

Agricultūra, æ, f. (*ager & colo*), agriculture, tillage, husbandry.

Agrippa, æ, m., Agrippa, a Roman *cognomen*, in the Menenian *gens*. *Menenius Agrippa*, a consul, A. U. 251: by his eloquence, he reconciled the plebeians and patricians, A. U. 261: II. 9, 10.

Aio, ais, ait, def. § 183, 4, to say, speak; to affirm, assert.

Ala, æ, f., a wing; the wing of an army.

Ālăcer, cris, cre, adj., lively, sprightly, cheerful, ready, active, nimble, prompt, in high spirits.

Alacrĭtas, ātis, f. (*alacer*), ardor, eagerness, spirit, liveliness, alacrity, cheerfulness.

Alba, æ, f., Alba, an ancient city of Italy, not far from Rome: I. 2.

Albānus, a, um, adj. (*Alba*), Alban. *Albanus mons*, a mountain near Alba, the Alban mount: V. 16. *Albāni, ōrum, m. pl.*, the Albans, inhabitants of Alba.

Alea, æ, f., a game of chance; a die; gaming. *Aleâ ludere*, to play at dice. *Fig.*, chance, luck, risk, hazard, fortune

Ales, ĭtis, m. & f. (*ala*), a large bird; a bird, fowl.

Alexander, dri, m., Alexander, surnamed the Great, son of Philip, king of Macedon: V. 32.

Alexandrĭa, æ, f. (*Alexander*), Alexandria, a maritime city of Egypt, at the mouth of the Nile, founded by Alexander the Great VI. 30.

Aliàs, adv. (*alius*), in another way, at another time, otherwise, else. *Non alias*, at no other time, never

Ālĭbi, adv. (*alius & ibi*), elsewhere, in another place. *Alibi—alibi*, in one place — in another.

Alienigĕna, æ, m. & f. (*alienus & genus*), a stranger, foreigner, alien.

Aliēno, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to alienate, transfer, separate, estrange: *from*

Alĭenus, a, um, adj. (*alius*), belonging to another *or* others, another's, foreign, opposed to, inconsistent; free from, exempt. *Alienus ab aliquo*, at variance with, inimical to —.

Alimentum, i, n. (*alo*), § 102, 4, (*a.*) nourishment, nutriment, sustinence, food.

Aliò, adv. (*alius*), to another place, thing, *or* person, elsewhere.

Aliŏquin, & Aliŏqui, adv. (*alius & quin*), otherwise, in other respects, else, if not.

Aliquandiu, adv. (*aliquis & diu*), for some time.

Aliquando, adv. (*aliĭs & quando*), at some time, once, sometimes; formerly; at length.

Aliquantŭlum, adv. (*aliquantŭlus*, a little), a little; a very little.

Aliquantus, a, um, adj. (*alius & quantus*), some, somewhat. *Aliquanto, abl.*, somewhat, some, a little.

Alĭquis, qua, quod & quid, gen. alicujus, indef. pro. § 138, (*alius & quis*), some, somebody, some one, something; any.

Alĭquot, ind. adj. pl. (*alius & quot* how many), some, several, some certain, a few, not many.

Aliquoties, adv. (*aliquot*), several times, certain times, on different occasions.

Alĭter, adv., in a different manner, otherwise, in another way, else: *from*

Alius, a, ud, adj., gen. alĭus, § 107, another, other; any other, diverse, different, else; *alius — alius*, one — another, § 207, R. 32. *Non aliud*, no other. *Alius quam*, other than, any other than, any except. *Neque aliud — quam ut*, nothing else — than —.

Ablātus, a, um, part. (*affĕro*).

Allia, æ, f., Allia, *now* Rio di Mosso, a branch of the Tiber: II. 21.

Allĭcio, ĕre, lexi, lectum, a. (*ad & obs. lacio*, to allure), to attract, invite, allure, entice, decoy.

Alliensis, e, adj. (*Allia*), Allian, of *or* belonging to the River Allia. *Dies Alliensis*, the day of the battle of Allia.

Allĭgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*ad & ligo*, to bind), to bind, tie, fasten, join, unite. *Fig.*, to shackle, impede, hinder.

Allocūtus, a, um, part.: from

Allŏquor, i, cūtus sum, dep. (*ad & loquor*, to speak), to speak to, address, accost.

Alo, alĕre, alui, alĭtum or *altum, a.*, to nourish, cherish, feed, support, keep, maintain, strengthen, increase.

Alpes, ium, f. pl., the Alps, a range of high mountains, separating Italy from Gaul and Germany V. 11.

Altāre, is, n., an altar.

Altè, adv., altiŭs, altissĭme, (*altŭs*), on high, high, highly, deeply.

Alter, ĕra, ĕrum, adj., gen. alterius, § 107, one of two, the other; one or the other, the second, § 120, 1. *Alter — alter*, the one — the other.

Altercor, āri, ātus sum, dep. (*alter*), to altercate, dispute, contend, debate, wrangle.

Altitūdo, ĭnis, f. (*altus*), height, depth, loftiness.

Altiuscŭlus, a, um, adj. (*altior*), somewhat high, rather high.

Altum, i, n., the sea, the deep *from*

Altus, a, um, adj., altior, altissĭmus; high, tall, lofty, deep. *Fig.*, lofty, elevated, exalted.

Alveus, i, m., the channel *or* bed of a river; a trench, trough; the hull, body, *or* hold of a ship; a boat, skiff, bark; a gaming-board.

Amabĭlis, e, adj. (*amo*), worthy of being loved, lovely, desirable, amiable.

Amans, tis, part. & adj., ior, issĭmus, (*amo*), loving, fond of, attached to.

Ambio, īre, ii, ĭtum, a. (*amb*, § 196, (*b.*) & 1, *& eo*), to go round, surround, encompass, invest; to solicit votes, canvass; to seek *or* sue for one's favor; to endeavor to gain, sue, *or* seek after.

Ambitio, ōnis, f. (*ambio*), a going round; a soliciting *or* canvassing for office; an eager desire of honor, power, &c., ambition.

Ambo, æ, o, adj. pl. § 118, R. 1, both.

Ambulatio, ōnis, f., a walking; a walk, place to walk in, piazza: *from*

Ambŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n., to walk, walk along, go afoot, go a walking, take a walk.

Ambustus, i, m. (*ambustus*, burnt), Ambustus, a Roman *cognomen* in the Fabian *gens*. *Q. Fabius Ambustus*, a consul, A. U. 343: III. 1.

Amens, entis, adj. (*a & mens*), out of one's mind *or* wits, beside one's self, foolish, silly, distracted.

Amentum, i, n., a strap *or* thong, used in throwing javelins and other missile weapons.

Amicè, adv. (*amicus*), in a friendly manner, amicably, cordially, kindly. *Parum amice vivere*, to live on no very friendly terms.

Amĭcio, īre, ——, tum, a., to cover, clothe, dress.

Amicĭtia, æ, f. (*amicus*), friendship, amity; an alliance.

Amĭctus, a, um, part. (*amicio*).

Amĭcus, a, um, adj. (*amo*), friendly, kind, cordial, benevolent. *Amicus, i, m.*, a friend; an ally.

Amissus, a, um, part., lost. *Amisso sacramento*, — annulled, no longer valid: *from*

Amitto, ĕre, īsi, issum, a. (*a & mitto*), to send away, dismiss, let go; to lose, throw away.

Amnis, is, m. & f., a river, stream.

Amo, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to love, be fond of, delight in.

Amœnus, a, um, adj. (*amo*), pleasant, delightful, charming, sweet.

Amor, ōris, m. (*amo*), love, desire, affection, passion.

Amŏveo, ēre, ōvi, ōtum, a. (*a & moveo*), to remove, take away, withdraw.

Amplè, adv., ampliùs, amplissĭmè, (*amplus*), amply, largely, profusely, richly.

Amplector, i, xus sum, dep. (*am & plecto*), to embrace, encircle, surround, clasp. *Fig.*, to love, cherish.

Amplexus, a, um, part. (*amplector*).

Amplitūdo, ĭnis, f. (*amplus*), amplitude, greatness, largeness. *Fig.*, dignity, grandeur, excellence, distinction.

Ampliùs, adv. (*comp. of amplè,*) more, further, longer.

Amplus, a, um, adj., ior, issĭmus; large, spacious, ample, great, extensive. *Fig.*, splendid, magnificent, glorious; *amplior*, greater, larger. *Nihil amplius*, nothing more.

Ampŭto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*am &*

puto), to cut *or* lop off, prune, amputate.

Amulius, i, m., Amulius, son of Proca, king of Alba, and brother of Numitor: I. 1 & 3.

An, adv. & conj., in indirect *questions*, whether; *in* direct *questions it is not translated.*

Anceps, ancipĭtis, adj. § 111, (*am & caput*, § 112, 2), having two heads, double, twofold; doubtful, uncertain, dubious, irresolute.

Ancile, is, n., a small oval shield carried by the priests of Mars.

Ancilla, æ, f, a maid-servant, a female slave.

Ancus, i, m., Ancus. *See* Marcius.

Ango, ĕre, xi, a., to stifle, choke, strangle. *Fig.*, to tease, vex, trouble, torment, harass, disturb.

Anguis, is, m. & f., a snake, serpent.

Angŭlus, i, m., an angle, corner, nook.

Angustia, æ, & Angustiæ, ārum, f. (*angustus*, narrow, narrowness; *in the pl.*, a narrow place, defile.

Anĭma, æ, f., air, breath; the living principle, life; the soul, spirit.

Animadverto, ĕre, ti, sum, a. (*animus & adverto*), to take heed, attend to, observe, notice, perceive. *Animadvertere in aliquem*, to punish, inflict punishment upon—. *Animadvertitur, pass. imp.*, punishment is inflicted.

Anĭmal, ālis, n. (*anima*), a living creature, an animal.

Anĭmus, i, m., wind, breath; the mind, soul, intellect; *pl.*, courage, spirit; anger; purpose, design. *Nobis in animo est*, we design, intend, it is our purpose; — inclination, disposition, affection, feeling, regard. *Bonum animum habere*, to be of good cheer.

Anio, ĕnis, m., the Anio, a river of the Sabine territory, emptying into the Tiber, about three miles from Rome: III. 3.

Annālis, e, adj. (*annus*), of a year, lasting a year.

Anniversarius, a, um, adj. (*annus & verto*), anniversary, returning yearly, yearly, annual.

Annōna, æ, f. (*annus*), the year's increase; provisions. *Annonâ gravi*, provisions being scarce *or* dear.

Annŭlus, i, m. (*annus*), a ring for the finger, finger-ring.

Annuo, ĕre, ui, n. & a. (*ad & nuo*, to nod), to give consent by a nod, to approve, allow, permit, grant; to promise, consent, agree.

Annus, i, m., a year; the year. *Ante annos*, before the prescribed time, *i. e., before the age at which one might legally be a candidate for office; see* Consul.

Annuus, a, um, adj. (*annus*), lasting a year, recurring every year, yearly, annual.

Anser, ĕris, m., a goose, gander.

Ante, prep. with the acc., before, previous to; opposite to. *With persons, in a comparison*, more than, superior to.

Antè, adv., before, formerly, previously. *Longe ante, multo ante*, long before.

Antea, adv. (*ante & is*), before, aforetime, previously, formerly, heretofore.

Antecēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, n. & a. (*ante & cedo*), to go before, precede. *Fig.*, to surpass, outdo exceed, excel

Anteeo, *īre*, *ii*, *irr. a.* (*ante & eo*), to go before, precede, take the lead. *Fig.*, to surpass, outstrip, excel.

Antepōno, *ĕre*, *posui*, *positum*, *a.* (*ante & pono*), to set before, to prefer.

Antĕquam, *adv.* (*ante & quàm*), § 263, 3, before, before that.

Antidōtum, *i*, *n.*, an antidote, preservative against poison.

Antiŏchus, *i*, *m.*, Antiochus, the name of many kings of Syria. *Antiochus Magnus*, Antiochus the Great, was conquered by Scipio Asiaticus: V. 32. *Antiochus Epiphănes*, Antiochus the Illustrious, son of Antiochus the Great, at the order of the Roman senate, relinquished the war with Ptolemy, and departed from Egypt: VI. 30, 31. *Antiochus*, a Platonic philosopher, born at Ascalon, in Palestine: IX. 21.

Antīquus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*ante*), old, ancient.

Antistes, *ĭtis*, *m. & f.*, a president; a chief priest, high priest; a priest.

Antonius, *i*, *m.*, Antonius *or* Antony, a Roman name. *M. Antonius*, Marcus Antonius, *or* Mark Antony, a Roman, who, with Augustus and Lepidus, constituted the second triumvirate, and by whose order Cicero was put to death: IX. 10.

Anus, *ûs*, *f.*, an old woman.

Anxius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*ango*), anxious, disquieted, vexed, troubled, uneasy, solicitous.

Apennīnus, *i*, *m.*, the Apennines, a range of mountains extending from the Alps to the southern extremity of Italy.

Aper, *apri*, *m.*, a wild boar, a boar.

Apĕrio, *īre*, *erui*, *ertum*, *a.* (*ad & pario*), to open, set open, uncover, unveil; to display, discover, show, disclose.

Apertè, *adv.*, openly, clearly, distinctly, manifestly, plainly, publicly: *from*

Apertus, *a*, *um*, *part. & adj.* (*aperio*), open, standing open. *Fig.*, clear, manifest, evident, open.

Aperui. *See* Aperio.

Apollo, *ĭnis*, *m.*, Apollo, the god of archery, augury, medicine, music, and poetry; son of Jupiter and Latona: II. 1.

Apollonia, *æ*, *f.*, Apollonia, the name of a town in Macedonia: IX. 30.

Apollonius, *i*, *m.*, Apollonius *or* Apollonius Molo, a rhetorician of Rhodes, born at Alabanda, a town of Caria, in Asia Minor: IX. 5.

Apparātus, *ûs*, *m.* (*appăro*, to prepare), a preparing, preparation; provision, equipment, equipage, furniture, apparatus; splendor, magnificence.

Appāreo, *ēre*, *ui*, *n.* (*ad & pareo*), to appear; to be certain, evident, clear, *or* manifest. *Imp.*, it appears, is evident, &c.

Apparĭtor, *ōris*, *m.* (*appareo*), a beadle, sergeant, marshal; an attendant on a superior officer or magistrate.

Appellatio, *ōnis*, *f.*, naming, calling by name *or* title; a name, appellation; an appealing, appeal: *from*

Appello, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*ad & pello*, *āre*, *obs.*, to speak), to call, name, term, entitle; to address, accost; to accuse; to appeal.

Appello, *ĕre*, *pŭli*, *pulsum*, *a.* (*ad & pello*, *ĕre*), to drive to *or* towards, to steer, direct.

Appendo, *ĕre*, *di*, *sum*, *a.* (*ad & pendo*), to suspend to; to weigh.

Appensus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*appendo*).

Appĕto, *ĕre*, *īvi*, *ītum*, *a.* (*ad & peto*), to try to get *or* obtain, seek, strive for, aim at, desire eagerly, covet; to approach; to attack.

Appius, *i*, *m.*, Appius, a Roman prænomen.

Applaudo, *ĕre*, *si*, *sum*, *a. & n.* (*ad & plaudo*, to clap), to applaud, clap.

Applĭco, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, or *ui*, *ĭtum*, *a.* (*ad & plico*, to intertwine), to apply, bring near *or* in contact with, attach, unite; to direct, steer.

Appōno, *ĕre*, *osui*, *ositum*, *a.* (*ad & pono*), to place near, apply to, attach, unite; to reckon *or* consider, to serve up *or* set before.

Apporto, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*ad & porto*), to bring *or* carry to, conduct, convey; to bring news, announce.

Apprehendo, *ĕre*, *di*, *sum*, *a.* (*ad & prehendo*), to catch *or* lay hold of, take, seize. *Fig.*, to learn, perceive, understand.

Apprehensus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*apprehendo*).

Apprĭmo, *ĕre*, *pressi*, *pressum*, *a.* (*ad & premo*), to press, bring near to.

Appröbo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*ad & probo*), to approve, commend, applaud; to prove, demonstrate.

Appropinquo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *n.* (*ad & propinquo*, to approach), to draw nigh, approach.

Aprĭlis, *is*, *m.* (*aperio*), the month of April.

Aptè, *adv.*, closely; fitly, aptly, suitably, properly, conveniently: *from*

Aptus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *aptior*, *aptissĭmus*; adapted, suitable, fit.

Apud, *prep. with the acc.*, at, close by, near; with, among, in, before, by; at *or* in the house of. *Apud Pyrrhum legatus*, at the court of ——.

Apulia, *æ*, *f.*, Apulia, a country of Lower Italy, bordering upon the Adriatic Sea: III. 11.

Aqua, *æ*, *f.*, water.

Aquĭla, *æ*, *f.*, an eagle; the banner of the Roman legion.

Aquilĭfer, *ĕri*, *m.* (*aquila & fero*), a standard-bearer; the chief standard-bearer of the Roman legion.

Ara, *æ*, *f.*, an altar.

Arbĭter, *tri*, *m.*, an arbitrator, umpire, judge; a witness.

Arbitrium, *i*, *n.* (*arbiter*), the sentence of an arbitrator, award, determination, decision, judgment, will, pleasure.

Arbitror, *āri*, *ātus sum*, (*arbiter*), to observe, watch; to think, judge, consider.

Arbor & Arbos, *ŏris*, *f.*, a tree; a mast.

Arca, *æ*, *f.*, a chest, coffer, desk.

Arceo, *ĕre*, *ui*, *a.*, to keep *or* ward off, remove, drive away, restrain, hinder, prevent.

Arcesso, *ĕre*, *īvi*, *ītum*, *a.*, to call, send for, invite, summon; to summon to a court of justice, accuse.

Archimēdes, *is*, *m.*, Archimedes, a famous mathematician of Syracuse: V. 15.

Architectus, *i*, *m.*, a builder, architect. *Fig.*, an author, inventor, contriver.

Arctè, *adv.*, *arctiùs*, *arctissĭmè*, (*arctus*, close), straitly, closely, strictly, tightly. *Arcte et grav-*

iter dormire, — soundly and profoundly.

Arcus, ûs, m. § 89, R. 5, a bow; an arch, vault.

Ardea, æ, f., Ardea, a city of Latium, the capital of the Rutulians: I. 26.

Ardens, entis, part. & adj., ior, issĭmus, (*ardeo*), on fire, hot, burning. *Fig.*, eager, ardent, impatient.

Ardenter, adv. (*ardens*), hotly, ardently, keenly; earnestly, eagerly.

Ardeo, ēre, si, sum, n., to burn, be on fire; to be eager, impatient.

Ardor, ōris, m. (*ardeo*), heat, burning heat; eagerness, impatience, fervor, ardor, heat, fury.

Arēna, æ, f. (*areo*, to be dry), sand, gravel; the sea-shore, coast; that part of the amphitheatre where the gladiators fought, which was covered with sand to prevent their slipping, the arena.

Argentaria, æ, f. (*argentarius*, relating to silver), a banking-house, bank. *Argentariam facere*, to exercise the profession of a banker.

Argenteus, a, um, adj., of silver; bright as silver · *from*

Argentum, i, n., silver; silver-money.

Argīvus, a, um, adj., Argive, belonging to Argos. *Argīvi, ōrum, m. pl.*, inhabitants of Argos; Grecians: *from*

Argos, n., found only in the nom. and acc. in the sing. Argi, orum, m. pl., Argos, a city of Peloponnesus: III. 25.

Arguo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, a., to show, demonstrate, prove; to accuse, impeach, blame, reprove.

Arĭdus, a, um, adj (*areo*, to be dry), dry, parched, thirsty, arid; meagre, poor.

Arma, ōrum, n. pl., warlike arms, offensive and defensive, weapons, arms, armor. *Esse in armis*, to be in arms, — at war. *Fig.*, war; armed troops.

Armamentarium, i, n. (*armamenta*, implements), an arsenal, armory, magazine.

Armātus, a, um, part. (*armo*), armed. *Armāti, ōrum, m. pl.*, armed men.

Armenia, æ, f., Armenia, a country of Asia, between the mountains Taurus and Caucasus: VIII. 10.

Armilla, æ, f. (*armus*, the shoulder), a bracelet *or* ring worn on the left arm by soldiers who had distinguished themselves in battle.

Armo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*arma*), to arm, equip; to excite to arms.

Aro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n., to plough; to till, cultivate.

Arpīnum, i, n., now Arpino, a town of Latium, where Plautus, Cicero, and Marius were born: IX. 20.

Arrĭpio, ĕre, ripui, reptum, a. (*ad & rapio*), to take by force, seize.

Ars, artis, f., an art, faculty, quality; talent; contrivance, skill, ability; art, stratagem, cunning; a trade, profession, employment, pursuit; a method, way, *or* mean.

Artĭfex, ĭcis, m. & f. (*ars & facio*), an artificer, artist.

Artus, ûs, m. § 89, R. 5, a joint; *pl.*, joints; the limbs.

Aruns, untis, m., Aruns, son of Tarquin, the last king of Rome: II. 3.

Arx, arcis, f., a lofty place; the

top of a hill; a castle, fortress, citadel; the citadel *of Rome, on the Capitoline Mount.*

As, assis, m., a pound weight, *or* any thing that may be divided into twelve parts; an *as*, a Roman coin of the value of nearly one and a half cents, a penny.

Ascendo, ĕre, di, sum, a. (*ad & scando*, to climb), to ascend, mount, climb.

Ascrĭbo, ĕre, psi, ptum, a. (*ad & scribo*), to add to a writing; to enrol, register, to attribute, impute, ascribe.

Asia, æ, f., Asia, one of the three great divisions of the earth, as known to the ancients: I. 23. *In a more limited sense*, Asia Minor.

Asiatĭcus, a, um, adj., Asiatic. *Subs.*, *Asiatĭcus, i, m.*, Asiaticus, an *agnomen* of L. Scipio.

Asper, ĕra, ĕrum, adj., rough, rugged, uneven, harsh.

Asperĭtas, ātis, f. (*asper*), roughness, ruggedness, unevenness, harshness, roughness of manners, asperity, severity.

Aspernor, āri, ātus sum, dep. (*ad & sperno*), to reject, avoid, spurn, refuse; to slight, despise, disdain, scorn.

Aspĭcio, ĕre, exi, ectum, a. & n. (*ad & specio, obs.*), to look at, behold, see.

Aspis, ĭdis, f., an asp, a small venomous serpent.

Assecūtus, a, um, part. (*assequor*).

Assentatio, ōnis, f. (*assentor*, to flatter), assenting; flattery, adulation, compliment.

Assĕquor, qui, cūtus sum, dep. (*ad & sequor*), to overtake, reach; to gain, obtain, procure.

Assĭdeo, ĕre, sēdi, sessum, n. (*ad & sedeo*), to sit near *or* by, encamp near, sit; to attend to, devote one's self to.

Assigno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*ad & signo*), to assign, appoint, allot, distribute, bestow; to impute, attribute, ascribe.

Assimŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*ad & simulo*), to feign, pretend, dissemble, counterfeit.

Assuefăcio, ĕre, fēci, factum, a. (*assuesco*, to be accustomed, *& facio*), to accustom, habituate, inure.

Assūmo, ĕre, psi, ptum, a. (*ad & sumo*), to take, assume, adopt; to claim, arrogate.

Assumptus, a, um, part. (*assumo*).

Assurgo, ĕre, surrexi, surrectum, n. (*ad & surgo*), to rise, rise up; to ascend, grow, increase.

Asto, āre, astĭti, n. (*ad & sto*), to stand by *or* near, stand; to be present.

Astutia, æ, f. (*astūtus*, shrewd), craftiness, knavery, cunning.

Asȳlum, i, n., an asylum, sanctuary, place of refuge.

At, conj. § 198, 9, but, yet.

Athēnæ, ārum, f. pl., Athens, the capital of Attica, and most celebrated city of Greece: III. 21.

Athenienses, ium, m. pl. (*Athenæ*), the Athenians.

Athĕsis, is, m. § 79, 1, the Adige, a river of Italy, rising in the Alps, and emptying into the Gulf of Venice: VII. 34.

Atilius, i, m., Atilius, a Roman name belonging to the Atilian *gens*. *M. Atilius*, a youth put to death by Octavius Cesar: IX. 32.

Atque, conj. § 198, 1, R. (*b*) and; but.

Atqui, conj., but, but yet, and yet, however

Atrium, *i*, *n.*, a court-yard, court, hall, an oblong square surrounded with galleries.

Atrox, *ōcis*, *adj.*, savage, atrocious, barbarous, cruel, fierce, harsh; terrible, horrible.

Attălus, *i*, *m.*, Attalus, a king of Pergamos: VI. 4.

Attendo, *ĕre*, *di*, *tum*, *a.* (*ad & tendo*), to stretch, extend; to attend *or* give heed to, mind.

Attentè, *adv.*, *attentiùs*, *attentissĭmè*, (*attentus*, attentive), attentively, diligently, carefully.

Attĭcus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, Attic, Athenian.

Attĭngo, *ĕre*, *tĭgi*, *tactum*, *a.* (*ad & tango*, to touch), to touch, come in contact with; to reach, arrive at, attain; to touch *or* treat lightly upon.

Attonĭtus, *a*, *um*, *part. & adj.*, amazed, thunderstruck; alarmed, aghast: *from*

Attŏno, *āre*, *ui*, *ĭtum*, *a.* (*ad & tono*, to thunder), to astonish, amaze, alarm.

Attractus, *a*, *um*, *part.*: *from*

Attrăho, *ĕre*, *xi*, *ctum*, *a.* (*ad & traho*), to draw towards, draw, attract; to draw together, collect.

Attŭli. *See* Affero.

Attus, *i*, *m.*, Attus Navius, an augur in the days of Tarquinius Priscus: I. 20.

Auctor, *ōris*, *m. & f.* (*augeo*), an author, contriver, maker, cause; an adviser, instigator. *Auctor esse*, to be an adviser, to advise.

Auctorĭtas, *ātis*, *f.* (*auctor*), authority, dominion, power; influence, weight, interest, reputation, force.

Auctus, *a*, *um*, *part. & adj.* (*augeo*), enlarged, increased, augmented; improved.

Aucupium, *i*, *n.* (*auceps*, a bird-catcher), bird-catching, fowling.

Audacia, *æ*, *f.* (*audax*), boldness, courage, intrepidity; audacity, impudence, presumption.

Audacĭter, *adv.*, boldly, confidently, courageously: *from*

Audax, *ācis*, *adj.*, bold, resolute, courageous, daring, audacious: *from*

Audeo, *ēre*, *ausus sum*, *n. pass.* § 142, R. 2, to dare, attempt, presume, endeavor, undertake.

Audio, *īre*, *ivi*, *ĭtum*, *a.*, to hear, hearken, give ear, listen to; to regard, obey.

Auditus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*audio*).

Aufĕro, *ferre*, *abstŭli*, *ablātum*, *irr. a.* (*ab & fero*), to take away, carry off, remove, bear away; to gain, obtain, receive.

Aufŭgio, *ĕre*, *fŭgi*, *n.* (*ab & fugio*), to flee *or* run away.

Augeo, *ēre*, *auxi*, *auctum*, *a. & n.*, to increase, augment, enlarge; to heighten, exalt; to advance, promote; to grow, increase.

Augur, *ŭris*, *m.*, an augur, soothsayer, diviner, one who professes to foretell events by the flying, singing, &c., of birds.

Augurium, *i*, *n.* (*augur*), an augury, divination by the flight, singing, &c., of birds; a prediction.

Augustus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *ior*, *issĭmus*; august, venerable, great, majestic.

Augustus, *i*, *m.*, August, the sixth month among the Romans: *from*

Augustus, *i*, *m.*, Augustus, *or* the August, a title of honor first conferred by the senate upon Octavius Cesar, and adopted by succeeding emperors.

Aula, *æ*, *f.*, a hall, court-yard

Aulæum, *i*, *n.*, tapestry, hangings, arras.

Aulus, *i*, *m.*, Aulus, a Roman *prænomen*.

Aurātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*aurum*), gilt *or* gilded.

Aureus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*aurum*), of gold, golden; precious.

Auris, *is*, *f.*, an ear.

Aurum, *i*, *n.*, gold; money.

Ausim, *it*, *def. verb.* § 183, R. 1, I dare.

Auspicium, *i*, *n.* (*auspex*, a diviner), a consulting of the auspices, divination by observing the actions of birds; *auspicia*, *pl.*, the auspices, omens

Ausus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*audeo*).

Aut, *conj.*, or; *aut—aut*, either—or.

Autem, *conj.*, but, yet, nevertheless, however, § 279, 3, (*c.*)

Auxi. *See* Augeo.

Auxilior, *āri*, *ātus sum*, *dep.*, to assist, help, aid, succor: *from*

Auxilium, *i*, *n.* (*augeo*), assistance, aid, help, succor. *Alicui auxilio venire*, to come to one's assistance, § 227.

Avaritia, *æ*, *f.*, avarice, covetousness: *from*

Avārus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*aveo*), avaricious, covetous.

Ave, *avēto*, *n. def.* § 183, 8, hail!

Avello, *ĕre*, *li* or *avulsi*, *avulsum*, *a.* (*ab & vello*), to pull *or* tear away; to pluck off, separate, sever.

Aventīnus, *i*, *m.*, Mount Aventine, one of the seven hills of Rome: II. 19.

Aveo, *ēre*, *n.*, to desire earnestly, long for, covet, wish.

Aversor, *āri*, *ātus sum*, *dep. freq.* (*averto*), to turn aside, turn from in disgust, refuse, decline, shun, abhor, avoid.

Aversus, *a*, *um*, *part. & adj.*, turned away, opposite. *Fig.*, averse, contrary, hostile: *from*

Averto, *ĕre*, *ti*, *sum*, *a.* (*ab & verto*), to turn away, avert, withdraw, remove, divert, alienate; to embezzle.

Avĭdè, *adv.*, eagerly, earnestly: *from*

Avĭdus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *ior*, *issĭmus*, (*aveo*), eager, earnest, desirous, greedy, ardent in the pursuit of

Avis, *is*, *f.*, a bird, fowl.

Avŏco, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*a & voco*), to call off *or* away, call aside, divert, withdraw.

Avulsus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*avello*).

Avuncŭlus, *i*, *m. dim.*, a maternal uncle, mother's brother. *Avunculus major*, *& avunculus*, a grandmother's brother, great uncle.

Avus, *i*, *m.*, a grandfather; an ancestor.

B.

Bacŭlus, *i*, *m.*, a staff, stick, cane.

Bagrāda, *æ*, *f.*, Bagrada, a river of Numidia, in Africa: IV. 8.

Ballista, *æ*, *f.*, a ballista, a warlike engine, for hurling stones or darts.

Balneum, *i*, *n.*, a bath.

Barba, *æ*, *f.*, a beard.

Barbārus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, barbarian, barbaric, *not Greek nor Roman*, foreign; wild, savage, barbarous, rude, uncivilized. *Barbāri*, *ōrum*, *m. pl.*, barbarians.

Beātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*beo*, to bless), happy, blessed.

Bellicōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*bellum*), warlike, valorous.

Bellĭcum, *i*, *n.* (*bellum*), the signal for battle. *Bellĭcum canere* or

sonare, to give the signal for battle, sound the charge, play *or* perform martial music.

Bellĭcus, a, um, adj. (*bellum*), of *or* relating to war; warlike, martial.

Bello, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (*bellum*), to war, wage *or* carry on war.

Bellua, æ, f., a beast, brute.

Bellum, i, n., a war; war; a battle, engagement.

Bene, adv., meliùs, optĭmè; successfully; favorably, well.

Benefăcio, ĕre, ēci, actum, n. (*bene & facio*), to do good, benefit, confer a favor.

Beneficium, i, n. (*benefacio*), a kindness, benefit, favor.

Benevolentia, æ, f. (*benevŏlus*, benevolent), benevolence, good-will, kindness, favor, sincere regard.

Benignè, adv. (*benignus*), kindly, courteously, liberally, freely.

Benignĭtas, ātis, f., kindness, liberality, bounty, benignity, courtesy: *from*

Benignus, a, um, adj., kind, liberal, obliging, generous; plentiful, abundant, copious; fertile, fruitful; courteous, gracious, flattering.

Bibo, ĕre, bibi, bibĭtum, a., to drink, quaff; to imbibe, drink in.

Bibŭlus, i, m. (*bibŭlus*, satiated with drink), Bibulus, a Roman *cognomen* in the Calpurnian *gens*. *M. Calpurnius Bibulus*, consul with Julius Cesar, A. U. 693: IX. 7.

Biduum, i, n. (*bis & dies*), the space of two days.

Binæ, æ, a, adj. pl. § 119, III., two by two, two, double; two each.

Bis, num. adv. § 119, twice.

Bithynia, æ, f., Bithynia, a country of Asia Minor, bordering upon the Euxine: VI. 20.

Blanditia, æ, f. (*blandus*, courteous), a complimenting, caressing, flattering; compliments, flattery.

Blosius, i, m., Blosius, a friend of Tiberius Gracchus: VII. 13.

Bocchus, i, m., a king of the Getulians: VII. 32.

Bonum, i, n., a good thing, benefit, advantage. *Bona, ōrum, pl.*, goods, property, effects: *from*

Bonus, a, um, adj., melior, optimus; § 125, 5, good, excellent; brave, gallant; valuable, precious; useful; virtuous, worthy; friendly; true, steadfast.

Bos, bovis, m. & f. § 83, R. 1, and § 84, Exc. 1, an ox *or* cow.

Brachium, i, n., the arm.

Brevis, e, adj., ior, issĭmus; short, brief. *Brevi, abl.*, shortly, in a short time.

Brevĭtas, ātis, f. (*brevis*), shortness, brevity.

Brevĭter, adv. (*brevis*), shortly, briefly, in brief, in a word.

Britannus, a, um, adj. (*Britannia*, Britain), British. *Britanni, ōrum, m. pl.*, Britons, the British.

Bruma, æ, f., the winter solstice, midwinter, winter.

Brundisium, i, n., now Brindisi, a town in the southern part of Italy, on the Adriatic: IX. 9.

Brutus, i, m., Brutus, a Roman *cognomen* in the Junian *gens*. *L. Junius Brutus*, the first Roman consul: II. 1—3. *M. Junius Brutus*, a celebrated Roman, and one of the conspirators against Cesar: IX. 27. *D. Junius Brutus*, one of the conspirators against Cesar: IX. 30 *from*

Brutus, a, um, adj., brutish, stupid, dull.

Bubŭlus, a, um, adj. (*bos*), of *or* belonging to an ox *or* cow.

Bulla, æ, f., a bubble; an ornament of the shape of a heart, suspended from the neck of children until they were seventeen years old.

C.

C., an abbreviation of the *prænomen* Caius.

Cadāver, ĕris, n., a corpse, carcass, dead body: *from*

Cado, ĕre, cecĭdi, cāsum, n., to fall; to fall in battle, be slain, perish; to fall out, happen, occur, chance.

Caduceātor, ōris, m. (*caduceus*, a herald's staff), a herald, ambassador, envoy; one sent to treat of peace.

Cæcilius, i, m., Cæcilius, a Roman name belonging to the Cæcilian *gens*.

Cæcus, a, um, adj., blind.

Cæcus, i, m. (*cæcus, a, um*), Cæcus, a Roman *cognomen* in the Claudian *gens*. *Appius Claudius Cæcus*, a Roman consul, A. U. 446 and 456: III. 18.

Cædes, is, f., a cutting, wounding; murder, slaughter, massacre, carnage: *from*

Cædo, ĕre, cecĭdi, cæsum, a., to cut, cut down; to strike, beat; to kill, slay, slaughter, destroy. *Cædere virgis*, to scourge.

Cæsar, a Roman *cognomen* in the Julian *gens*.

Cæsar, ăris, m., *C. Julius Cæsar*, a member of the first triumvirate at Rome, who, after the conquest of Gaul, overthrew the commonwealth, and became the first Roman emperor: IX. 4. *Augustus Octavius Cæsar*, the nephew of Julius Cesar, and second emperor of Rome: IX. 30.

Cæsaries, ēi, f. (*cædo*), hair.

Cæsus, a, um, part. (*cædo*), cut; cut off, slaughtered, destroyed, slain.

Caius, i, m., Caius, a Roman *prænomen*.

Calamĭtas, ātis, f., calamity, mishap, misfortune, disaster, loss, injury, damage.

Calatīnus, i, m. (*Calatīnus*, belonging to Calatia, a town in Campania), Calatinus, a Roman *cognomen* in the Atilian *gens*. *A. Atilius Calatinus*, a Roman consul, A. U. 494: IV. 4—6.

Calcar, āris, n. (*calx*, the heel), a spur.

Calceamentum, i, n. (*calceo*, to shoe), a sandal, shoe.

Calendæ, ārum, f. pl. (*calo*, to call); § 326, the calends, the first day of the month.

Calesco, ĕre, n. inc. (*caleo*, to be warm), to grow hot *or* warm.

Calĭdè, adv. (*calĭdus*, warm), warmly; actively.

Caligo, ĭnis, f., darkness, obscuri ty; cloudiness, mistiness; a mist, a fog. *Dare caliginem*, to cause darkness.

Callĭdè, adv., skilfully, cunningly, expertly, craftily, shrewdly *from*

Callĭdus, a, um, adj. (*callum*, callus), skilful, tried, experienced; shrewd, crafty, cunning.

Calpurnius, i, m., Calpurnius, a Roman name, belonging to the Calpurnian *gens*. *M. Calpurnius*, a tribune, A. U. 494: IV. 4—6.

Calvitium, i, n., baldness: *from*

Calvus, a, um, adj., bald.

Camillus, i, m., Camillus, a Roman *cognomen*, in the Furian *gens*. *M. Furius Camillus*, a Roman dictator, A. U. 359: II. 20—24.

Campania, æ, f., Campania, a fertile country of Italy, the capital of which was Capua: III. 15.

Campānus, a, um, adj. (*Campania*), Campanian.

Campester, tris, tre, adj. (*campus*, a field), of *or* belonging to a plain *or* field, level, flat, champain. *Exercitationes campestres*, exercises in the Campus Martius, *a public place at Rome.*

Candidātus, a, um, adj., clothed in white. *Candidātus, i, m.*, a candidate, competitor, candidate for office. *Candidates were so called from their being clothed in a white toga*: from

Candĭdus, a, um, adj. (*candeo*, to glow), white, bright, shiny, clear, lucid; candid, open, frank, sincere.

Caninius, i, m., a Roman name. *C. Caninius*, a Roman consul. He was consul for part of a single day only: IX. 26.

Canis, is, m. & f., a dog.

Cannæ, ārum, f. pl., Cannæ, a village of Apulia, near the River Aufidus, where Hannibal defeated the Romans: V. 8.

Cannensis, e, adj. (*Cannæ*), of *or* belonging to Cannæ.

Cano, ĕre, cecĭni, cantum, n. & a., to sing, play upon a musical instrument. *Canere receptui*, to give the signal for retreat, sound a retreat.

Cantus, ûs, m. (*cano*), the act of singing; melody, song. *Noctuæ cantus*, the screeching of an owl.

Canusium, i, n., *now* Canosa, a town of Apulia, near the Aufidus: V. 20.

Capesso, ĕre, ĭvi, ĭtum, a. intens. § 187, II. 5, (*capio*), to take, seize, undertake, enter upon, take the management of.

Capillus, i, m., a hair; the hair of the head, the hair.

Capio, ĕre, cepi, captum, a., to take, receive, adopt; to choose, select, make choice of; to hold, contain; to seize, take possession of, occupy, catch; to acquire, obtain; to capture, take captive; to charm, captivate, allure, attract; to take in, cheat. *Capere consilium*, to form a design *or* resolution; — to receive, sustain, suffer.

Capitālis, e, adj. (*caput*), relating to the head *or* life; capital, deadly.

Capitolinus, i, m., *Capitolĭnus*, a Roman *cognomen* in the Manlian *gens*. *M. Manlius Capitolinus*, a Roman who saved the capitol from the Gauls: II. 23 · *from*

Capitolium, i, n. (*caput*), the Capitol, one of the seven hills of Rome; the capitol *or* citadel, *built upon the Capitoline Hill.*

Cappadŏces, um, m. pl., the Cappadocians, the inhabitants of Cappadocia, a country of Asia Minor.

Capra, æ, f., Capra, a lake near Rome: I. 8.

Captīvus, a, um, adj. (*capio*), captive, captured, enslaved, taken in war, *or* from the enemy.

Captivus, i, m., a captive.

Capto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq (*capio*), to catch at, strive to obtain, seek for, strive after, seek

for solicitously, solicit; to take, seize.

Captus, a, um, part. (*capio*).

Capua, æ, f., Capua, the principal city of Campania: V. 10.

Capŭlus, i, m. (*capio*), a hilt *or* handle.

Caput, ĭtis, n., a head; a man, a person; life; source, origin; the capitol, chief city.

Carbo, ōnis, m. (*carbo*, a coal), Carbo, a Roman *cognomen* in the Papirian *gens*. *Cn. Papirius Carbo*, a Roman who was three times consul, between A.U. 632 and 667, and a general in the party of Marius; put to death in his third consulship, by order of Pompey: VIII. 19

Carbonarius, a, um, adj. (*carbo*, a coal), pertaining to coals. *Negotium carbonarium*, the coal trade, the trade of a collier.

Carcer, ĕris, m., a prison, jail.

Careo, ēre, ui, n., to be without, be in want of, be destitute of, be free from, go without.

Carĭtas, ātis, f. (*carus*), dearth, scarcity of provisions, dearness.

Carmen, ĭnis, n. (*cano*), a song, a poem.

Carnĭfex, ĭcis, m. (*caro*, flesh, & *facio*), a hangman, executioner, torturer.

Carpentum, i, n., a chariot, wagon, coach.

Carpo, ĕre, psi, ptum, a., to gather, pull, pluck, cull, crop; to harass, molest; to cut off piecemeal.

Carthaginiensis, e, adj., Carthaginian, belonging to Carthage. *Carthaginienses, ium, m. pl.*, the Carthaginians: *from*

Carthāgo, ĭnis, f., Carthage, a maritime city of Africa, once the rival of Rome: IV. 3. *Carthago Nova*, New Carthage, a city of Spain, *now* Carthagena: V. 22.

Carus, a, um, adj., ior, issĭmus; dear, precious, costly; beloved, dear.

Casa, æ, f., a cottage, cabin, *or* hut, of turf, straw, &c., a soldier's hut.

Casilinātes, um, m. pl., the inhabitants of Casilinum: V. 14: *from*

Casilĭnum, i, n., *now* Castelluccio, a town of Campania: V. 12.

Casilĭnus, a, um, adj., of *or* belonging to Casilinum.

Cassius, i, m., Cassius, a Roman name belonging to the Cassian *gens*. *C. Cassius*, a distinguished Roman, one of the conspirators against Cesar: IX. 11. *Also*, a boy, the school-fellow of Faustus the son of Sylla: IX. 14.

Castellum, i, n. dim. (*castrum*, a castle), a castle, fortress, fort, fortified place.

Castīgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to chastise, punish, correct; to chide, reprove.

Castra, ōrum, n. pl., a camp, encampment. *Castra alicujus sequi*, to attend the camp of, to serve under —.

Casus, ûs, m. (*cado*), a fall *or* falling; downfall. *Fig.*, misfortune, adversity, calamity; an event, accident, chance.

Catellus, i, m., a little dog, puppy.

Catēna, æ, f., a chain.

Caterva, æ, f., a troop, battalion, band *or* company of soldiers; a multitude, crowd.

Catilĭna, æ, m., Catiline, a *cognomen* in the Sergian *gens*. *L.*

Sergius Catilina, a Roman nobleman, who, with others, conspired against the republic. His conspiracy was brought to light by Cicero, and Catiline was defeated by Antony, and perished, with most of his army: IX. 22.

Cato, *ōnis*, *m.*, Cato, a *cognomen* in the Porcian *gens*. *M. Porcius Cato*, surnamed *Censorīnus*, the Censor, was contemporary with the elder Scipio Africanus, and was greatly distinguished for the severity of his manners: VI. 6—16. *M. Porcius Cato Uticensis*, the grandson of Cato the Censor. He joined the party of Pompey, and, after their defeat, put an end to his own life at Utica, whence he has obtained the *agnomen* of *Uticensis*: IX. 13.

Catŭlus, *i*, *m.*, a little dog, whelp, puppy.

Catŭlus, *i*, *m.* (*catus*, shrewd), Catulus, a Roman *cognomen* in the Lutatian *gens*. *C. Lutatius Catulus*, a Roman consul, who put an end to the first Punic war, A. U. 510: IV. 13. *Q. Lutatius Catulus*, a consul, A. U. 674: VIII. 22.

Cauda, *æ*, *f.*, the tail of a beast, bird, *or* fish.

Caudex, *ĭcis*, *m.* (*caudex*, a boat), Caudex, a Roman *cognomen* in the Claudian *gens*. *Appius Claudius Caudex*, a Roman consul, A. U. 488: IV. 1.

Caudīnus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*Caudium*), of *or* pertaining to Caudium, a city of the Herpini in Italy, Caudine.

Causa, *æ*, *f.*, a cause, reason; a pretext, excuse; an occasion, motive; a cause *or* suit at law; a matter, business, affair; a cause, party. *Causâ*, *with the gen.*, on account of, for the purpose *or* sake of. *Quâ de causâ*, for which reason, wherefore.

Causor, *āri*, *ātus sum*, *dep.* (*causa*), to pretend, *or* plead in the way of excuse, allege as a reason.

Cautus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*caveo*), *cautior*, *cautissĭmus*; cautious, careful, wary, provident, circumspect, prudent.

Cavea, *æ*, *f.* (*cavus*, hollow), a hollow, cavity; a cave, den for wild beasts; a cage *or* coop for birds.

Caveo, *ēre*, *i*, *cautum*, *a. & n.*, to beware of, take heed of, be aware, guard against, avoid, shun; to keep *or* ward off; to provide, take care. *Imp.*, *cavendum est*, measures must be taken. *Cavere sibi*, to provide for one's safety.

Cecĭdi. *See* Cado.

Cecīdi. *See* Cædo.

Cecĭni. *See* Cano.

Cedo, *ĕre*, *cessi*, *cessum*, *n. & a.*, to give place, give way, yield, withdraw, retire, depart; to cede, give up, concede, grant; to submit, yield to; to happen, turn out.

Celebrātus, *a*, *um*, *part. & adj.*, *ior*, *issĭmus*, (*celebro*), celebrated, solemnized; frequented; distinguished.

Celebrĭtas, *ātis*, *f.* (*celĕber*, celebrated), a great resort, crowd; glory, renown, fame, celebrity

Celĕbro, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*celeber*), to frequent, resort to; to celebrate, solemnize; to praise, extol.

Celer, *ĕris*, *e*, *adj.*, *ior*, *errĭmus*; swift, speedy, active, fleet, quick

Celeritas, *ātis*, *f.* (*celer*), swiftness, quickness, speed, celerity, activity.

Celerĭter, *adv.* (*celer*), *celeriùs*, *celerrĭmè*; quickly, speedily, immediately.

Celo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.*, to hide, conceal, keep secret, cover.

Celsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, lofty, high, upright, stately.

Celtibēri, *ōrum*, *m. pl.* (*Celtiberia*), the Celtiberians, inhabitants of Celtiberia, a part of Spain on the Ibērus: V. 22.

Censeo, *ēre*, *ui*, *sum*, *a.*, to think, judge, suppose, imagine, apprehend, be of opinion; to express an opinion, *as in the senate*, &c.; to ordain, decree, resolve; to assess, appraise, tax.

Censor, *ōris*, *m.* (*censeo*), a censor, a Roman magistrate appointed every fifth year to take the census, and to inspect the public morals. He degraded those citizens guilty of scandalous offences, a senator, by removing him from the senate, a knight, by depriving him of his horse, &c.

Censūra, *æ*, *f.* (*censor*), the censorship, office of censor.

Census, *ûs*, *m.*, a census; a valuation of every man's estate; a general registration. *Agere censum*, to take a census.

Centesĭmus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*centum*), the hundredth.

Centies, *adv.*, a hundred times: *from* *Centum*, *num. adj. pl. ind.*, a hundred.

Centuria, *æ*, *f.* (*centum*), a century *or* hundred; a company of one hundred soldiers; a division of the Roman people; a century.

Centurio, *ōnis*, *m.* (*centum*), a centurion, a captain of a century *or* hundred.

Cepi. *See* Capio.

Cerĕbrum, *i*, *n.*, the brain.

Ceres, *Cerĕris*, *f.*, Ceres, the daughter of Saturn and Ops, and goddess of corn.

Cerno, *ĕre*, *crevi*, *cretum*, *a.*, to sift, separate by a sieve; to consider, deliberate, distinguish, judge, determine, decide, decree; to contend; to see, behold; to see, discern, perceive, understand.

Certāmen, *ĭnis*, *n.* (*certo*), a contest, strife, contention, debate; a game, exercise; a battle, engagement, combat.

Certātim, *adv.* (*certo*), earnestly, eagerly, emulously.

Certè, or *Certò*, *adv.* (*certus*), certainly, assuredly, undoubtedly.

Certo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *n.*, to contend, strive, vie, struggle, fight. *Certātur*, *imp.*, the contest is maintained, they contend.

Certus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, determined, resolved; tried, faithful, safe, trustworthy; certain, fixed, sure; well-known, manifest, evident; fixed upon, appointed, established.

Cerva, *æ*, *f.*, a hind, deer.

Cervix, *ĭcis*, *f.*, the hinder part of the neck; the neck.

Cessi. *See* Cedo.

Cesso, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *n. freq.* (*cedo*), to cease, give over, leave off, pause, delay.

Cetĕra, *ĕrum*, *adj.*, *not used in nom. masc.*, other, the other, the rest, residue, *or* remainder.

Cetĕrùm, *adv.* (*cetĕra*), as for the rest, in other respects, otherwise; but, furthermore, moreover.

Charta, *æ*, *f.*, paper.

Chrysogŏnus, i, m., Chrysogonus, a freedman of Sylla's: IX. 21.

Cibus, i, m., food, nourishment, aliment, victuals, meat.

Cicātrix, īcis, f., a cicatrice, scar.

Cicer, ĕris, n., a small pulse, vetches, chick-pease.

Cicĕro, ōnis, m. (*cicer*), Cicero, a Roman *cognomen* in the Tullian *gens*. *M. Tullius Cicero*, the most illustrious of the Roman orators, born at Arpinum, in the year B. C. 103: IX. 20.

Cimber, bri, m., a Cimbrian; *the Cimbrians were the ancient inhabitants of the Cimbrian Chersonesus, now Jutland, in Denmark:* VII. 33.

Cimbrĭcus, a, um, adj. (*Cimber*), Cimbrian.

Cineas, æ, m. § 44, Cineas, a minister and ambassador of Pyrrhus: III. 17.

Cincinnātus, i, m. (*cincinnatus*, having curled *or* crisped hair), Cincinnatus, a Roman *cognomen* in the Quintian *gens*. *L. Quintius Cincinnatus*, an illustrious Roman dictator, A. U. 296: II. 16, 17.

Cingo, ĕre, xi, ctum, a., to gird, tie about, surround, encompass, embrace. *Cingere obsidione*, to blockade, besiege. *Diademate cingere*, to crown. *Cingi gladio*, to gird on one's sword.

Cinis, ĕris, m. & f., ashes, embers, cinders.

Cinxi. *See* Cingo.

Circa, adv. & prep. with the acc., about, around.

Circensis, e, adj. (*circus*, a circus,) relating to the circus. *Circenses ludi*, the Circensian games, *games celebrated in the Roman circus.*

Circŭlus, i, m., dim. (*circus*), a circle; any thing circular; a company *or* circle of men.

Circum, prep. with the acc., around, about, near.

Circumăro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*circum & aro*), to plough around.

Circumdo, dăre, dĕdi, dătum, a. (*circum & do*), to put *or* set round, to surround, encompass, environ, invest.

Circumdūco, ĕre, xi, ctum, a. (*circum & duco*), to lead *or* draw round. *Fig.*, to cheat, deceive; to cancel, annul.

Circumeo, īre, ii, ĭtum, a. (*circum & eo*), to go round, surround, try, solicit, canvass.

Circumfĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, a. (*circum & fero*), to carry round.

Circumfundo, ĕre, fūdi, fūsum, a. (*circum & fundo*), to pour round, sprinkle about, circumfuse; to surround, encompass.

Circumfūsus, a, um, part. (*circumfundo*), poured round, surrounding. *Circumfusi*, sc. *homines*, the surrounding multitude.

Circumiens, euntis, part. (*circumeo.*)

Circumjĭcio, ĕre, jēci, jectum, a. (*circum & jacio*, to cast), to cast around.

Circumpōno, ĕre, osui, ositum, a. (*circum & pono*), to place *or* set round.

Circumscrĭbo, ĕre, psi, ptum, a. (*circum & scribo*), to draw a circle around; to circumscribe, limit, bound, confine.

Circumsessus, a, um, part.: from

Circumsĭdeo, ĕre, ēdi, essum, a. & n. (*circum & sedeo*), to sit *or* stand round; to besiege, invest; lay siege to; to surround.

Circumstans, tis, part., standing round. *Subs.*, a bystander: *from*

Circumsto, āre, stĭti, a. (*circum & sto*), to stand round; to beset, surround.

Circumvĕho, ĕre, exi, ectum, a. (*circum & veho*), to carry round.

Circumvĕnio, īre, vēni, ventum, a. (*circum & venio*), to come round, surround, encompass, blockade, beset; to circumvent, deceive.

Cisalpīnus, a, um, adj. (*cis*, on this side, *& Alpes*), Cisalpine, on this side the Alps.

Citerior, adj. of the comp. degree, sup. *citĭmus*, § 126, 1, (*cis*, on this side), nearer, hither.

Cito, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq. (*cieo*, to excite), to excite, stir up, rouse; to incite, impel, stimulate; to summon, cite; to call off, read aloud, name.

Citra, prep. with the acc. (*cis*), on this side.

Civĭcus, a, um, adj. (*civis*), civil, civic. *Civica corona*, a civic crown, a garland of oak given to him who had saved the life of a citizen in battle.

Civīlis, e, adj., of *or* belonging to the citizens, civil: *from*

Civis, is, m. & f., a citizen, free inhabitant of a town *or* city.

Civĭtas, ātis, f. (*civis*), the body of citizens, the citizens; a city, state, nation, government; the freedom of a city, citizenship.

Clades, is, f., loss, injury, disaster; overthrow, defeat, discomfiture; slaughter, destruction. *Accipere cladem*, to suffer a defeat.

Clam, adv. & prep. with the abl. and acc., privately, privily, secretly; without the knowledge of.

Clamĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. freq., to cry aloud, vociferate, shout: *from*

Clamo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n., to cry, cry aloud, exclaim.

Clamor, ōris, m. (*clamo*), a loud voice, cry, shout, clamor, noise.

Clandestīnus, a, um, adj. (*clam*), secret, hidden, unknown, private, clandestine.

Clangor, ōris, m. (*clango*, to sound), the sound of a trumpet; a cry, scream, yell. *Anserum clangor*, the cackling of geese.

Clarè, adv. (*clarus*), clearly, splendidly, brightly, distinctly.

Clareo, ēre, ui, n. (*clarus*), to be clear *or* bright; to shine; to be illustrious *or* famous.

Clarĭtas, ātis, f., clearness, brightness, splendor: *from*

Clarus, a, um, adj., ior, issĭmus; clear, bright, splendid; loud, distinct. *Fig.*, manifest, open, evident; famous, illustrious, distinguished, celebrated, renowned.

Classĭcum, i, n., the sound of a trumpet; a trumpet.

Classis, is, f., a class, company, order of citizens; a fleet, armament.

Claudia, æ, f., Claudia, a Roman name, belonging to females of the Claudian *gens*. Claudia, the sister of Appius Claudius Pulcher: IV. 12.

Claudius, i, m., Claudius, a Roman name belonging to the Claudian *gens*. *Appius Claudius*, a decemvir: II. 18.

Claudo, ĕre, si, sum, a., to shut, close, confine, shut in, enclose; to surround, encompass.

Claustrum, i, n. (*claudo*), a bar, bolt, barrier.

Clausŭla, æ, f. (*claudo*), a finishing clause; a close, conclusion.

Clausus, a, um, part. (*claudo*).

Clava, æ, f., a club, cudgel.

Clavis, is, f. (*claudo*), a key; a bar, bolt.

Clavus, i, m., a nail.

Clemens, tis, adj., calm, gentle; mild, compassionate, merciful, clement.

Clementer, adv. (*clemens*), gently, mildly, quietly, placidly, with clemency.

Clementia, æ, f. (*clemens*), mildness, gentleness, clemency; calmness, stillness.

Cleopātra, æ, f., Cleopatra, queen of Egypt: IX. 34.

Cliens, entis, m., a client, dependant, one under the protection of a patron. *The plebeians, at Rome, were accustomed to select some patrician as their patron, on whom they depended for protection.*

Clodius, i, m., Clodius, a Roman name belonging to the Clodian *gens*. *See* Pulcher.

Clœlia, æ, f., Clœlia, a nôble Roman maiden: II. 6.

Clusīni, ōrum, m. pl., the Clusinians, inhabitants of Clusium: *from*

Clusium, i, n., Clusium, a town of Etruria: II. 21.

Clypea, æ, f., Clypea, a city of Africa: IV. 8.

Clypeus, i, m., a shield, buckler, target.

Cn., an abbreviation of the *prænomen* Cnæus.

Cnæus, i, m., Cnæus, a Roman *prænomen*.

Coactus, a, um, part. (*cogo*).

Coæquo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*con & æquo*), to level, make equal *or* even.

Cocles, ĭtis, m. (*cocles*, a person blind of one eye), Cocles, a Roman *cognomen*. *Horatius Cocles*, a Roman who prevented the army of Porsenna from crossing a bridge over the Tiber: II. 4.

Codex, ĭcis, m., the body, trunk, stump *or* stock of a tree.

Coëgi. See Cogo.

Cœlius, i, m., Cœlius, one of the seven hills of Rome: I. 16.

Cœlum, i, n., the sky, heaven, the heavens; the air.

Cœna, æ, f., supper, *the principal meal of the Romans.*

Cœno, āre, āvi, ātum, n. & a. (*cœna*), to sup, sup upon. *Imp.*, *cœnatum est*, a supper was given, they supped. *Inter cœnandum*, during supper.

Cœnōsus, a, um, adj., muddy, boggy, swampy, marshy, filthy: *from*

Cœnum, i, n, dirt, mire, mud, filth.

Cœpi, def. verb. § 183, 2, I began *Imp.*, it began. *Militem cœpit pœnitere*, it began to repent the soldiers, *i. e.*, the soldiers began to repent, § 209, R. 3, (6.)

Cœptus, a, um, part. (*cœpi*).

Coerceo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, a. (*con & arceo*), to surround, embrace; to keep in, confine, restrain, check; to repress, curb, control.

Cœtus, ûs, m. (*coeo*, to assemble), an assembly, meeting; a multitude, crowd.

Cogitatio, ōnis, f., a thinking, considering; thought, care, consideration, deliberation: *from*

Cogĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*con & agito*), to think, ponder, consider, meditate, think of.

Cognatio, ōnis, f. (*con & nascor*), relation by blood; kindred, relationship.

Cognĭtus, a, um, part. (*cognosco*).

Cognōmen, ĭnis, n. (*con & nomen*), a surname, family name; a name subjoined to the *nomen*, and denoting the *familia*, or family. *It is sometimes used for the* agnomen, the appellation, title.

Cognomĭno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*cognomen*), to surname, entitle, name.

Cognosco, ĕre, nōvi, nĭtum, a. (*con & nosco*, to know), to know; to learn, hear, find, ascertain, discover, understand, bê informed; to examine, investigate, explore; to try a cause; to recognize; to acknowledge, confess; to perceive, see.

Cogo, ĕre, coēgi, coactum, a. (*con & ago*), to collect, assemble, gather, drive *or* bring together; to drive, impel; to constrain, compel, render necessary, force, urge; to induce; to confine, restrain.

Cohĭbeo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, a. (*con & habeo*), to hold *or* contain; to check, stop, arrest; to confine, enclose; to repress, restrain.

Cohors, tis, f., a pen *or* coop; a cohort, band of soldiers consisting of the tenth part of a legion, and consequently containing, at different periods, from 300 to 600 men.

Cohortor, āri, ātus sum, dep. (*con & hortor*, to exhort), to exhort, encourage.

Colăphus, i, m., a blow *or* buffet with the fist.

Collatia, æ, f., Collatia, a town of Latium, in which Collatinus resided: I. 26.

Collatīnus, i, m. (*Collatia*), Collatīnus, a surname of L. Tarquinius, husband of Lucretia, and one of the first two consuls: I. 26, and II. 2.

Collātus, a, um, part. (*confero*).

Collaudo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*con & laudo*), to extol, commend.

Collectus, a, um, part. (*colligo*).

Collēga, æ, m., a colleague, copartner in office.

Collĭgo, ĕre, lēgi, lectum, a. (*con & lego*), to gather together, collect, assemble; to get, procure, obtain.

Collis, is, m., a hill, hillock, rising ground.

Collŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*con & loco*), to place, settle, dispose, arrange, set, set in order, station, post; to give in marriage.

Collocūtus, a, um, part. (*colloquor*).

Colloquium, i, n., conversation, converse, discourse; a conference, an interview: *from*

Collŏquor, i, cūtus sum, dep. (*con & loquor*), to speak together, converse, confer.

Collum, i, n., the neck.

Colo, ĕre, colui, cultum, a., to exercise, practise, pursue; to cultivate, attend to, tend, till; to cherish, take care of; to respect, honor, regard, venerate, worship.

Colonia, æ, f., a colony, plantation, settlement; a company of emigrants, colonists, emigrants: *from*

Colōnus, i, m. (*colo*), a husbandman, farmer, cultivator; a colonist, settler, emigrant.

Color, or *Colos, ōris, m.*, a color, complexion, tint, hue.

Columba, æ, f., a dove, pigeon.

Comes, ĭtis, m. & f., a companion, associate, attendant, assistant, comrade.

Comis, e, adj., kind, courteous good-humored, obliging.

Comĭtas, ātis, f. (*comis*), courtesy, affability, complaisance, good-breeding, mildness, kindness, civility.

Comitātus, ûs, m. (*comĭtor*), a train, retinue, suite, company.

Comĭter, adv. (*comis*), courteously, kindly, affably, gently, civilly, politely.

Comitia, ōrum, n. pl. (*comes*), a public meeting for the purpose of voting; a public election, the comitia, an assembly of the people.

Comitium, i, n. (*comes*), the comitium, a place in the Roman forum where the Comitia were held.

Comĭtor, āri, ātus sum, dep. (*comes*), to accompany, attend, wait upon, follow.

Commeātus, ûs, m. (*commeo*, to come and go), a passage, right of passage; a furlough; provisions, supplies.

Commemŏro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*con & memore*), to mention, make mention of, recount, relate.

Commendo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*con & mando*), to commit to one's charge, to consign to one's care; to commend, recommend, procure favor for. *Plurimùm commendare*, to praise very highly.

Commĭgro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (*con & migro*, to remove), to remove, migrate, change one's place of abode.

Commilĭto, ōnis, m. (*con & milito*), a fellow-soldier, comrade.

Comminuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, a. (*con & minuo*), to lessen, diminish; to crush *or* break to pieces. *Fig.*, to weaken, impair.

Committo, ĕre, ĭsi, issum, a. (*con & mitto*), to join *or* bring together; to do, act, cause, perform, commit; to begin, commence; to consign, intrust, commit; to join, begin; to engage, fight. *With ut*, to pursue such a course that —; to cause that.

Commŏdè, adv. (*commodus*), fitly aptly, conveniently, to the purpose. *Satis commode*, wel enough.

Commodĭtas, ātis, f. (*commodus*), aptness, just proportion, symmetry; indulgence, kindness; advantage, benefit.

Commŏdo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*commodus*), to adjust, adapt, accommodate; to give, afford, lend, furnish.

Commŏdum, i, n., advantage, profit, utility, convenience: *from*

Commŏdus, a, um, adj. (*con & modus*), convenient, apt, fit, suitable, agreeable.

Commŏneo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, a. (*con & moneo*), to call to mind, remind, advise, warn, suggest.

Commŏror, āri, ātus sum, dep. (*con & moror*), to stop, pause, stay, remain, tarry.

Commōtus, a, um, part.: *from*

Commŏveo, ēre, ōvi, ōtum, a. (*con & moveo*), to move together, move, stir, remove. *Fig.*, to move, touch, affect, disquiet, trouble, alarm, stir up, excite, provoke, enrage.

Commūnio, īre, īvi, ītum, a. (*con & munio*), to fortify, secure.

Commūnis, e, adj., common to two or more, the same, general, universal, public.

Communĭter, adv. (*communis*), in common with others, commonly, conjointly, promiscuously.

Commutatio, ōnis, f., a changing, change, alteration: *from*

Commūto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*con & muto*), to change, alter; to exchange, traffic. *Nihil est commutatum*, no change was made.

Como, ĕre, psi, ptum, a., to comb, dress, *or* adorn the hair.

Compar, ăris, adj. (*con & par*), equal, even, like, suitable, agreeable.

Comparatio, ōnis, f., a preparing *or* providing for, provision, preparation, acquisition: *from*

Compăro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*con & paro*), to procure, obtain, get, furnish, prepare, provide; to collect.

Compello, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*con & pello, obs.*), to accost, address, call by name.

Compello, ĕre, pŭli, pulsum, a. (*con & pello*), to drive *or* bring together, assemble, collect; to compel, constrain, force.

Compĕrio, īre, pĕri, pertum, a. (*con & pario*), to discover, find out, ascertain, learn.

Compes, ĕdis, f., § 94, (*con & pes*), a fetter, chain for the feet. *Dare alicui compedes*, to fetter, put fetters upon —.

Compĭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*con & pilo*, to pillage), to rob, spoil, plunder, pillage.

Complector, i, plexus sum, dep. (*con & plecto*), to encircle, compass, surround, comprehend, contain; to embrace.

Compleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a. (*con & pleo, obs.*, to fill), to fill, fill up; to complete, perfect, finish, perform.

Complexus, ûs, m. (*complector*), a compassing, encircling; an embracing, embrace.

Complexus, a, um, part. (*complector*).

Complŏratio, ōnis, f. (*complōro*, to bewail), a lamenting, weeping; lamentation.

Complorātus, ûs, m. (*complōro*), a lamenting, weeping.

Complūres, a or *ia, adj. pl.*, § 110 (*con & plus*), many, a great many, very many.

Compōno, ĕre, osui, ositum, a. (*con & pono*), to put *or* place together; to put in order, arrange, dispose, order; to compose, settle, bring about, adjust; to construct, build. *Componere bellum*, to terminate, put an end to —; — to make, bring about, conclude.

Compos, ŏtis, adj. (*con & potis*), master of, having in one's power. *Fieri compos voti*, to obtain one's wish.

Composĭtus, a, um, part. & adj. (*compono*), put *or* placed together, united; arranged, composed. *Ex composito*, according to agreement *or* concert: — quieted, stilled, put down, allayed, appeased, concluded.

Comprehendo, ĕre, di, sum, a. (*con & prehendo*), to take *or* seize hold of, lay hold of, catch, apprehend, seize.

Compressus, a, um, part.: from

Comprĭmo, ĕre, essi, essum, a. (*con & premo*), to press together; to keep close, hold fast; to restrain, curb, repress, check; to suppress, quell.

Comprŏbo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*con & probo*), to approve, prove, confirm; to allow.

Compŭli. *See* Compello.

Compulsus, a, um, part. (*compello*).

Conātus, a, um, part. (*conor*).

Concēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, n. & a. (*con & cedo*), to retire, yield.

depart, withdraw; to go, repair; to grant, give, allow, permit, concede; to pardon.

Concelĕbro, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*con & celebro*), to frequent, resort to; to celebrate together, solemnize; to praise, celebrate.

Concēpi. *See* Concipio.

Concessi. *See* Concedo.

Concessus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*concedo*).

Concha, *æ*, *f.*, a shell-fish; a shell, sea-shell.

Concĭdo, *ĕre*, *di*, *n.* (*con & cado*), to fall down, fall to the ground; to fall, die, perish.

Concilio, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.*, to conciliate, make friendly, gain over, reconcile; to bring about, make, cause, effect, procure. *Conciliare alicui*, to acquire one's friendship: *from*

Concilium, *i*, *n.*, an assembly, meeting, company, council.

Concio, *ōnis*, *f.* (*concieo*, to call together), a meeting *or* assembly of people, public assembly; an oration, harangue, public speech.

Concĭpio, *ĕre*, *ēpi*, *eptum*, *a.* (*con & capio*), to conceive, form, receive; to imagine, comprehend, understand.

Concĭto, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*con & cito*), to stir up, rouse to action, put in motion, excite, stimulate, incite. *Concitare equum calcaribus*, or *Concitare equum*, to spur, spur on —.

Conclāmo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *n. & a.* (*con & clamo*, to cry), to cry out together; to cry aloud; to shout, exclaim.

Concordia, *æ*, *f.* (*concors*, concordant), concord, agreement, union, harmony, unanimity.

Concŭpio, *& Concupisco*, *ĕre*, *ĭvi*, *ĭtum*, *a.* (*con & cupio*), to desire greatly, long for, covet.

Concurro, *ĕre*, *curri*, *cursum*, *n.* (*con & curro*), to run together, meet, rush *or* flock together, assemble; to fight, engage in fight.

Concursus, *ûs*, *m.* (*concurro*), a running *or* meeting together; a concourse; a conflict, charge, engagement, onset, shock. *Fit concursus*, a concourse is made, a crowd collects.

Concŭtio, *ĕre*, *ussi*, *ussum*, *a.* (*con & quatio*), to shake, move violently, agitate, cause to tremble. *Fig.*, to trouble, disquiet, alarm.

Condemno, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*con & damno*), § 217, to condemn.

Condĭdi. *See* Condo.

Condiscipŭlus, *i*, *m.* (*con & discipŭlus*, a scholar), a school-fellow, companion in learning.

Conditio, *ōnis*, *f.* (*condo*), a making, constructing; a laying up, preserving; a state, condition, situation; a condition, stipulation, terms.

Condĭtor, *ōris*, *m.*, a maker, builder, founder, inventor, author: *from*

Condo, *ĕre*, *dĭdi*, *dĭtum*, *a* (*con & do*), to lay *or* treasure up, hoard, hide, conceal; to finish, end; to make, build, establish, found.

Condōno, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*con & dono*), to give freely, grant, present, bestow; to remit, excuse pardon, forgive.

Condŭcens, *tis*, *part.*, hiring. *Conducentes*, sc. *homines*, contractors: *from*

Condŭco, *ĕre*, *xi*, *ctum*, *a.* (*con & duco*), to bring *or* lead together, conduct, assemble; to hire, bargain for.

Confĕci. *See* Conficio.

Confectus, a, um, part. (*conficio*).

Confĕro, ferre, tŭli, collātum, irr. a. (*con & fero*), to bring, carry, put *or* lay together; to collect; to contribute, pay; to bring. *Conferre se*, to betake one's self, go. *Conferre signa*, to join standards, to unite armies: *also*, to join battle, fight.

Confertus, a, um, adj., ior, issĭmus, (*confercio*, to stuff), close together, crowded, full; thick, close, dense.

Confessio, ōnis, f. (*confiteor*), a confession, acknowledgment.

Confessus, a, um, part. (*confiteor*).

Confestim, adv., forthwith, immediately.

Confĭcio, ĕre, ēci, ectum, a. (*con & facio*), to make together; to make, cause, effect, execute, prepare, perform, do; to end, finish; to kill, slay, destroy, overpower; to waste, wear out, consume; to chew, masticate.

Confĭdo, ĕre, isus sum, n. pass., § 142, 2, (*con & fido*, to trust), to trust, feel confident, depend upon.

Confĭgo, ĕre, xi, xum, a. (*con & figo*, to fix), to fix *or* fasten together; to pierce, transfix.

Confirmātus, a, um, part. & adj., strengthened; strong, firm, resolute: *from*

Confirmo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*con & firmo*), to make strong, strengthen, establish, reëstablish; to encourage, inspire with courage, animate; to ratify, confirm.

Confĭteor, ēri, essus sum, dep. (*con & fateor*, to confess), to confess, acknowledge, own.

Conflāgro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*con & flagro*), to burn; to be on fire, be consumed.

Confligo, ĕre, xi, ctum, a. (*con & fligo*, to beat), to conflict, contend, fight, engage.

Conflo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*con & flo*), to blow together, bring together; to make up, compound; to raise, make, create, excite; to cause, occasion; to melt, fuse, forge.

Confluo, ĕre, xi, n. (*con & fluo*, to flow), to flow *or* run together, flock *or* crowd together, meet.

Confŏdio, ĕre, fōdi, fossum, a. (*con & fodio*, to dig), to dig. *Fig.*, to wound, pierce, stab, thrust through.

Confŭgio, ĕre, fūgi, fugĭtum, n. (*con & fugio*), to flee to for succor, flee, have recourse to.

Confundo, ĕre, fūdi, fūsum, a. (*con & fundo*), to pour out together, mingle, mix *or* blend together; to discompose, trouble, perplex.

Congĕro, ĕre, essi, estum, a. (*con & gero*), to carry *or* bring together, heap *or* pile up, amass, hoard, accumulate, collect; to give, bestow, heap.

Congestus, a, um, part. (*congero*).

Congestus, ūs, m. (*congero*), a heaping *or* gathering together, a heap.

Congrĕdior, i, gressus sum, dep. (*con & gradior*, to go), to move *or* go together; to meet, accost, address, speak to, converse with; to join battle, fight, engage.

Congrĕgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*con & grex*), to gather *or* collect together, assemble.

Congressio, ōnis, f. (*congredior*), a coming together, meeting.

Congressus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*congredior*).

Congressus, *ûs*, *m.* (*congredior*), a coming together, meeting, interview; a conflict, encounter, contest, battle.

Congruo, *ĕre*, *ui*, *n.* (*con & gruo*, *obs.*), to come together, meet; to happen, occur; to agree, suit, match, fit, correspond, answer.

Conjĭcio, *ĕre*, *jēci*, *jectum*, *a.* (*con & jacio*), to throw together, throw, cast, hurl, discharge. *Fig.*, to throw, cast, thrust, put.

Conjugium, *i*, *n.*, a joining together, conjunction; marriage, matrimony, wedlock: *from*

Conjŭgo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*con & jugo*, to join), to join together, connect.

Conjunctè, *adv.*, *iùs*, *issimè*, (*conjunctus*, connected), conjointly, jointly, intimately, on intimate terms.

Conjunctio, *ōnis*, *f.* (*conjungo*), a joining *or* uniting together; union, agreement, connection.

Conjungo, *ĕre*, *xi*, *ctum*, *a.* (*con & jungo*), to join *or* unite together, connect, join to, associate, unite, couple.

Conjuratio, *ōnis*, *f.* (*conjuro*), a confederacy, combination; a plot, conspiracy.

Conjurātus, *a*, *um*, *part.*, conspired. *Conjurāti*, *ōrum*, *m. pl.*, conspirators: *from*

Conjūro, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *n.* (*con & juro*), to swear together, combine, league together; to conspire, enter into a conspiracy. *Conjuratum est*, a conspiracy was formed.

Conjux, *ŭgis*, *m. & f.* (*conjungo*), a husband, wife, consort, spouse.

Connubium, *i*, *n.* (*con & nubo*, to marry), a lawful marriage, wedlock, marriage, intermarriage.

Conor, *āri*, *ātus sum*, *dep.*, to strive, endeavor, attempt, try, undertake.

Conquiesco, *ĕre*, *ēvi*, *ētum*, *n.* (*con & quiesco*), to rest, be at rest, take rest, repose.

Conquīro, *ĕre*, *quisīvi*, *quisītum*, *a.* (*con & quæro*), to seek after, search for diligently, try to procure, rake up, collect.

Consalūto, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*con & saluto*), to salute together, salute.

Conscendo, *ĕre*, *di*, *sum*, *n. & a.* (*con & scando*, to climb), to climb *or* go up to, mount, get up, ascend; to embark, go on board.

Conscisco, *ĕre*, *īvi*, *ītum*, *a.* (*con & scisco*, to inquire), to vote together; to determine, resolve, decree; to execute, put in execution. *Consciscere sibi mortem* or *necem*, to lay violent hands on one's self, kill one's self.

Conscius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*conscio*, to know), conscious, privy to, accessary; guilty.

Conscrĭbo, *ĕre*, *psi*, *ptum*, *a.* (*con & scribo*), to write together, write.

Conscriptus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*conscribo*), written; enlisted, enrolled. *Patres conscripti*, the conscript fathers, the senators; *the first Roman senators were called* Patres, *and those subsequently added to their number were denominated* Conscripti; *but, in process of time, it became customary to address the whole body of senators by the term* Patres Conscripti.

Consĕcro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*con & sacro*, to consecrate), to consecrate, dedicate, make sacred, devote to the gods; to devote, appropriate.

Consecūtus, a, um, part. (*consequor*).

Consector, āri, ātus sum, dep. (*con & sector*, to follow), to go after, follow after, pursue; to seek, obtain; to imitate.

Consĕdi. *See* Consido.

Consensus, ûs, m. (*consentio*), consent, agreement, unanimity.

Consentaneus, a, um, adj., agreeable, suitable, consonant, meet, convenient, fit, consentaneous, consistent, reasonable.

Consentio, īre, sensi, sensum, n. (*con & sentio*), to consent, agree, accord, be of the same opinion; to conspire.

Consĕquor, i, cūtus sum, dep. (*con & sequor*), to follow, go after; to imitate; to come up with, reach, overtake; to gain, obtain, acquire.

Consĕro, ĕre, serui, sertum, a. (*con & sero*, to connect), to join *or* knit together; to construct. *Conserere pugnam, manum, etc.*, to join battle, fight hand to hand, engage in close combat.

Conservo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*con & servo*), to preserve, keep, defend, protect, save, maintain; to observe, regard, keep.

Consessus, ûs, m., an assembly sitting together, an assembly: *from*

Consĭdeo, ēre, sēdi, sessum, n. (*con & sedeo*), to sit together, sit.

Consideratio, ōnis, f. (*considero*), consideration, regard, circumspection.

Considerātus, a, um, part. & adj., weighed, considered; wary, attentive, considerate, cautious: *from*

Considĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to consider, meditate, think of, weigh; to inspect, examine, observe, notice.

Consīdo, ĕre, sēdi, sessum, n. (*con & sido*, to sit), to sit down together, sit down; to settle; to light; to fall, sink; to pitch, encamp.

Consilium, i, n., counsel, advice; deliberation, consideration, consultation; a design, intention, aim, plan, measure, scheme, intent, purpose, end; determination, resolve; prudence, discretion, sagacity, reason; artifice, stratagem; a council, assembly.

Consisto, ĕre, stĭti, n. (*con & sisto*), to stand firmly, stand fast, make a stand, stand, stand still, stop, take a stand; to remain.

Consobrīnus, i, m. (*con & sobrīnus*, the son of a mother's sister), the son of a mother's sister; a cousin-german, first cousin.

Consōlor, āri, ātus sum, dep. (*con & solor*, to console), to console, comfort, solace; to alleviate, relieve, make amends for.

Conspectus, ûs, m. (*conspicio*), the act of seeing; a sight, view; the sight. *In conspectum venire*, to come in sight. *Ad conspectum*, at sight of, on seeing.

Conspectus, a, um, part. & adj. (*conspicio*), beheld; conspicuous, remarkable.

Conspexi: from

Conspĭcio, ĕre, exi, ectum, a. (*con & specio*, to see), to see, behold, look at, observe, discern, perceive.

Conspĭcor, āri, ātus sum, dep. (*con & specio*), to see, behold, descry.

Conspicuus, a, um, adj. (*conspicio*), conspicuous, clear, visible. *Fig.*, illustrious, distinguished, remarkable.

Conspiratio, ōnis, f., an agreement, league, combination, association, confederacy; union, unanimity, harmony, concord; a plot, conspiracy: *from*

Conspiro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*con & spiro*), to blow together; to agree, unite *or* conspire together.

Constans, antis, adj. (*consto*), standing together; firm, steady, resolved, determined; constant, even, uniform, consistent; unmoved.

Constanter, adv. (*constans*), firmly, steadily; uniformly, evenly, regularly, constantly.

Constantia, æ, f. (*constans*), firmness, steadiness, uniformity of conduct, constancy.

Consterno, ĕre, strāvi, strātum, a. (*con & sterno*, to throw down), to alarm, terrify, affright, dismay.

Constīti. *See* Consisto.

Constituo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, a. (*con & statuo*), to set up, place, erect; to found, build; to dispose, arrange; to establish, appoint; to place, put, station; to intend, determine, resolve.

Consto, āre, stĭti, n. (*con & sto*), to stand together, stand; to consist of; to be consistent, correspond. *Imp.*, *constat*, it is evident, manifest, clear, *or* certain; it is agreed. *Satis* or *certo constat*, it is well *or* fully agreed. *Constare sibi*, to be consistent with one's self.

Consuesco, ĕre, ēvi, ētum, n. & a. (*con & suesco*, to accustom), to be accustomed *or* used to a thing; to acquire a habit by practise, be in the habit of.

Consuetūdo, ĭnis, f. (*consuesco*), custom, usage, use, habit. *In consuetudinem abire*, to pass into a custom, become customary. *Eoque consuetudinis adducta res est*, the affair was brought to such a degree of commonness, became so customary.

Consul, ŭlis, m. (*consulo*), a consul, one of the two supreme magistrates annually elected at Rome. *The age at which one might first become a candidate for the consulship was forty-two.*

Consulāris, e, adj. (*consul*), of *or* belonging to a consul, consular. *Vir consularis*, one who has been consul, a man of consular dignity.

Consulātus, ûs, m. (*consul*), the office of consul, the consulship *or* consulate.

Consŭlo, ĕre, ui, tum, n. & a., to consult, deliberate, take counsel, reflect, consider; to ask the advice of any one, consult, ask, interrogate.

Consultè, adv. (*consultus*, experienced), wisely, prudently, advisedly.

Consulto, āre, āvi, ātum, n. & a. (*consulo*), to consult, deliberate; to consult for, provide.

Consūmo, ĕre, psi, ptum, a. (*con & sumo*), to take together; to eat, devour, consume, destroy; to waste, spend, employ.

Consumptio, ōnis, f. (*consumo*), a spending, wasting, consumption.

Consumptus, a, um, part. (*consumo*), consumed, spent, wasted, taken up.

Consurgo, ĕre, rexi, rectum, n. (*con & surgo*), to rise, rise together

Contactus, *ûs*, *m.* (*contingo*), the act of touching; a touch, contact.

Contĕgo, *ĕre*, *xi*, *ctum*, *a.* (*con & tego*), to cover all round; to hide, conceal.

Contemno, *ĕre*, *psi*, *ptum*, *a.* (*con & temno*, to contemn), to make no account of, contemn, despise, slight; to hold in contempt.

Contempsi. *See* Contemno.

Contemptor, *ōris*, *m.* (*contemno*), a despiser, contemner; *as an adj.*, disdainful, contemptuous.

Contemptus, *ûs*, *m.* (*contemno*), contempt, scorn, disdain, derision.

Contendo, *ĕre*, *di*, *tum*, *a. & n.* (*con & tendo*), to stretch, strain; to exert, employ; to strive, attempt, endeavor; to go to, direct one's course; to go, hasten; to contend, assert, insist, maintain; to urge, solicit, entreat, beg.

Contentio, *ōnis*, *f.* (*contendo*), a straining; an effort, exertion, endeavor; a contention, contest, dispute, controversy.

Contentus, *a*, *um*, *part. & adj.* (*contineo*), content, satisfied, well-pleased.

Contextus, *ûs*, *m.* (*contexo*, to weave), a weaving *or* platting together.

Conticesco, *ĕre*, *ticui*, (*con & taceo*), to be silent, keep silence, hold one's peace, be still.

Contĭgit. *See* Contingo.

Contĭnens, *tis*, *part. & adj.* (*contineo*), contiguous, adjoining, adjacent.

Continentia, *æ*, *f.*, a checking, restraining; moderation, continence, temperance; chastity: *from*

Contĭneo, *ĕre*, *ui*, *tentum*, *a.* (*con & teneo*), to hold, keep, include, contain, comprehend; to restrain, check. *Continere se castris*, to remain, stay —.

Contingo, *ĕre*, *tĭgi*, *tactum*, *a.* (*con & tango*, to touch), to touch; to concern, affect; to arrive at, reach; to happen to. *Impersonally*, to happen.

Continuo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*continuus*), to continue, prolong.

Continuò, *adv.*, immediately, forthwith, instantly: *from*

Continuus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*contineo*), continual, without intermission, uninterrupted.

Contra, *prep. with the acc. & adv.*, against, contrary to, in opposition to; on the contrary, on the other hand. *Contra dignitatem*, in derogation of —.

Contractus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*contraho*).

Contradĭco, *ĕre*, *xi*, *ctum*, *a.* (*contra & dico*), to speak against, contradict, gainsay, oppose, thwart.

Contrăho, *ĕre*, *xi*, *ctum*, *a.* (*con & traho*), to draw together, bring together, collect, unite together; to fall into, enter into, engage in.

Contrarius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*contra*), opposite, contrary, at variance with, repugnant.

Contrebia, *æ*, *f.*, Contrebia, a city of Spain: VII. 18.

Contubernālis, *is*, *m. & f.* (*con & taberna*, a hut), a soldier belonging to the same tent with one, one occupying the same quarters; a comrade; a familiar friend, companion.

Contubernium, *i*, *n.* (*con & taberna*), a dwelling together in the same tent; a tent.

Contŭdi. *See* Contundo.

Contŭli. *See* Confero.

Contumacia, *æ*, *f.* (*contŭmax*, obstinate), contumacy, stubbornness, obstinacy, frowardness, perverseness, disobedience.

Contumelia, *æ*, *f.* (*con & tumeo*, to swell), an affront, outrage, insult, contumely. *Verborum contumelia*, contumelious *or* abusive language.

Contumeliōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*contumelia*), abusive, insolent, contumelious, injurious, insulting, reproachful.

Contundo, *ĕre*, *ŭdi*, *ūsum*, *a.* (*con & tundo*), to bruise, crush, break, lessen, weaken, check, subdue, cripple, tame.

Contus, *i*, *m.*, a long pole *or* staff; a pike *or* spear.

Convalesco, *ĕre*, *ui*, *n.* (*con & valesco*, to wax strong), to acquire strength, to grow strong; to recover one's health, be convalescent, get well.

Convĕho, *ĕre*, *xi*, *ctum*, *a.* (*con & veho*), to carry *or* bring together; to convey.

Convello, *ĕre*, *velli*, *vulsum*, *a.* (*con & vello*), to rend, tear, pull *or* pluck up, remove, displace, upset, overthrow, overturn.

Conveniens, *tis*, *adj.*, meet, fit, suitable, agreeable, convenient, becoming: *from*

Convĕnio, *īre*, *ēni*, *entum*, *n. & a.* (*con & venio*), to come together, meet, flock, assemble, collect. *Convenit*, *imp.*, it is fit, proper, suitable, becoming; it is agreed upon, settled, an agreement is made. *Convenire aliquem*, to meet with, go up to, speak to, accost —.

Conversus, *a*, *um*, *part.*: *from*

Converto, *ĕre*, *ti*, *sum*, *a.* (*con & verto*), to turn about, whirl about, turn; to turn back. *Fig.*, to transform, change, alter; to apply, turn, direct.

Convicior, *āri*, *ātus sum*, *dep.* (*convicium*, a loud noise), to rail at taunt, reproach, revile.

Convictus, *ûs*, *m.* (*convīvo*, to live together), a living together, intimacy, familiarity.

Convīva, *æ*, *m. & f.* (*convīvo*), one invited to a feast, a guest.

Convivium, *i*, *n.* (*con & vivo*), a feast, banquet, entertainment.

Convŏco, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*con & voco*), to call together, assemble, summon, convoke.

Coorior, *īri*, *ortus sum*, *dep.* § 177, (*con & orior*), to arise, rise, spring.

Cophĭnus, *i*, *m.*, a twig basket, pannier.

Copia, *æ*, *f.*, (*con & ops*), plenty, abundance, supply, number; effects, goods, substance; *pl.*, troops *or* forces; — power, opportunity, permission.

Copiōsè, *adv.* (*copiōsus*, copious), abundantly, copiously, plentifully.

Copŭla, *æ*, *f.*, a tie, band, fetter.

Coquus, *i*, *m.* (*coquo*, to cook), a cook.

Cor, *cordis*, *n.*, the heart.

Coram, *adv. & prep. with the abl.*, before, in presence of, in person, face to face.

Corinthius, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, of Corinth. Corinthian. *Corinthii*, *ōrum*, *m. pl.*, the inhabitants of Corinth, the Corinthians: *from*

Corinthus, *i*, *f.*, Corinth, the principal city of Achaia, in Greece: VII. 14.

Coriolānus, *i*, *m.*, Coriolanus, a surname of C. Marcius, given to him for his bravery at the taking of Corioli, A. U. 260: II. 11—13.

Coriŏli, *ōrum*, *m. pl.*, Corioli, a town of Latium, on the borders of the Volsci: II. 11

Corium, *i*, *n.*, the skin *or* hide of a beast; leather.

Cornelia, *æ*, *f.*, Cornelia, a name belonging to females of the Cornelian *gens*. The daughter of Scipio Africanus, the elder, and mother of the Gracchi: VII. 9. *Also*, the wife of C. Julius Cesar, and daughter of L. Cornelius Cinna: IX. 4.

Cornelius, *i*, *m.*, Cornelius, a Roman name belonging to the Cornelian *gens*.

Corneus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, of *or* like horn, horny, made of horn: *from*

Cornu, *ind. in the sing.*, § 87, a horn; the wing of an army; the horns of the moon.

Corōna, *æ*, *f.*, a crown, garland. *Sub coronâ vendere*, to sell as a slave. *Captives taken in war, when exposed to sale, are said to have worn a wreath upon their heads.*

Corōno, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*corona*), to crown; to adorn, hang with garlands.

Corpus, *ŏris*, *n.*, a body; a substance; the body, person.

Correptus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*corripio*).

Corrĭgo, *ĕre*, *exi*, *ectum*, *a.* (*con & rego*), to set right, amend, correct, reform, remedy.

Corripio, *ĕre*, *ui*, *eptum*, *a.* (*con & rapio*), to snatch, seize, seize hastily; to attack.

Corrumpo, *ĕre*, *ūpi*, *uptum*, *a.* (*con & rumpo*), to tear apart; to waste, impair, spoil, hurt, injure, destroy, corrupt; to seduce, bribe.

Corruo, *ĕre*, *ui*, *n. & a.* (*con & ruo*), to fall together, fall down, fall.

Corruptus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*corrumpo*).

Cortex, *ĭcis*, *m. & f.*, the bark of a tree, the rind.

Corvinus, *i. m.*, Corvinus, a Roman *cognomen* in the Valerian *gens*. *M. Valerius Corvinus*, a Roman consul, A. U. 407: III. 7, 8: *from*

Corvus, *i*, *m.*, a raven; a grapple iron, grapnel.

Cos, *cotis*, *f.*, a rock; a whetstone, hone.

Cras, *adv.*, to-morrow.

Crates, *is*, *f.*, a hurdle, crate, wicker vessel.

Creber, *bra*, *brum*, *adj.*, frequent, repeated, numerous, thick, close.

Credibĭliter, *adv.* (*credibĭlis*, credible), credibly, probably.

Credo, *ĕre*, *dĭdi*, *dĭtum*, *n. & a.*, to trust, have confidence in, confide in, believe. *Satis credere*, to believe confidently, feel sure of any thing: — to think, suppose, consider. *Credendum est*, credit must *or* should be given.

Cremĕra, *æ*, *f.*, Cremera, a small river of Etruria: II. 14.

Cremo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.*, to burn, set on fire.

Creo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.*, to make, create; to cause, occasion; bring on; to elect, appoint, create. *Alicui invidiam creare*, to bring odium upon —.

Crepĭda, *æ*, *f.*, a slipper, sandal.

Crepĭtus, *ûs*, *m.* (*crepo*, to sound), a noise, rattling, clashing, ringing, tinkling. *Alarum crepitus*, a flapping —.

Cresco, *ĕre*, *crevi*, *cretum*, *n.*, to grow; to appear, become visible; to increase.

Creta, *æ*, *f.*, Crete, a large island in the Mediterranean Sea, *now* Candia.

Cretensis, *e*, *adj.* (*Creta*), Cretan.

Crēvi. *See* Cresco.

Crimen, *ĭnis*, *n.*, a reproach, charge, accusation; offence, crime.

Criminor, *āri*, *ātus sum*, *dep.* (*cri-*

men), to accuse, charge with a crime, criminate; to allege as a reproach.

Crinis, is, m., the hair of the head.

Cruciātus, ûs, m., torment, torture, pain, anguish: *from*

Crucio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*crux*), to torment, rack, torture, pain, afflict, vex, grieve, distress.

Crudēlis, e, adj., ior, issĭmus, (*crudus*, bloody), cruel, fierce, savage, barbarous: *from*

Crudelĭtas, ātis, f., cruelty, inhumanity.

Crudeliter, adv. (*crudelis*), in a cruel manner, cruelly.

Cruento, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to make bloody, *or* sprinkle with blood; to stain: *from*

Cruentus, a, um, adj. (*cruor*), bloody.

Crumēna, æ, f., a leathern bag, purse.

Cruor, ōris, m., blood, gore.

Crus, cruris, n., the leg from the knee to the ankle.

Crux, crucis, f., a cross. *Cruci suffigere*, to crucify.

Crystallĭnus, a, um, adj., of crystal, crystalline.

Cubicŭlum, i, n. (*cubo*), a bed-chamber, a room.

Cubĭtus, i, m. (*cubo*), the arm below the elbow; *in measure*, a cubit.

Cubĭtus, a, um, part.: from

Cubo, āre, ui, ĭtum, n., to lie, lie down, be in bed, recline, repose. *Cubitum ire*, to go to bed.

Cucurri. See Curro.

Cujas, ātis, adj., of what country, whence; belonging to whom.

Cujus. See Qui.

Cujusdam. See Quidam.

Culcĭta, æ, f., the tick of a bed; a mattress; a cushion, pillow.

Culmen, ĭnis, n. (*colŭmen*, the top), the thatched roof of a house, the top.

Culpa, æ, f., a fault, blame, guilt; an offence, crime.

Culpo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*culpa*), to blame, find fault with, censure, reprove.

Cultellus, i, m., a little knife, knife: *from*

Culter, tri, m. (*colo*), a knife, the colter of a plough.

Cultus, ûs, m. (*colo*), cultivation, care, culture, improvement, education; a manner of living; dress, elegance.

Cultus, a, um, part. (*colo*), honored, worshipped; adorned, decked. *Cultus munditiis*, studiously nice.

Cum, prep. with the abl., with, along with, together with; against, to, towards.

Cùm, or *Quum, conj.*, when, whenever.

Cumæ, ārum, f. pl., Cumæ, a maritime city of Campania: II. 8.

Cunctatio, ōnis, f. (*cunctor*), a delaying, lingering; delay, doubt, hesitation.

Cunctātor, ōris, m., a lingerer, delayer; the *agnomen* of Q. Fabius Maximus: *from*

Cunctor, āri, ātus sum, dep., to delay; to hesitate; to scruple: *from*

Cunctus, a, um, adj., all together, all.

Cupĭde, adv. (*cupidus*), eagerly, gladly.

Cupidĭtas, ātis, f. (*cupidus*), a wish, desire; an inordinate desire, passion; eagerness; avarice, ambition.

Cupĭdo, ĭnis, m. & f. (*cupio*), a wish, desire, passion.

Cupĭdus, a, um, adj., desirous, fond, eager.

Cupio, *ĕre*, *īvi* & *ii*, *ītum*, *a.* (*capio*), to covet, desire, be willing, wish, long for.

Cur, *adv.* (*quare*, wherefore), why, wherefore, for what reason, to what purpose.

Cura, *æ*, *f.* (*quæro*), care, carefulness, attention, thought, regard, solicitude, anxiety; charge, conduct, direction.

Curatio, *ōnis*, *f.* (*curo*), a taking care, a charge; the administration *or* management of any thing.

Cures, *ium*, *f. pl.*, Cures, a town of the Sabines: I. 9.

Curia, *æ*, *f.*, the senate-house; a curia *or* ward.

Curiatius, *i*, *m.*, Curiatius. *Curiatii*, *ōrum*, *pl.*, the Curiatii, three Alban brothers: I. 11—14.

Curius, *i*, *m.*, Curius, a Roman name.

Curo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*cura*), to take care of, look to, order, attend to, provide, cause, take care, order.

Curro, *ĕre*, *cucurri*, *cursum*, *a.*, to run, hasten.

Currus, *ûs*, *m.* (*curro*,) a chariot, car, wagon.

Cursor, *ōris*, *m.* (*curro*), Cursor, a Roman *cognomen* in the Papirian *gens*. *L. Papirius Cursor*, a dictator in the Sabine war, A. U. 430: III. 9, 10.

Cursus, *ûs*, *m.* (*curro*), running, a running; a course, motion.

Curūlis, *e*, *adj.* (*currus*), belonging to a chariot. *Sella curulis*, the curule chair, chair of state. *Curules magistratus*, the curule magistrates, those who were permitted to use the curule chair, namely, the consuls, pretors, censors, and curule ediles; curule magistracies.

Custodia, *æ*, *f.* (*custos*), a watch, guard; care; a keeping, guarding, charge, protection; a prison.

Custōdio, *īre*, *īvi*, *ītum*, *a.*, to keep, guard, preserve, watch, defend: *from*

Custos, *ōdis*, *m.* & *f.*, a keeper, protector, defender, guard, sentinel. *Corporis custos*, a body-guard.

Cutis, *is*, *f.*, the skin.

Cyprus, *i*, *f.*, Cyprus, an island in the Mediterranean: IX. 17.

D.

D., an abbreviation of the *prænomen* Decĭmus.

Dabam. See Do.

Damno, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.*, to condemn, sentence. *Damnare multâ*, to fine, §217, R. 3, (*a.*) *Capitis* or *morte damnare*, to condemn to death: *from*

Damnum, *i*, *n.*, loss, hurt, harm, damage.

Daps, *dapis*, *f.*, food, meat; a feast, banquet.

Datus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*do*).

De, *prep. with the abl.*, of, from; about, concerning, respecting; *when denoting a change of condition*, in place of, instead of, from being; — because of, on account of, owing to.

Dea, *æ*, *f.*, a goddess.

Deambŭlo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *n.* (*de* & *ambŭlo*), to walk up and down, walk abroad, take a walk.

Debeo, *ēre*, *ui*, *ĭtum*, *a.* (*de* & *habeo*), to owe, be in debt; to be indebted to. *With the infinitive, it denotes duty;* it is proper, it is indispensable, one ought. *Pass.*, to be owed, be due.

Debĭlis, *e*, *adj.* (*de* & *habĭlis*), in

firm, feeble, maimed, impotent, disabled; weak, faint.

Debĭtor, *ōris*, *m.* (*debeo*), a debtor. *Debitor esse alicujus*, to be indebted for any thing.

Decēdo, *ĕre*, *essi*, *essum*, *n.* (*de & cedo*), § 242, to depart, withdraw, retire; retire from. *Decedere* or *decedere vita*, to die.

Decem, *ind. num. adj.*, ten.

December, *bris*, *m.* (*decem*), the month December; the tenth month of the Roman year.

Decemvirālis, *e*, *adj.*, of *or* belonging to the *decemviri: from*

Decemvĭri, *ōrum*, *m.* (*decem & vir*), ten men appointed to execute jointly any public commission, the decemvirs.

Deceptus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*decipio*).

Decerno, *ĕre*, *crēvi*, *crētum*, *a.* (*de & cerno*), to think, judge, conclude; to deliberate, determine, resolve; to settle, decide; to decree, adjudge, grant; to fight, contend, engage. *Decernere provinciam* or *bellum*, to decree, to commit, cōnsign —.

Decerpo, *ĕre*, *psi*, *ptum*, *a.* (*de & carpo*), to pull *or* pluck off; to pull away; to gather.

Decessi. *See* Decedo.

Decet, *uit*, *imp.*, it becomes, is proper, behoves, is right, fit, suitable.

Decĭdo, *ĕre*, *ĭdi*, *n.* (*de & cado*), to fall from, fall down.

Decĭmus, *i*, *m.*, Decimus, a Roman *prænomen: from*

Decĭmus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*decem*), the tenth.

Decĭpio, *ĕre*, *ēpi*, *eptum*, *a.* (*de & capio*), to deceive, beguile.

Decius, *i*, *m.*, Decius, a Roman name belonging to the Decian *gens*. *P. Decius Mus*, a consul who devoted himself for his country, in the Latin war: III. 6. *P. Decius*, a Roman pretor: VII. 23.

Declāro, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*de & claro*, to make clear), to declare, show clearly, evince, manifest; declare, proclaim.

Declĭno, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*de & clino*, to bend), to bend downwards; to turn aside.

Decōro, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*decus*), to adorn, beautify, embellish, decorate.

Decrētum, *i*, *n.* (*decerno*), a decree, act, ordinance, statute. *Decretum ferre*, to pass *or* make a decrée, enact.

Decrētus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*decerno*), decreed, resolved upon.

Decus, *ŏris*, *n.* (*deceo*), an ornament; grace, credit, honor.

Decŭtio, *ĕre*, *ussi*, *ussum*, *a.* (*de & quatio*), to shake down, strike *or* shake off, beat down.

Dedĕcet, *uit*, *imp.* (*de & decet*), it misbecomes, *or* does not become.

Dedĕcus, *ŏris*, *n.* (*de & decus*), disgrace, dishonor, shame, infamy.

Dedi. *See* Do.

Deditio, *ōnis*, *f.* (*dedo*), a yielding up, surrender, surrendry.

Dedĭtus, *a*, *um*, *part. & adj.*, devoted, addicted, given up: *from*

Dedo, *ĕre*, *dĭdi*, *dĭtum*, *a.* (*de & do*), to give, give up, deliver; to surrender, submit; to apply, devote.

Dedūco, *ĕre*, *xi*, *ctum*, *a.* (*de & duco*), to bring down; to convey, conduct, bring, lead; to remove; to accompany, escort.

Deesse. *See* Desum.

Defatigatio, *ōnis*, *f.* (*defatīgo*, to weary), a wearying, tiring; weariness, fatigue.

Defēci. *See* Deficio

Defectio, *ōnis*, *f.* (*deficio*), a failing, defect, failure, want. *Fig.*, defection, revolt. *Defectio lunæ*, an eclipse —.

Defectus, *ûs*, *m.* (*deficio*), a defect, want, deficiency; a rebellion, revolt.

Defendo, *ĕre*, *di*, *sum*, *a.* (*de & fendo*, *obs.*), to repel; to defend, keep, protect, guard, preserve; to assert, maintain.

Defensio, *ōnis*, *f.* (*defendo*), a defending, defence.

Defĕro, *ferre*, *tŭli*, *lātum*, *irr.*, *a.* (*de & fero*), to carry down *or* along; to carry, bring, convey; to offer, proffer, exhibit, give, confer, bestow; to tell, narrate, report; to bring *or* lay before one. *Honorem alicui deferre*, to bestow *or* confer upon —.

Defessus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*de & fessus*), weary, tired, fatigued.

Defĭcio, *ĕre*, *fēci*, *fectum*, *n. & a.* (*de & facio*), to fail, be wanting; to lose strength, become feeble; to perish; to rebel, revolt, go over; to be eclipsed.

Defĭgo, *ĕre*, *fixi*, *fixum*, *a.* (*de & figo*, to fix), to fix in the ground, plant; to plant, fix; to astonish, overpower, stupefy, strike motionless.

Deflecto, *ĕre*, *flexi*, *flexum*, *a.* (*de & flecto*), to bend downwards, bend, bow; to turn aside; to turn, change. *Deflectere ad iracundiam*, to become passionate *or* irascible.

Defluo, *ĕre*, *fluxi*, *n.* (*de & fluo*, to flow), to flow down, float down; to escape, vanish, pass away, perish.

Deformĭtas, *ātis*, *f.* (*deformis*, deformed), deformity, ugliness, unseemliness, defect.

Defui. *See* Desum.

Defunctus, *a*, *um*, *part.*, having gone through with *or* finished. *Defunctus vitâ*, or *defunctus*, dead: *from*

Defungor, *i*, *functus sum*, *dep.* (*de & fungor*), to discharge, execute, perform, get rid of, be freed from.

Degĕner, *ĕris*, *adj.* (*de & genus*), unlike one's ancestors, degenerate.

Dego, *ĕre*, *i*, *a. & n.* (*de & ago*), to lead, pass, *or* spend; to live, exist.

Dehonestamentum, *i*, *n.* (*dehonesto*, to disgrace), a blemish, deformity; a reproach, disgrace, disparagement.

Dein, or *Deinde*, *adv.* (*de & in* or *inde*), then, after that, afterwards, next.

Deinceps, *adv.* (*dein & capio*), successively, one after another; after that, afterwards, next, in the next place; continually, hereafter.

Dejĭcio, *ĕre*, *jēci*, *jectum*, *a.* (*de & jacio*), to throw, cast, *or* hurl down; to throw off; to bring down, strike; to overthrow, kill, slay.

Delābor, *i*, *lapsus sum*, *dep.* (*de & labor*, to glide down), to fall *or* slide down, fall.

Delapsus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*delabor*).

Delātus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*defero*).

Delectabĭlis, *e*, *adj.*, delectable, delightful, pleasant: *from*

Delecto, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*de & lacto*, to allure), to allure, invite; to delight, please.

Delectus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*deligo*), chosen, selected.

Delectus, *ûs*, *m.* (*deligo*), a choosing, selecting, choice; a levy of soldiers. *Delectum habere*, *agere*, *etc.*, to make a levy.

Deleo, *ĕre*, *ēvi*, *ētum*, *a.*, to blot out

efface, expunge, erase; to overthrow, destroy.

Delibĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*de & libero*), to consult, deliberate, advise, take advice, debate, weigh, consider, ponder.

Delicātus, a, um, adj. (*deliciæ*), delicate, neat, elegant, effeminate.

Delicātè, adv. (*delicātus*), delicately, softly, luxuriously, neatly, elegantly.

Deliciæ, ārum, f. pl. (*delĭcio*, to entice), delights, pleasures, pastimes, sports, luxury, indulgence.

Delĭgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*de & ligo*, to bind), to bind, tie, make fast.

Delĭgo, ĕre, lēgi, lectum, a. (*de & lego*), to choose, pick out, select.

Delitesco, ĕre, lĭtui, n. inc. (*de & latesco*, to lie hid), to lie hid, be concealed, skulk, lurk.

Delphi, ōrum, m. pl., Delphi, a town of Phocis, in Greece, situated on Mount Parnassus, where was the celebrated oracle of Apollo: II. 1.

Delŭbrum, i, n., a shrine, temple.

Demigratio, ōnis, f., an emigration, removing from one place to another: *from*

Demĭgro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (*de & migro*, to migrate), to remove, change one's place of residence, migrate, emigrate; to go away, depart.

Demissè, adv. (*demissus*, low), low, meanly, abjectly, humbly.

Demitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum, a. (*de & mitto*), to send down, cast, thrust, *or* let down, lower. *Fig.*, to fix, fasten. *Demittere se ad aliquod*, to condescend, lower one's self, descend —.

Demo, ĕre, dempsi, demptum, a. (*de & emo*), to take away, take off subtract, withdraw, remove.

Demum, adv., at length, at last, finally, truly, indeed, in truth.

Denarius, i, m. (*deni*, ten), a Roman denier, a silver coin worth ten asses, § 327, R. 2 & R. 3, (*a.*)

Denĕgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*de & nego*), to deny, not suffer; to refuse to give; to re use.

Denique, adv., to conclude, in fine, at last, finally; at length.

Dens, tis, m., a tooth.

Dentātus, i, m. (*dentatus*, having teeth), Dentatus, a Roman *cognomen* in the Curian *gens*. *Manius Curius Dentatus*, a Roman consul, A. U. 462: III. 23.

Denūdo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*de & nudo*), to make bare *or* naked, despoil, strip.

Denuntio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*de & nuntio*), to denounce; to intimate, declare, forewarn, foretell, proclaim; to command, enjoin, order.

Deoscŭlor, āri, ātus sum, dep. (*de & osculor*), to kiss.

Depello, ĕre, pŭli, pulsum, a. (*de & pello*), to drive, put, *or* thrust down; to drive away, expel, remove; to deter.

Depĕreo, ĭre, ii, irr. n. (*de & pereo*), to perish, be lost, go to ruin, be undone. *Deperire amore*, to love greatly, be desperately in love with.

Depōno, ĕre, osui, osĭtum, a. (*de & pono*), to lay, put, *or* set down, lay aside, leave off; to lay, put, place; to lay by, resign, throw aside; to cast away, abandon, give up.

Deporto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*de & porto*), to carry down; to carry *or* convey away.

Deposco, ĕre, poposci, a. (*de & posco*), to require, demand, request earnestly. *Deposcere in servitutem*, to demand for slavery, *i. e.*, to claim as a slave.

Depositus, a, um, part. (*depono*).

Deprĕcor, āri, ātus sum, dep. (*de & precor*), to pray for earnestly, supplicate, beseech, beg; to deprecate, avert by prayers, beg to be freed from; to avert, remove.

Deprehendo, ĕre, di, sum, a. (*de & prehendo*), to seize, catch, arrest, take unawares, overtake; to detect, surprise; to find, discover, perceive.

Depressus, a, um, part.: from

Deprĭmo, ĕre, pressi, pressum, a. (*de & premo*), to press *or* weigh down, depress, sink.

Depŭli. *See* Depello.

Depulsus, a, um, part. (*depello*).

Derĭpio, ĕre, ripui, reptum, a. (*de & rapio*), to take *or* pull down, take away.

Descendo, ĕre, di, sum, n. (*de & scando*, to climb), to go *or* come down, descend; to penetrate, sink into, pierce. *Descendere* or *ex equo descendere*, to dismount, alight —.

Descisco, ĕre, scīvi, scītum, n. (*de & scisco*, to inquire), to withdraw, stand aloof, revolt, alter, change. *A senatu desciscere*, to desert the senate, to abandon the party of the senate.

Descrĭbo, ĕre, psi, ptum, a. (*de & scribo*), to write over, copy; to express, describe; to divide, distribute; to draw, delineate.

Desĕro, ĕre, ui, sertum, a. (*de & sero*, to connect), to abandon, leave, forsake, desert.

Desiderium, i, n., a longing for, desire, love, affection. *Desiderium alicujus*, grief for the want, loss, *or* absence, of any person *or* thing; regret for one's absence: *from*

Desidĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to desire, wish; to need.

Desidia, æ, f., (*deses*, idle), idleness, sloth, inactivity.

Desĭlio, īre, ui or *ii, n.* (*de & salio*), to jump *or* leap down, alight, vault.

Desĭno, ĕre, sīvi or *sii, sĭtum, n. & a.* (*de & sino*), to cease, leave off, give over; to end, terminate.

Desĭpio, ĕre, ui, n. (*de & sapio*), to dote, be foolish, act foolishly, be out of one's wits, be delirious.

Desisto, ĕre, stĭti, stĭtum, n. (*de & sisto*), to cease, give over, desist from, leave off.

Desperātus, a, um, part. & adj., despaired of; desperate, past hope: *from*

Despĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*de & spero*), to despair of, be without hope, despond.

Despĭcio, ĕre, exi, ectum, a. (*de & specio*, to see), to look down upon; to despise. *Despicere in domum*, to overlook —.

Despondeo, ēre, spopondi, sponsum, a. (*de & spondeo*), to promise, promise in marriage, betroth.

Desponsus, a, um, part. (*despondeo*).

Destĭno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*destĭna*, a tie), to tie; to destine, doom; to determine, resolve, design, purpose, aim.

Destĭti. *See* Desisto.

Desum, deesse, defui, irr. n. (*de & sum*), to fail, be wanting, be wanting in duty. *Deesse occasioni*, to lose, let slip, fail to improve —.

Desūmo, ĕre, sumpsi, sumptum, a

(*de & sumo*), to take *or* pick out, choose; to assume, take upon one's self.

Desŭper, *adv.* (*de & super*), from above; above; over.

Detectus, *a*, *um*, *part.*: *from*

Detĕgo, *ĕre*, *exi*, *ectum*, *a.* (*de & tego*), to lay open, uncover, expose, detect, disclose; to find out, discover.

Deterreo, *ĕre*, *ui*, *ĭtum*, *a.* (*de & terreo*), to deter, frighten, discourage.

Detestor, *āri*, *ātus sum*, *dep.* (*de & testor*, to testify), to call to witness; to imprecate, execrate; to detest.

Detĭneo, *ēre*, *ui*, *tentum*, *a.* (*de & teneo*), to detain, keep, hold, hinder. *In carcere detinere*, to confine in prison.

Detractus, *a*, *um*, *part.*: *from*

Detrăho, *ĕre*, *traxi*, *tractum*, *a.* (*de & traho*), to draw *or* take down, take away, pull *or* take off.

Detrecto, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*de & tracto*, to handle), to decline, refuse, diminish, disparage.

Detrimentum, *i*, *n.* (*detĕro*, to wear), a rubbing off; detriment, disadvantage, damage, loss, harm.

Detŭli. *See* Defero.

Deturbo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*de & turbo*), to tumble, beat, *or* throw down; to demolish, overthrow.

Devasto, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*de & vasto*), to lay waste, spoil, pillage, ravage.

Devinco, *ĕre*, *ĭci*, *ictum*, *a.* (*de & vinco*), to conquer, vanquish, subdue.

Devius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*de & via*), out of the way, retired, sequestered; difficult of access, inaccessible.

Devŏlo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *n.* (*de & volo*), to fly down, fly away.

Devŏveo, *ēre*, *vōvi*, *vōtum*, *a.* (*de & voveo*), to vow; to devote to destruction; to devote, doom, promise.

Deus, *i*, *m.*, a god, deity.

Dexter, *ĕra & tra*, *ĕrum & trum*, *adj.*, *dexterior*, *dextĭmus*; right, on the right hand.

Dextĕra, *& Dextra*, *æ*, *f.*, (*dexter*), the right hand; the right side.

Diadēma, *ătis*, *n.*, a diadem, crown.

Diāna, *æ*, *f.*, Diana, daughter of Jupiter and Latona, and goddess of hunting: I. 23.

Dicax, *ācis*, *adj.* *cior*, *cissĭmus*, (*dico*), witty, sharp, quick, acute, keen, satirical.

Dico, *ĕre*, *dixi*, *dictum*, *a.*, to speak, say, utter; to relate; to mention; to call; to appoint. *Dicere sententiam*, to declare one's opinion. *Dicere causam*, to plead — *Diem dicere.* *See* Dies.

Dictātor, *ōris*, *m.* (*dicto*), a chief magistrate elected on extraordinary occasions, and vested with absolute power, dictator.

Dictatūra, *æ*, *f.* (*dictator*), the office of dictator, dictatorship.

Dicterium, *i*, *n.*, a sharp saying, jest, scoff, witticism.

Dictĭto, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *n. freq.* (*dico*, § 187, II. 1), to speak, say, *or* tell often, give out, say commonly; to pretend.

Dicto, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a. freq.* (*dico*, § 187, II. 1), to dictate what another may write; to command, order, direct, prescribe, dictate.

Dictum, *i*, *n.* (*dico*), a word, saying, remark, expression; response, prediction, prophecy; a command, injunction.

Dictus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*dico*).

Didĭci. *See* Disco

Diduco, ĕre, xi, ctum, a. (*dis & duco*), to draw aside, separate, divide; to stretch wide, open wide.

Dies, ēi, m. & f., in pl. only m., a day. *Diem dicere*, to appoint *or* fix a day for trial, summon to trial. *Die, abl.*, by day, in the daytime.

Differo, ferre, distŭli, dilātum, irr. a. (*dis & fero*), to carry hither and thither; to scatter, disperse; to spread abroad, proclaim; to defer, put off, postpone.

Difficĭlis, e, adj. (*dis & facilis*), hard, difficult.

Difficilĭter, or *Difficĭle, adv., ius, illĭme*, (*difficilis*), difficultly, with difficulty.

Difficultas, ātis, f. (*difficilis*), difficulty, trouble; scarcity. *Cum ingenti itinerum difficultate*, with great difficulty in performing the journey; by a toilsome march.

Diffĭdo, ĕre, fĭsus sum, n. pass. (*dis & fido*, to trust), to distrust, mistrust, despair.

Diffluo, ĕre, xi, n. (*dis & fluo*), to flow on all sides; to run over, overflow. *Otio et luxu diffluere*, to give one's self up to —.

Digĭtus, i, m., a finger.

Dignitas, ātis, f. (*dignus*), merit, desert; dignity, greatness, authority, rank, honor, nobility, eminence, worth; an office. *Dignitas corporis*, personal dignity, dignity of deportment.

Dignor, āri, ātus sum, dep., to think *or* esteem worthy; to deign: *from*

Dignus, a, um, adj., worthy, deserving, befitting; convenient, fit, suitable, proper.

Digrĕdior, i, essus sum, dep. (*dis & gradior*, to go), to step aside, turn aside, depart.

Dilātus, a, um, part. (*differo*).

Dilĭgens, tis, adj. (*diligo*), fond of; diligent, careful.

Diligentia, æ, f. (*diligens*), diligence, carefulness, attention, industry.

Dilĭgo, ĕre, exi, ectum, a. (*dis & lego*), to love, esteem highly.

Diluo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, a. (*dis & luo*), to wash, cleanse, purify; to refute; to dilute, dissolve.

Dimicatio, ōnis, f., a fight, skirmish, struggle, battle, contest: *from*

Dimĭco, āre, āvi or *ui, ātum, n.* (*dis & mico*), to fight, skirmish, encounter, contend. *Imp., dimicandum est*, one must fight, a battle must be fought. *Dimicatum est, imp.*, they fought, the battle was fought.

Dimidium, i, n. (*dimidius*, half), the half.

Dimitto, ĕre, ĭsi, issum, a. (*dis & mitto*), to send different ways, send away, despatch; to dismiss, discharge, let go; to give over, drop, abandon; to repudiate, divorce.

Dimŏveo, ēre, ōvi, ōtum, a. (*dis & moveo*), to move asunder; to divide; to remove; to move, turn away, divert, dissuade from.

Diræ, ārum, f. pl., curses, imprecations.

Direptus, a, um, part. (*diripio*).

Dirĭgo, ĕre, exi, ectum, a. (*dis & rego*), to direct, guide, steer, place straight; to range, draw up.

Dirĭmo, ĕre, ēmi, emptum, a., to part, divide, separate; to put an end to, terminate; to frustrate.

Dirĭpio, ĕre, ipui, eptum, a. (*dis &*

rapio), to tear asunder; to plunder, pillage, rob.

Diruo, ĕre, rui, rūtum, a. (*dis & ruo*), to pull down, overthrow, destroy, demolish.

Dirus, a, um, adj., cruel, savage, fierce; direful.

Dirūtus, a, um, part. (*diruo*).

Dis, m. & f., Dite, n. adj., ditior, ditissimus; rich, wealthy, opulent.

Discēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, n. (*dis & cedo*), to part, divide; to depart, go away, leave. *Discedere superior*, to come off victorious.

Discerno, ĕre, crēvi, crētum, a. (*dis & cerno*), to separate, divide; to distinguish, discern.

Discerpo, ĕre, psi, ptum, a. (*dis & carpo*), to pluck *or* tear in pieces; to scatter, disperse.

Discessi. See Discedo.

Disciplina, æ, f., instruction, discipline: *from*

Disco, ĕre, didĭci, a. & n., to learn; to acquire learning, study; to understand, make one's self acquainted with.

Discordia, æ, f. (*discors*, discordant), discord, dissension, disagreement, variance, debate, strife.

Discordo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (*discors*), to be at variance, disagree, differ. *Ab aliquo discordare*, to fall out with, disagree with, quarrel with —.

Discrīmen, ĭnis, n. (*discerno*), a distinction, difference; danger, risk, hazard.

Discurro, ĕre, curri & cucurri, cursum, n. (*dis & curro*), to run different ways; to run to and fro, run about.

Discŭtio, ĕre, ussi, ussum, a. (*dis & quatio*), to shake, drive, shake off, disperse, dispel, dissipate, remove.

Disertè, adv., clearly, expressly; eloquently: *from*

Disertus, a, um, adj., ior, issĭmus; eloquent, copious, clear.

Disjĭcio, ĕre, jēci, jectum, a. (*dis & jacio*), to disperse, rout; to destroy, shatter, dash to pieces.

Dispar, ăris, adj. (*dis & par*), unequal, dissimilar, different.

Dispōno, ĕre, osui, osĭtum, a. (*dis & pono*), to distribute; to place, put, set in order, arrange.

Disputo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*dis & puto*), to discourse, treat of, debate, dispute, argue, discuss.

Dissensus, ûs, m., & *Dissensio, ōnis, f.*, a dissension, disagreement, difference, variance: *from*

Dissentio, īre, si, sum, n. (*dis & sentio*), to differ in sentiment, dissent, disagree; to be unlike, different.

Dissĕro, ĕre, rui, sertum, n. (*dis & sero*, to lay in order), to speak, talk; to discourse, debate, dispute; to treat of, discuss.

Dissĕro, ĕre, sēvi, sĭtum, a. (*dis & sero*, to sow), to scatter, disseminate, disperse.

Dissimĭlis, e, adj. (*dis & similis*), unlike, dissimilar, different.

Dissimilitūdo, ĭnis, f. (*dissimilis*), unlikeness, dissimilitude, dissimilarity.

Dissimŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*dis & simulo*), to dissemble, disguise, conceal, keep secret.

Dissĭpo, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to disperse, scatter; to squander, waste.

Dissuādeo, ēre, si, sum, a. (*dis & suadeo*), to dissuade, advise against *or* to the contrary

Distrăho, ĕre, xi, ctum, a. (*dis & traho*), to draw *or* pull asunder, divide; to perplex, distract. *In diversa distrahere*, to tear in pieces.

Distrĭbuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, a. (*dis & tribuo*), to divide, distribute.

Districtus, a, um, part., drawn, unsheathed: *from*

Distringo, ĕre, nxi, ctum, a. (*dis & stringo*), to bind fast; to draw, unsheath.

Disturbo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*dis & turbo*), to throw down, overthrow, demolish.

Ditesco, ĕre, n. inc. (*dis*, rich), to grow *or* become rich.

Ditio, ōnis, f., rule, power, dominion, authority.

Ditissĭmus, a, um, adj. (*sup. of dis*), richest.

Dito, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*dis*), to enrich.

Diu, adv., in the daytime, by day; long, for a long time; comp. *diutius*, longer, very long.

Diuturnĭtas, ātis, f., length of time, long continuance, long duration: *from*

Diuturnus, a, um, adj. (*diu*), of long continuance, long, continued. *Morbus diuturnus*, a protracted *or* lingering disease.

Diversus, a, um, adj., turned from one another, separated, opposite, contrary; other, different, unlike: *from*

Diverto, ĕre, ti, sum, n. & a., to turn aside; to digress.

Divĭdo, ĕre, ĭsi, ĭsum, a. (*dis & vido, obs.*), to separate, divide; to distribute, portion out, allot, share.

Divinatio, ōnis, f. (*divino*, to divine), the foreseeing *or* predicting of future events, divination.

Divinĭtus, adv. (*divinus*, divine) from God, from heaven; by divine Providence, providentially; divinely, excellently.

Divĭsi. *See* Divido.

Divĭsus, a, um, part. (*divido*).

Divitiæ, ārum, f pl. (*dives*), riches, wealth.

Dixi. *See* Dico.

Do, dare, dedi, datum, a., to give, bestow, grant; to offer, present, furnish. *Dare veniam*, to pardon. To yield, give up, resign. *Honoribus operam dare*, to seek for offices *or* preferment. *Tutor dari*, to be appointed —. *Dare negotium alicui*, to commit an affair —, to give in charge —, direct —.

Doceo, ēre, ui, ctum, a., to show, inform, say, tell, declare; to teach, instruct.

Docĭlis, e, adj. (*doceo*), apt to learn *or* be taught, docile.

Doctor, ōris, m. (*doceo*), a teacher, instructor, master.

Doctrīna, æ, f. (*doceo*), the art of teaching; instruction, education, learning.

Doctus, a, um, part. & adj. (*doceo*), taught; skilled, learned, well versed, experienced.

Doleo, ēre, ui, n. & a., to grieve, sorrow, be sorry, be afflicted.

Dolium, i, n., a cask, barrel, tub.

Dolor, ōris, m. (*doleo*), pain, grief, distress, mortification, sorrow, affliction, anguish; offence, injury; indignation, resentment, anger.

Dolōsè, adv. (*dolōsus*, cunning), craftily, cunningly, deceitfully, treacherously.

Dolus, i, m., a cunning device, artifice, deceit, treachery, fraud

Domicilium, i, n. (*domus*), a house,

habitation, place of abode, residence.

Dominatio, *ōnis*, *f.* (*dominor*), dominion, authority, power; tyranny.

Domĭnor, *āri*, *ātus sum*, *dep.*, to rule, reign, domineer: *from*

Domĭnus, *i*, *m.* (*domus*), a master; a commander; a lord.

Domo, *āre*, *ui*, *ĭtum*, *a.*, to subdue, conquer, overcome, vanquish.

Domus, *ûs & i*, *f.*, a house, home. *Domi*, at home. With *militiæ*, in peace, § 221, R. 3. *Domum*, *after a verb expressing or implying motion*, home, § 237, R. 4. — *Fig.*, a family.

Donec, *conj.* § 263, 4, (1.) until, while, whilst, as long as.

Dono, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.*, to give, bestow freely, present, honor, reward; to give up. *With the accusative of the person and the ablative of the thing*, to present with, to make a present of any thing to any one.

Donum, *i*, *n.* (*do*), a gift, present.

Dormio, *īre*, *īvi & ii*, *ītum*, *n.*, to sleep, slumber.

Dos, *dotis*, *f.*, a gift; a marriage portion, dowry; endowment, quality.

Dotālis, *e*, *adj.* (*dos*), of *or* belonging to a dowry, dotal.

Drusus, *i*, *m.*, Drusus, a Roman *cognomen* in the Livian *gens*. *Drusus*, an eloquent Roman noble, uncle of M. Cato: IX. 13. *M. Livius Drusus Salinator*, a Roman consul, A. U. 533 and 545: V. 17. *M. Livius Drusus*, a tribune, A. U. 661: VII. 28.

Dubĭto, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *n.*, to doubt, be in doubt, be uncertain; to hesitate. *Imp.*, *dubitatur*, doubts are entertained.

Dubius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*duo*), doubtful, uncertain. *Dubium*, *i*, *n.*, doubt. *In dubium vocare*, to question. *Non est dubium*, there is no doubt. *Nemini dubium est*, no one doubts.

Ducenti, *æ*, *a*, *adj. pl.* (*duo & centum*), two hundred.

Duco, *ĕre*, *xi*, *ctum*, *a.*, to draw; to lead, conduct; to take, bring; to induce. *Ducere uxorem*, to marry, *spoken of the husband only*; to derive; to esteem, consider, think, hold, regard; to command, lead. *Ducere vitam*, to pass one's life, spend one's time. *Triumphum ducere*, to celebrate a triumph.

Ductus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*duco*).

Dudum, *adv.* (*diu & dum*), but lately, a while ago, not long since.

Duilius, *i*, *m.*, Duilius, a Roman name. *C. Duilius*, a Roman consul, who obtained the first naval victory over the Carthaginians, A. U. 492: IV. 2, 3.

Dulcis, *e*, *adj.*, sweet, pleasant, delicious, dear.

Dum, *conj. & adv.*, while, whilst, whilst that; so long as, as long as; until.

Duntaxat, *adv.*, only, alone.

Duo, *æ*, *o*, *num. adj.*, § 118, 1, two.

Duodĕcim, *ind. num. adj.* (*duo & decem*), twelve.

Duodĕcimus, *a*, *um*, *num. adj.* (*duodecim*), the twelfth.

Duplex, *ĭcis*, *adj.* (*duo & plico*, to knit), double, twofold.

Duplĭco, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*duplex*), to double.

Duro, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.*, to harden, make hard, indurate; to last, continue: *from*

Durus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *ior*, *issĭmus*:

hard, solid, firm; rigorous, severe; toilsome, laborious, arduous, difficult.

Dux, ducis, m. & f., a leader, guide, conductor; a leader in war, a general, commander.

Duxi. *See* Duco.

Dyrrachium, i, n., Dyrrachium, *now* Durazzo, a maritime city of Macedonia: IX. 9.

E.

E, or *Ex, the former before consonants only, the latter before both vowels and consonants*, § 195, R. 2, *prep. with the abl.*, out of, from; of; according to, in accordance with, on account of, in consequence of. *Ex filia nepos*, — by a daughter. *For its changes in composition, see* § 196, 6: *for its signification in composition, see* § 197, 9.

Ebrius, a, um, adj., drunk, intoxicated, inebriated.

Ebur, ŏris, n., ivory.

Eburneus, a, um, adj., (*ebur*), of *or* like ivory, adorned with ivory.

Ecquando, adv., when, at what time, whether at any time.

Ecquis, quæ, quid, interrog. adj. pro., § 137, R. (3.), whether any, if any, who *or* what.

Ecquisnam, quænam, quodnam, or *quidnam, adj.* (*ecquis & nam*), who, what, whether any man, woman, *or* thing.

Edax, ācis, adj. (*edo*), eating much, voracious, gluttonous.

Edīco, ĕre, xi, ctum, a. & n. (*e & dico*), to declare, publish, make known, order, proclaim, command, reveal, relate.

Edīdi. *See* Edo.

Edictum, i, n. (*edico*), an edict, proclamation, order.

Edĭtus, a, um, part. & adj. (*edo*), high, lofty.

Edixi. *See* Edico.

Edo, edĕre or *esse, edi, esum, a.*, to eat, § 181.

Edo, ĕre, ĭdi, ĭtum, a. (*e & do*), to put forth, bring forth, utter; to speak, say; to declare, show, tell, relate; to make known, publish, proclaim; to produce, bring forth, give birth to. *Edere responsum*, to make a reply, give a response: — to exhibit; to do, achieve, perform, finish, end.

Edŏceo, ēre, cui, ctum, a. (*e & doceo*), to teach, instruct; to tell, show, make known, inform.

Edoctus, a, um, part. (*edoceo*)

Educatio, ōnis, f. (*educo*), a breeding up, nurturing; education, instruction, learning.

Educātor, ōris, m., he who brings up; a foster-father, nurturer: *from*

Edūco, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to foster, maintain, bring up, nurture, educate.

Edūco, ĕre, xi, ctum, a. (*e & duco*), to draw *or* lead forth *or* out, draw.

Effectus, a, um, part. (*efficio*).

Effeminātus, a, um, part. & adj., womanish, delicate, effeminate *from*

Effemĭno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*ex & femina*), to make feminine; to enervate, render soft *or* effeminate.

Effĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*effĕrus*, savage), to make fierce *or* cruel; to render wild *or* savage; to exasperate, enrage, madden.

Effĕro, ferre, extŭli, elātum, irr. a

(*ex & fero*), to bring forth, carry forth *or* out; to produce, yield; to publish; to say, speak; to raise, exalt, advance, promote; to carry out to burn *or* for interment; to bury, inter, burn.

Effĭcio, ĕre, fēci, fectum, a. (*ex & facio*), to bring to pass, do, effect, accomplish, complete, finish; to make, perform, execute; to render; to cause, occasion.

Efflo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*ex & flo*), to breathe out.

Effluo, ĕre, xi, xum, n. (*ex & fluo*, to flow), to flow *or* run out, flow forth.

Effŏdio, ĕre, fōdi, fossum, a. (*ex & fodio*, to dig), to dig out, dig up; to dig out, tear out.

Effringo, ĕre, frēgi, fractum, a. (*ex & frango*), to break, break open, break in pieces.

Effūdi. *See* Effundo.

Effŭgio, ĕre, fūgi, fugĭtum, n. & a. (*ex & fugio*), to fly away, fly, escape, flee; to avoid, shun, evade, escape from.

Effundo, ĕre, fūdi, fūsum, a. (*ex & fundo*), to pour forth *or* out, empty, spill, shed; to spread, scatter, disperse. *Effundere se*, or *effundi*, to rush forth, to rush forth in crowds: — to throw out. *Effundi super ripas*, to be poured forth beyond, to overflow the banks: — to lavish, squander, waste; to throw down, let fall, drop.

Effūtio, īre, a. & n. (*ex & futio, obs.*), to prate, speak foolishly, blab out, babble.

Egēnus, a, um, adj., destitute, in want, needy, indigent: *from*

Egeo, ēre, ui, n., § 250, 2, (2,) & § 220, 3, to need, be in want; to be in want of, be without, stand in need of, require, be destitute of, lack.

Egestas, ātis, f. (*egeo*), want, poverty, indigence, beggary.

Egi. *See* Ago.

Ego, mei, pron., § 132, & § 133, *m. & f.*, I. *Pl. nos*, we: *reflexively*, myself, ourselves.

Egŏmet, intensive pron., m. & f., § 133, R. 2, I myself.

Egrĕdior, i, gressus sum, dep. (*e & gradior*, to go), to go out, depart, depart from; to pass beyond, pass.

Egregiè, adv., remarkably, excellently, egregiously, eminently: *from*

Egregius, a, um, adj., (*e & grex*), excellent, remarkable, eminent, surpassing, egregious, noble, rare, extraordinary, distinguished, choice.

Egressus, ûs, m. (*egredior*), a going out.

Egressus, a, um, part. (*egredior*).

Ejĭcio, ĕre, jēci, jectum, a. (*e & jacio*), to cast *or* throw out, eject, expel; to banish, drive out.

Ejus. *See* Is.

Ejusdem. *See* Idem.

Elābor, i, lapsus sum, dep. (*e & labor*, to glide down), to slide *or* slip away, glide away, escape, fall out.

Elanguesco, ĕre, gui, n. inc. (*e & languesco*, to languish), to languish, grow faint, feeble, *or* remiss; to slacken, become enervated.

Elapsus, a, um, part. (*elabor*).

Elātus, a, um, part. & adj. (*effero*), raised up, raised; lofty, elevated, high; elated, puffed up; carried out to be buried, buried.

Electus, ûs, m. (*eligo*), a choice.

Electus, a, um, part. (*eligo*).

Eleganter, *adv.*, *iùs*, *issĭmè*, (*elĕgans*, elegant), elegantly, choicely, nicely; gracefully; with good judgment, wisely.

Elegantia, *æ*, *f.* (*elĕgans*), elegance, neatness, grace, polish, politeness.

Elĕgi. *See* Eligo.

Elephantus, *i*, *m.*, & *Elĕphas*, *antis*, *m.*, an elephant.

Elĭcio, *ĕre*, *ui*, *ĭtum*, *a.* (*e* & *lacio*, to allure), to draw *or* bring out, elicit.

Elĭdo, *ĕre*, *ĭsi*, *ĭsum*, *a.* (*e* & *lædo*), to break *or* dash in pieces, crush; to strangle, throttle.

Elĭgo, *ĕre*, *lēgi*, *lectum*, *a.* (*e* & *lego*), to choose, select, pick out, elect.

Elīsus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*elido*).

Eloquentia, *æ*, *f.* (*elŏquens*, eloquent), eloquence.

Elūceo, *ēre*, *luxi*, *n.* (*e* & *luceo*, to shine), to shine forth, be bright; to be apparent *or* manifest, be conspicuous, appear.

Emensus, *a*, *um*, *part.*: *from*

Emĕtior, *īri*, *mensus sum*, *dep.* (*e* & *metior*, to measure), to measure out, measure; to go through, pass over, traverse.

Emĭneo, *ēre*, *ui*, *n.* (*e* & *mineo*, to hang over), to rise *or* grow up, be raised above, stand out *or* over, stand out, project; to appear, be conspicuous.

Emitto, *ĕre*, *mīsi*, *missum*, *a.* (*e* & *mitto*), to send forth *or* out, let go, let out; to sling, hurl, throw, discharge; to utter.

Emo, *ĕre*, *emi*, *emptum*, *a.*, to buy, purchase.

Emollio, *īre*, *īvi*, *ītum*, *a.* (*e* & *mollio*), to soften, make soft, mollify.

Emptor, *ōris*, *m.* (*emo*), a buyer, purchaser.

Emptus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*emo*).

En, *int.*, lo! see! behold!

Enervo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*e* & *nervus*, a sinew), to take out the nerves; to enervate, weaken, enfeeble, debilitate.

Enim, *conj.*, §279, 3, (*a.*) for, indeed; but; now. *At enim*, but, indeed.

Enĭteo, *ēre*, *ui*, *n.* (*e* & *niteo*, to shine), to be renowned *or* distinguished, shine forth.

Ennius, *i*, *m.*, Ennius, a very ancient Latin poet, born at Rudiæ, in Calabria: VI. 5.

Ensis, *is*, *m.* a sword.

Eo, *ire*, *ivi* & *ii*, *itum*, *n. irr.*, to go, walk, travel, march; to pass away, perish. *Itum est*, they went.

Eo. *See* Is.

Eò, *adv.* (*is*), thither, to that place, there, in that place; so far, to such a pitch *or* degree, to that degree; to this, thereto. *Eo usque*, so long.

Ephesius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*Ephĕsus*), relating to Ephesus, the capital of Ionia, a country of Asia Minor; Ephesian: I. 23.

Epigramma, *ătis*, *n.*, an inscription, title; a short poem, sonnet, epigram.

Epirōtæ, *ārum*, *m. pl.*, the Epirots, inhabitants of Epirus: *from*

Epīrus, *i*, *f.*, Epirus, a country of Greece, on the Ionian Sea: III. 25.

Epistŏla, *æ*, *f.*, a letter, epistle.

Epŭlæ, *ārum*, *f. pl.*, food, viands; a feast, entertainment, banquet; feasts, banquets.

Epŭlor, *āri*, *ātus sum*, *dep.* (*epŭlum*, a feast), to feast, banquet.

Eques, *ĭtis*, *m.* & *f.* (*equus*), a horseman, a horse-soldier, trooper, dragoon; a knight

Equester, tris, tre, adj. (*equus*), on horseback; belonging to horsemen, equestrian; belonging to the *equites*, or knights, equestrian.

Equitātus, ûs, m., the cavalry, horse: *from*

Equĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (*eques*), to ride on horseback.

Equus, i, m., a horse, steed. *Ire*, sc. *equis*, or *in equis*, to go *or* ride on horseback.

Eram. *See* Sum.

Erectus, a, um, part. (*erigo*), raised. *Expectatione erectus*, on tiptoe with expectation.

Erexi. *See* Erigo.

Erga, prep. with the acc., towards, for.

Ergo, conj., therefore, consequently, then.

Erĭgo, ĕre, rexi, rectum, a. (*e & rego*), to raise up; to set up, erect; to encourage, animate, cheer up, restore; to rouse, excite.

Erĭpio, ĕre, pui, reptum, a. (*e & rapio*), § 224, R. 2, to tear out; to free, rescue, liberate; to take away by force, take away.

Error, ōris, m. (*erro*, to go astray), a going out of the way; an error, mistake.

Erubesco, ĕre, bui, n. inc. (*e & rubesco*, to redden), to grow red, blush; to be ashamed.

Erŭdio, īre, īvi & ii, ītum, a. (*e & rudis*), to teach, instruct, inform, educate, polish, refine.

Erudītus, a, um, part. & adj. (*erudio*), instructed, educated; learned, accomplished, experienced.

Erumpo, ĕre, rūpi, ruptum, a. & n. (*e & rumpo*), to break forth, rush forth, break loose; to sally forth.

Eruo, ĕre, rui, rūtum, a. (*e & ruo*), to pluck, root, *or* dig up *or* out.

Esca, æ, f., meat, food.

Esse. *See* Sum.

Esse. *See* Edo.

Et, conj., and; also, too. *Et — et*, both — and.

Etiam, conj., also, likewise; besides, even; yet, as yet.

Etruria, æ, f., Etruria, a country of Italy, now Tuscany: II. 21.

Etrusci, ōrum, m. pl. (*Etruria*), the inhabitants of Etruria, the Etrurians: II. 4.

Etsi, conj. (*et & si*), though, although, albeit.

Eum. *See* Is.

Euntis, gen. of iens, part of eo.

Euripĭdes, is, m., Euripides, a Grecian tragic poet contemporary with Sophocles: IX. 6.

Eurōpa, æ, f., Europe: VIII. 24.

Evādo, ĕre, vāsi, vāsum, n. & a. (*e & vado*, to go), to go out; to get clear, escape; to ascend, mount, climb.

Evĕnio, īre, vēni, ventum, n. (*e & venio*), to come out; to issue, end, turn out, prove; to happen, occur, chance. *Evĕnit, imp.*, it happens, occurs.

Eventus, ûs, m. (*evenio*), an issue, result; the event; the issue, end. *Eventu vario*, with various success.

Everto, ĕre, ti, sum, a. (*e & verto*), to turn out, drive out, thrust out. *Fig.*, to overturn, overthrow, subvert, destroy.

Evīto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*e & vito*), to avoid, shun, escape.

Evŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*e & voco*), to call out, invite.

Evŏlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (*e & volo*), to fly out; to sally forth, rush forth, escape.

Ex. *See* E.

Exacerbo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*ex &*

acerbo, to imbitter), to irritate, exasperate, provoke.

Exactor, *ōris*, *m.* (*exigo*), an expeller; an exactor, collector of taxes; a demander, enforcer.

Exanĭmis, *e*, *adj.* (*ex* & *anima*), lifeless, dead.

Exanĭmo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*exanimis*), to deprive of life, kill, slay; to terrify.

Exardesco, *ĕre*, *arsi*, *n. inc.* (*ex* & *ardesco*, to grow hot), to grow hot, become inflamed, blaze, be on fire; to be kindled, break out.

Exăro, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*ex* & *aro*), to plough *or* dig up; to cultivate. *Fig.*, to write with a style on waxen tablets, to write.

Exaspĕro, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*ex* & *aspero*), to make sharp *or* rough; to sharpen; to exasperate, irritate, provoke.

Excalceo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*ex* & *calceo*), to pull off one's shoes. *Excalceari*, to take off one's shoes, *or* to have them taken off.

Excēdo, *ĕre*, *essi*, *essum*, *n.* (*ex* & *cedo*), to depart, go forth *or* out, retire, withdraw. *Excedere vitâ*, to die.

Excellens, *tis*, *part.* & *adj.* (*excello*), high, lofty, excelling, excellent, glorious.

Excellenter, *adv.* (*excellens*), excellently, transcendently.

Excello, *ĕre*, *ui*, *n.*, to be high. *Fig.*, to excel, surpass; to exceed.

Excelsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*excello*), high, lofty, elevated.

Excēpi. *See* Excipio.

Exceptus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*excipio*).

Excessi. *See* Excedo.

Excidium, *i*, *n.* (*excīdo*, to cut down), destruction, ruin; a subversion, overthrow.

Excio, *īre*, *īvi* & *ii*, *ītum*, *a.* (*ex* & *cio*), to call out; to cause, raise, excite, rouse.

Excĭpio, *ĕre*, *ēpi*, *eptum*, *a.* (*ex* & *capio*), to take *or* draw out; to except; to receive; to entertain; to hear, overhear; to catch, seize, capture, take; to follow.

Excĭto, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a. freq.* (*excio*), to move out; to excite, incite, spur on, stimulate; to rouse, stir up.

Excĭtus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*excio*).

Exclāmo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*ex* & *clamo*), to cry *or* call; to cry out, exclaim.

Exclūdo, *ĕre*, *si*, *sum*, *a.* (*ex* & *claudo*), to shut out, exclude, send away, drive out.

Excŏlo, *ĕre*, *ui*, *cultum*, *a.* (*ex* & *colo*), to cultivate; to adorn, polish, refine; to adorn, improve, deck.

Excusatio, *ōnis*, *f.*, an excusing, excuse: *from*

Excūso, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*ex* & *causa*), to excuse. *Excusare*, or *se excusare*, to excuse one's self, beg pardon.

Excussus, *a*, *um*, *part.*: *from*

Excŭtio, *ĕre*, *cussi*, *cussum*, *a.* (*ex* & *quatio*), to shake off *or* out; to throw off.

Exēgi. *See* Exigo.

Exemplum, *i*, *n.* (*eximo*), an example, instance; a manner, way.

Exemptus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*eximo*).

Exeo, *īre*, *ii*, *ĭtum*, *n.* (*ex* & *eo*), to go forth *or* out, go away.

Exerceo, *ēre*, *cui*, *cĭtum*, *a.* (*ex* & *arceo*), to exercise; to employ, occupy; to practise, perform. *Exercere iram*, to give vent to —, to manifest —: — to do, practise, exercise; to be employed upon, follow.

Exercitatio, *ōnis*, *f.* (*exercĭto*, to exercise), exercise, practice.

Exercitium, *i*, *n.* (*exerceo*), exercise, practice.

Exercĭtus, *ûs*, *m.* (*exerceo*), exercise; an army.

Exhĭbeo, *ĕre*, *ui*, *ĭtum*, *a.* (*ex* & *habeo*), to give up to, deliver, display, exhibit, present; to show, prove, manifest.

Exhorreo, *ēre*, *a.* (*ex* & *horreo*, to shudder), to dread, be terrified at.

Exiens, *euntis*, *part.* (*exeo*).

Exĭgo, *ĕre*, *ēgi*, *actum*, *a.* (*ex* & *ago*), to drive out, drive away; to pass, spend; to live; to finish, perform; to demand, exact, require.

Exiguus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, small, little, scanty, slender.

Exĭlis, *e*, *adj.*, thin, meagre, poor; weak, feeble.

Eximius, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, excellent, choice, remarkable; extraordinary, uncommon: *from*

Exĭmo, *ĕre*, *ēmi*, *emptum*, *a.* (*ex* & *emo*), § 224, R. 2, to take out, except; to take away; to free, deliver, release.

Existimatio, *ōnis*, *f.*, an opinion, judgment, belief; reputation, credit, character: *from*

Existĭmo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*ex* & *æstĭmo*), to judge, think, suppose; to decide, consider.

Exitium, *i*, *n.* (*exeo*), issue, end; destruction, ruin, overthrow, death. *Esse exitio*, to ruin, destroy.

Exĭtus, *ûs*, *m.* (*exeo*), a going out, departure; an outlet, passage; the issue, result, event, end, close, fulfilment, accomplishment; death

Exordium, *i*, *n.* (*exordior*, to begin), the beginning, commencement, rise.

Exorior, *īri*, *ortus sum*, *dep.*, § 177, (*ex* & *orior*), to come forth, appear, rise, arise, spring up.

Exortus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*exorior*).

Expăveo, *ĕre*, *păvi*, *n.* & *a.* (*ex* & *paveo*), to be greatly afraid, fear greatly, be scared *or* affrighted at.

Expĕdio, *īre*, *īvi* & *ii*, *ītum*, *a.* & *n.* (*ex* & *pes*), to free, liberate, disengage, loose, extricate; to prepare, make ready, provide, procure, get, pay; to be profitable, advantageous, useful.

Expeditio, *ōnis*, *f.* (*expedio*), a military expedition, enterprise, campaign.

Expello, *ĕre*, *pŭli*, *pulsum*, *a.* (*ex* & *pello*), to drive out, banish, expel.

Expendo, *ĕre*, *di*, *sum*, *a.* (*ex* & *pendo*), to weigh; to lay out, expend, disburse.

Expensus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*expendo*).

Expergiscor, *i*, *perrectus sum*, *dep.* (*expergo*, to awaken), to awake, wake up, rouse up.

Experimentum, *i*, *n.*, an experiment, trial, proof: *from*

Experior, *īri*, *expertus sum*, *dep.*, to try, prove, experience, find, meet with; to find out, learn, know; to make trial of, put to the test.

Expers, *tis*, *adj.* (*ex* & *pars*), having no part in, destitute, without, void, destitute of.

Expertus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*experior*).

Expĕto, *ĕre*, *īvi*, *ītum*, *a.* & *n.* (*ex* & *peto*), to desire much *or* greatly, long for, covet; to demand, request.

Expio, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*ex* & *pio*, to worship), to cleanse, purge; to atone for, expiate; to pay for, counterbalance.

Explorātor, *ōris*, *m.*, an explorer, investigator; a scout, spy: *from*

Explōro, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*ex* & *ploro*), to search diligently, explore, examine, investigate, seek out; to spy out, reconnoitre.

Expōno, *ĕre*, *posui*, *posĭtum*, *a.* (*ex* & *pono*), to expose; to set up, display; to relate, declare, explain, show, describe, tell; to set forth. *Milites exponere*, sc. *ex navibus*, to disembark, land —. So *exponere*, to land.

Exposco, *ĕre*, *poposci*, *a.* (*ex* & *posco*), to ask *or* require earnestly, demand; to request, beg, entreat.

Expositio, *ōnis*, *f.* (*expono*), an exposing; an exposition, explication, declaration.

Expositus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*expono*).

Exprĭmo, *ĕre*, *pressi*, *pressum*, *a.* (*ex* & *premo*), to press strongly, squeeze, compress; to press, strain, *or* squeeze out; to represent, express; to pronounce, utter, articulate.

Exprŏbro, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* & *n.* (*ex* & *probrum*), to upbraid, reproach, reprove; to throw in one's teeth. *Exprobrare alicui aliquod*, to reproach one with, *or* on account of —.

Expugnatio, *ōnis*, *f.*, a taking by assault, carrying by storm, storming: *from*

Expugno, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*ex* & *pugno*), to vanquish, subdue, overcome, take by storm.

Expŭli. *See* Expello.

Expulsus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*expello*).

Exquīro, *ĕre*, *quisīvi*, *quisĭtum*, *a.* (*ex* & *quæro*), to search out, inquire into, examine, ask, explore.

Exquisĭtus, *a*, *um*, *part.* & *adj.* (*exquiro*), sought after; rare, choice, exquisite. *Exquisitum supplicium*, exquisite *or* excruciating —.

Exscindo, *ĕre*, *ĭdi*, *a.* (*ex* & *scindo*), to cut off, extirpate, destroy.

Exsĕcror, *āri*, *ātus sum*, *dep.* (*ex* & *sacro*), to curse, execrate, detest, imprecate.

Exsequiæ, *ārum*, *f. pl.*, a funeral procession, funeral; funeral obsequies *or* solemnities: *from*

Exsĕquor, *i*, *cūtus sum*, *dep.* (*ex* & *sequor*), to follow; to copy, imitate; to pursue, prosecute; to execute, accomplish, perform.

Exsĕro, *ĕre*, *serui*, *sertum*, *a.* (*ex* & *sero*), to thrust *or* put forth *or* out, draw out.

Exsĭlio, *īre*, *ui* or *ii*, *n.* (*ex* & *salio*), to leap out of *or* from; spring *or* bound forth.

Exsilium, *i*, *n.* (*ex* & *solum*, the ground), exile, banishment.

Exsolvo, *ĕre*, *i*, *solūtum*, *a.* (*ex* & *solvo*), to loose, unloose, unbind; to free, release, deliver; to pay, discharge.

Exspectatio, *ōnis*, *f.*, an expecting, expectation: *from*

Exspecto, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* & *n.* (*ex* & *specto*), to look for, expect, wait for, wait, delay; to long for, hope for, desire; to watch to see *or* know.

Exspīro, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*ex* & *spiro*), to breathe out; to breathe out one's life, expire, die.

Exstinctus, *a*, *um*, *part.*, cut off, having died; put out, extinguished: *from*

Exstinguo, *ĕre*, *nxi*, *nctum*, *a.* (*ex* & *stinguo*, to extinguish), to put out, extinguish, quench; to cut off, kill, destroy, remove

Exsto, *āre*, *stĭti*, *n.* (*ex* & *sto*), to stand out, appear, *or* be above;

to appear; to remain, be extant, exist, be.

Exstruo, ĕre, xi, ctum, a. (*ex & struo*, to set in order), to build up, raise, rear, pile up, erect.

Exsūgo, ĕre, uxi, uctum, a. (*ex & sugo*, to suck), to suck out, drink *or* dry up.

Exsul, ŭlis, m. & f. (*ex & solum*, the ground), an exile, one banished from his country.

Exsŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (*exsul*), to live in exile, be an exile.

Exsulto, āre, āvi, ātum, n. freq. (*exsilio*), to leap, frisk, bound; to rejoice greatly, exult.

Extemplo, adv., immediately, quickly, soon.

Exter, or *Extĕrus, a, um, adj., exterior, extrēmus*, or *extĭmus*, (*ex*), of another country, foreign.

Exterreo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum, a. (*ex & terreo*), to frighten greatly, terrify, affright.

Extimesco, ĕre, mui, n. & a. inc. (*ex & timesco*, to fear), to fear greatly, fear.

Extollo, ĕre, a. (*ex & tollo*), to lift *or* hold up, raise up. *Extollere verbis*, to praise, extol.

Extra, adv. & prep. with the acc. (*exter*), without, outside of, on the outside, out of.

Extrăho, ĕre, traxi, tractum, a. (*ex & traho*), to draw *or* drag forth *or* out, extract.

Extraordinarius, a, um, adj. (*extra & ordinarius*, ordinary), extraordinary.

Extrēmum, i, n., the end, extremity; extreme distress *or* difficulty: *from*

Extrēmus, a, um, adj. (*sup. of exter*), extreme, last, final, farthest, most remote. *In extremo naso*, on the end of—, § 205, R. 17.

Extŭli. *See* Effero.

Exuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, a., to strip off, put off, lay aside. *Fig.*, to strip, deprive of, take away, remove.

Exūro, ĕre, ussi, ustum, a. (*ex & uro*, to burn), to burn, set on fire.

F.

Fabia, æ, f., Fabia, a Roman name belonging to females of the Fabian *gens*.

Fabius, a, um, adj., Fabian.

Fabius, i, m., Fabius, a Roman name belonging to the Fabian *gens*. *Cæso Fabius*, a Roman consul, A. U. C. 275, II. 14. *See* Maximus.

Fabii, ōrum, m. pl., the Fabii.

Fabricius, i, m., Fabricius, a Roman name belonging to the Fabrician *gens*.

Fabrĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, a., or *Fabrĭcor, āri, ātus sum, dep.* (*faber*, an artificer), to make, frame, forge, fabricate, construct, build.

Fabŭla, æ, f. (*fari*), a report *or* saying, hearsay, rumor; a tale, story, fable.

Faces. *See* Fax.

Facētè, adv. (*facetus*), facetiously, pleasantly, humorously, jocosely, wittily.

Facetiæ, ārum, f. pl., facetiousness, pleasantry, wit, humor: *from*

Facētus, a, um, adj. (*facio*), facetious, merry, pleasant, witty, jocose, humorous.

Facia, æ, f., a band, bandage.

Facies, ēi, f. (*facio*), the face, countenance, visage; form, appearance; look, view, sight.

Facĭlè, adv., iùs, illĭmè; easily, readily, without difficulty, willingly, freely, contentedly: *from*

Facĭlis, e, adj. (*facio*), easy, ready, without labor; prompt.

Facĭnus, ŏris, n., an action, deed, *or* exploit, either good or bad; wickedness, villany, guilt, crime: *from*

Facio, ĕre, feci, factum, a., to make, do, act, render; to choose, create, elect, appoint; to cause, excite; to perform, commit; to feign, pretend; to esteem, value; to bring about, cause, effect. *Facere fidem alicui* or *alicujus rei*, to cause a thing to be believed. *Facere injuriam*, to injure, insult. *Facere potestatem*, to give an opportunity. *Facere vim*, to offer *or* commit violence. *Facere sumptum*, to make *or* incur expense. *Facere missum*, to dismiss, discharge. *Facere detrimentum*, to suffer *or* sustain a loss. *Facere vulnus*, to wound, inflict a wound. *Certiorem facere*, to inform, acquaint, apprize.

Factio, ōnis, f. (*facio*), a faction, party, side.

Factum, i, n. (*factus*), a deed, action, act, enterprise, exploit.

Factus, a, um, part. (*fio*), made, done. *Argentum factum*, silver plate.

Facultas, ātis, f. (*facilis*, § 101, 2), power, ability, faculty, occasion, opportunity.

Facundus, a, um, adj. (*fari*), eloquent.

Falerii, ōrum, m. pl., Falerii, a town of Etruria: II. 20.

Falernus, a, um, adj., Falernian. *Falernus ager*, a territory of Campania, noted for the excellence of its wine: V. 3.

Falisci, ōrum, m. pl., the Falisci, inhabitants of Falerii: II. 20.

Fallo, ĕre, fefelli, falsum, a. & n., to deceive; to escape the notice of, elude; to mistake.

Falsus, a, um, part. & adj. (*fallo*), deceived; deceitful, false, faithless; pretended, feigned, false, untrue.

Fama, æ, f., fame, report, rumor; reputation, renown, character; infamy.

Fames, is, f., hunger, fasting, famine.

Familia, æ, f. (*famŭlus*, a slave), the slaves belonging to one master; a troop, a band; a family, part of a *gens*.

Familiāris, e, adj. (*familia*), *ior, issĭmus;* relating to slaves; belonging to a family, intimate, friendly, familiar. *Res familiāris*, family estate, private fortune, *or* property. *Alicui familiāris*, intimate with —. *Familiāris, is, m.*, an intimate friend *or* acquaintance.

Familiarĭtas, ātis, f. (*familiaris*), familiarity, acquaintance, intimacy, familiar friendship.

Familiarĭter, adv. (*familiaris*), familiarly, on friendly terms, intimately. *Familiariter uti*, to be on terms of intimacy with.

Fanum, i, n., a piece of ground consecrated; a temple.

Far, farris, n., corn *or* grain of any kind.

Fari. *See* For.

Fas, n. ind. (*for*), divine law, right, privilege, authority; that which is just, equitable, *or* proper.

Fasciæ, ārum, f. pl., a fillet, band, bandage.

Fascis, is, m., a fagot; *pl.*, the Fasces, a bundle of rods, containing an axe, carried by the lictors before certain Roman magistrates.

Fastus, a, um, adj., lucky, prosperous, lawful *Dies fastus*, a

day in which it was lawful to administer justice.

Fatīgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to tire, weary, fatigue, plague, torment; to importune, trouble, harass.

Fatum, i, n. (*for*), fate, destiny.

Faveo, ēre, favi, fautum, n., to favor, be favorably inclined to; to assist, countenance.

Favor, ōris, m. (*faveo*), favor, good-will, kindness.

Fausta, æ, f. (*faustus*, lucky), Fausta, a daughter of L. Cornelius Sylla: VIII. 7.

Faustŭlus, i, m., Faustulus, a shepherd of King Amulius: I. 2.

Faustus, i, m. (*faustus*, lucky), Faustus, a son of L. Cornelius Sylla: VIII. 7.

Faux, cis, f., & Fauces, ium, pl., the gullet, throat; any narrow passage; a way, passage, entrance; a narrow defile.

Fax, facis, f., a torch, flambeau, taper, firebrand.

Febris, is, f., a fever; an ague.

Feci. See Facio.

Feciālis, is, m., a herald, fecialis.

Feciālis, e, adj., fecial. *Jus feciale*, the law of arms *or* heraldry.

Fefelli. See Fallo.

Felicĭtas, ātis, f., felicity, happiness, good fortune: *from*

Felix, ĭcis, adj., fruitful, fertile; rich, wealthy, happy, fortunate, felicitous. *Felix, ĭcis, m.*, the Happy, *a surname.*

Femĭna, æ, f., the female in all animals; a woman, female.

Femur, ŏris, n., the thigh.

Fenĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to lend money on interest *or* usury; to compensate: *from*

Fenus, ŏris, m., usury; the interest of money.

Fera, æ, f., a wild beast.

Fere, adv. (*fero*), almost, nearly about, in substance. *Fere nul lus*, hardly any body, scarce any one.

Feriæ, ārum, f. pl., holidays, vacations; festive days.

Ferio, īre, a. (*fera*), to strike, beat, hit, cut, thrust; to kill, slay.

Ferme, adv., almost, nearly, about.

Fero, ferre, tuli, latum, irr. a. & n., to carry, bear, bring; to lead; to propose, report. *Ferre legem*, to propose *or* enact a law. To suffer, bear, endure, sustain; to receive, obtain, get; to say, tell, relate; to demand, require, permit. *Ferunt*, they say, it is said. *Ferre laudibus*, to extol; — to raise; to gain, get, obtain, derive, receive. *Pass.*, *fertur*, is said. *Præ se ferre*, to carry before one, exhibit, display. *Ferri*, to proceed, rush, spring, move rapidly, go, advance.

Ferox, ōcis, adj. (*fero*), *cior, cissĭmus;* rapid; courageous, brave, warlike; insolent, impudent; ferocious, savage, fierce, bold, violent.

Ferreus, a, um, adj., of iron, iron: *from*

Ferrum, i, n., iron; a sword; any iron instrument.

Ferus, a, um, adj., wild, not tame; fierce, barbarous, uncivilized.

Fervĭdus, a, um, adj. (*fervor*, heat), hot, burning; furious, vehement, earnest.

Fessus, a, um, adj. (*fatiscor*, to grow tired), wearied, tired, fatigued, exhausted, enfeebled.

Festinatio, ōnis, f., haste, speed: *from*

Festīno, āre, āvi, ātum, n. & a. (*festīnus*, quick), to hasten, make haste.

Festus, a, um, adj., festive, joyful, gay, merry.

Fictĭlis, e, adj. (*fingo*), made of earth, earthen. *Fictile, is, n.*, a kitchen utensil, an earthen vessel.

Fictus, a, um, part. (*fingo*), feigned, false, pretended.

Ficus, i or *ûs, f.*, a fig-tree, a fig.

Fidēlis, e, adj., faithful, sincere, trusty, sure: *from*

Fides, ĕi, f. (*fido*, to trust), confidence put in a person, credit; faithfulness, fidelity; promise, engagement, word; faith, belief, confidence; honor, veracity; help, aid, assistance, protection. *Fidem dare et accipere*, to give and receive promises of fidelity. *Ultra fidem*, beyond belief, incredibly.

Fiducia, æ, f. (*fido*), trust, confidence, reliance. *Sui fiducia*, confidence in one's self, boldness, assurance, self-confidence.

Fidus, a, um, adj. (*fido*), faithful, trusty, sure, certain, safe, secure.

Figūra, æ, f. (*fingo*), a figure, form, shape, image, likeness.

Filia, æ, f. (*filius*), § 43, a daughter.

Filiŏla, æ, f. dim. (*filia*), a little daughter.

Filius, i, m., § 52, a son.

Fingo, ĕre, finxi, fictum, a., to form, frame, make; to imagine, conceive; to devise, feign, pretend, contrive.

Finio, īre, īvi, ītum, a., to confine in limits, to limit; to finish, terminate, end. *Vitam finire*, to die: *from*

Finis, is, m. & f., a limit, boundary; the end; *pl.*, limits, borders; a country, territory. *Facere, imponere*, or *afferre finem*, to end, terminate, put an end to. *Ultimus vitæ finis*, the extreme limit, the very end —.

Finitĭmus, a, um, adj. (*finis*), neighboring, bordering upon, adjoining; *m. pl.*, neighbors, neighboring people.

Finxi. *See* Fingo.

Fio, fĭĕri, factus sum, irr. pass. of facio, § 180, to be made *or* done, effected, become, be brought about, happen, occur, take place, come to pass, be, be committed.

Firmĭtas, ātis, f. (*firmo*), firmness, durability; strength, vigor, power.

Firmitūdo, ĭnis, f. (*firmus*), firmness, constancy, strength.

Firmo, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to make firm; to make strong, strengthen, secure, fortify, establish, confirm: *from*

Firmus, a, um, adj., firm, steady, constant; strong, efficient.

Fixus, a, um, part. (*figo*).

Flagello, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to whip, scourge: *from*

Flagellum, i, n., (*flagrum*, a whip), a whip, scourge.

Flagitium, i, n., a disgraceful *or* shameful thing *or* action; shame, disgrace, infamy, reproach: *from*

Flagĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to ask importunately, demand earnestly; to dun, demand; to ask.

Flagro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (*flo*), to burn, to be inflamed.

Flamen, ĭnis, m., a flamen, a priest appointed to some particular god.

Flaminīnus, i, m., Flamininus, a Roman *cognomen* in the Quintian *gens*. *T. Quintius Flamininus*, a consul, A. U. C. 560 VI. 10. *T. Quintius Flamininus*, a consul, A. U. C. 554 VI. 17.

Flaminius, *i*, *m.*, Flaminius, a Roman name. *C. Flaminius*, a consul defeated by Hannibal at the Lake Trasimenus, A. U. 535: V. 2.

Flamma, *æ*, *f.*, a flame, blaze; ardor, vehemence.

Flebĭlis, *e*, *adj.* (*fleo*), lamentable; weeping, doleful, full of woe.

Flecto, *ĕre*, *xi*, *xum*, *a.*, to bend, turn; to change, alter; to move, touch, persuade, prevail upon, appease.

Fleo, *ēre*, *evi*, *etum*, *n. & a.*, to weep, lament, bewail.

Flo, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, *n. & a.*, to blow.

Florens, *tis*, *part. & adj.*, flourishing, blooming, in the prime: *from*

Floreo, *ēre*, *ui*, *n.* (*flos*, a flower), to bloom, blossom. *Fig.*, to flourish, be in prosperous circumstances; to be distinguished *or* conspicuous.

Fluctus, *ûs*, *m.* (*fluo*, to flow), a flowing; a wave.

Flumen, *ĭnis*, *n.* (*fluo*), a flowing *or* running of water; a stream, river.

Fluvius, *i*, *m.* (*fluo*), a river.

Focŭlus, *i*, *m.*, *dim.*, a little hearth, a small portable àltar, small fire: *from*

Focus, *i*, *m.*, a hearth, a fireside; a fire.

Fœderātus, *a*, *um*, *part.*, confederate, allied: *from*

Fœdĕro, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.*, to make an alliance; to league, confederate: *from*

Fœdus, *ĕris*, *n.*, an alliance, confederacy, league, treaty; a contract, agreement, compact.

Folium, *i*, *n.*, the leaf of a tree, herb, *or* flower.

Follictŭlus, *i*, *m.*, *dim.* (*follis*, a leathern ball), a ball for playing with, made of inflated leather, leathern ball.

Fons, *tis*, *m.*, a fountain, spring, well, fount.

For, *fari*, *fatus sum*, *dep.*, to say, speak. § 183, 6.

Foras, *adv.*, out of doors, forth, out.

Forem, *fores*, *foret*, *def.*, § 154, R. 3, I might be, would be, &c. *Inf.*, *fore*, the same as *futurus esse*. *With a subject accusative*, would be.

Foris, *is*, *f.*, a door, gate.

Forma, *æ*, *f.*, form, figure, shape; beauty; a diagram.

Formidolōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*formīdo*, fear), timorous, afraid; terrible, formidable.

Fors, *tis*, *f.*, chance, fortune. *Abl.*, *forte*, by chance, accidentally.

Forsĭtan, *adv.* (*fors*, *sit*, *& an*), perhaps, perchance, peradventure.

Fortasse, *& Fortassis*, *adv.* (*fors*), perhaps.

Forte. *See* Fors.

Fortis, *e*, *adj.*, *ior*, *issĭmus*, (*fero*), brave, gallant, valiant, courageous, firm, intrepid.

Fortĭter, *adv.*, *fortiùs*, *fortissimè*, (*fortis*), bravely, courageously, valiantly, resolutely, with firmness.

Fortitūdo, *ĭnis*, *f.* (*fortis*), fortitude, bravery, courage.

Fortuĭtus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*fors*), happening, accidental, casual, fortuitous.

Fortūna, *æ*, *f.* (*fors*), fortune, chance, luck; good fortune; the result, event; property, possessions, effects; bad fortune, misfortune.

Forum, *i*, *n.*, a forum, market-place; the Forum, *a place in*

Rome, where assemblies of the people were held, justice was administered, and other public business transacted. In foro esse, to be a lawyer *or* advocate.

Fossa, æ, f. (*fodio*), a ditch.

Fovea, æ, f., a deep hole made in the ground, in which to catch wild beasts; a pit, pitfall.

Foveo, ēre, fovi, fotum, a., to nourish, cherish; to warm; to foment; to foster, make much of, encourage, support, patronize.

Fragor, ōris, m. (*frango*), a breaking; a crash, noise.

Fractus, a, um, part.: from

Frango, ĕre, fregi, fractum, a., to break; to subdue, overpower, overcome, conquer, break down, destroy; to weaken, impair, abate, restrain, check.

Frater, tris, m., a brother; *pl.*, brothers, brethren, allies.

Fraternus, a, um, adj. (*frater*), of a brother, brotherly, fraternal.

Fraudo, āre, āvi, ātum, a., § 251, to defraud, cheat, deceive; to deprive fraudulently: *from*

Fraus, dis, f., fraud, deceit, treachery, dishonesty, imposition, cheat; loss, damage, injury.

Fregi. See Frango.

Frendeo, ēre, —, esum or *essum, n.*, to crush, bruise, grind, break. *Frendere*, or *frendere dentibus*, to gnash the teeth, be in a rage.

Frenum, i, n., acc. pl. frena & frenos, a bit, bridle, curb, rein.

Frequens, entis, adj., often, frequent; in great numbers, numerous; *it is also translated by an adverb*, often, frequently.

Frequenter, adv. (*frequens*), *iùs, issĭmè;* frequently, often; numerously, in great numbers, thickly, densely.

Frequentia, æ, f. (*frequens*), frequency; a crowd, concourse, multitude.

Frequento, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*frequens*), to frequent, go often to. *Frequentare scholam*, to attend —.

Fretum, i, n., a strait.

Fretus, a, um, adj., § 244, trusting to, relying upon.

Frigĭdus, a, um, adj. (*frigus*, cold), cold, cool.

Frons, tis, f., the forehead; the fore-part, front; the brow, face.

Fructus, ûs, m. (*fruor*), use, enjoyment; fruit; profit, advantage, benefit, produce, income.

Frugalĭtas, ātis, f. (*frugālis*, frugal), temperance, moderation, frugality.

Frumentarius, a, um, adj. (*frumentum*), of *or* belonging to corn.

Frumentor, āri, ātus sum, dep., to collect corn, forage: *from*

Frumentum, i, n., corn, *or* grain of all kinds: *from*

Fruor, i, fruĭtus & fructus sum, dep., § 245, 1., to enjoy.

Frustra, adv. (*fraus*), deceitfully; to no purpose, in vain.

Fudi. See Fundo.

Fuffetius, i, m., Fuffetius, a general of the Albans: I. 11—14.

Fuga, æ, f., a flight, fleeing; flight.

Fugio, ĕre, fugi, fugĭtum, n. & a., to flee *or* fly; to run; to seek to avoid, shun; to escape.

Fugo, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to put to flight, rout.

Fui, &c. See Sum.

Fulgeo, ēre, fulsi, n., to flash; to shine, be bright, glitter.

Fulgur, ŭris, n. (*fulgeo*), a flash of lightning; lightning.

Fulmen, *ĭnis*, *n.*, lightning; a flash of lightning; a thunderbolt.

Fulmentum, *i*, *n.*, a prop, stay, support.

Fulvia, *æ*, *f.*, Fulvia, the wife of Mark Antony: IX. 25.

Fumo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *n.* (*fumus*, smoke), to emit smoke, smoke, fume.

Funāle, *is*, *n.* (*funis*), a cord, rope, thong; a torch, chandelier.

Functus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*fungor*).

Funda, *æ*, *f.*, a bag; a sling.

Fundamentum, *i*, *n.* (*fundo*, to found), a foundation, groundwork, basis.

Fundo, *ĕre*, *fudi*, *fusum*, *a.*, to pour, pour out, shed; to lay prostrate, overthrow, discomfit, rout, disperse.

Fundus, *i*, *m.*, the bottom of any thing; a farm, possession, estate.

Funĕbris, *e*, *adj.* (*funus*), of *or* pertaining to a funeral; mournful, calamitous.

Funestus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*funus*), causing death, destruction, *or* calamity; fatal, destructive.

Fungor, *i*, *functus sum*, *dep.*, § 245, I., to do, execute, perform, discharge, finish.

Funicŭlus, *i*, *m.*, *dim.*, a little rope *or* cord, a string: *from*

Funis, *is*, *m.*, a rope, cord, cable.

Funus, *ĕris*, *n.*, a corpse, dead body; funeral rites; a funeral.

Fur, *furis*, *m. & f.*, a thief.

Furax, *ācis*, *adj.* (*furor*, to steal), thievish, addicted to stealing.

Furca, *æ*, *f.* (*fero*), a two-pronged fork; an instrument of punishment resembling a fork, a cross; a gallows.

Furcŭla, *æ*, *f.*, *dim.* (*furca*), a little fork. *Furculæ Caudinæ*, the Caudine Forks, a narrow pass between two mountains near the town of Caudium, in Italy: III. 11.

Furius, *i*, *m.*, Furius, a Roman name belonging to the Furian *gens*.

Furor, *ōris*, *m.* (*furo*, to be mad), fury, madness, rage.

Fusus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*fundo*).

Futūrus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*sum*), about to be, that shall *or* will be, to come, future. *Futurum est*, *imp.*, it will come to pass.

G.

Gabii, *ōrum*, *m. pl.*, Gabii, a city of Latium: I. 25.

Gabīnus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*Gabii*), of Gabii, Gabian. *Gabīni*, *ōrum*, *m. pl.*, the Gabians: I. 25.

Gades, *ium*, *f. pl.*, Gades, *now* Cadiz, *a city of Spain*: IX. 6.

Gætūlus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, of *or* belonging to Getulia, a large country of Africa, south of Numidia. *Gætūli*, *ōrum*, *m. pl.*, the Getulians: VII. 32.

Galea, *æ*, *f.*, a helmet, head-piece.

Gallia, *æ*, *f.*, Gaul, *now* France: VI. 10. *Gallia Cisalpina*, that part of Italy lying between the Alps and Rubicon: V. 17.

Gallĭcus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*Gallia*), of Gaul, pertaining to Gaul, Gallic.

Gallus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, of Gaul, Gallic.

Gallus, *i*, *m.*, a Gaul, an inhabitant of *Gallia*. *Galli*, *pl.*, the Gauls.

Gallus, *i*, *m.*, Gallus, a Roman *cognomen* in the Sulpician *gens*. *Sulpicius Gallus*, a consul, A. U. 586: VI. 21.

Garrulĭtas, *ātis*, *f.*, a prating, prattling; loquacity, garrulity: *from*

Garrŭlus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*garrio*, to

prate), garrulous, talkative, loquacious.

Gaudium, i, n. (*gaudeo*, to rejoice), joy, gladness, pleasure, delight.

Gaza, æ, f., the treasure of a prince; wealth, riches, treasure.

Geminātus, a, um, part., doubled, double, repeated: *from*

Gemĭno, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to double, redouble, repeat: *from*

Gemĭnus, a, um, adj., twin, double, two. *Gemĭni, ōrum, m. pl.*, twins.

Gemma, æ, f., a gem, precious stone, jewel, pearl, &c.; the stone of a ring.

Gemo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum, a. & n., to groan, moan, sigh; to lament.

Gener, ĕri, m., a son-in-law, daughter's husband.

Genĭtus, a, um, part. (*gigno*), born.

Gens, tis, f., a clan among the Romans; a nation, tribe.

Genu, n., ind. in sing., a knee.

Genui. *See* Gigno.

Genus, ĕris, n., a race, family, lineage; a species, kind, sort.

Germania, æ, f., Germany, a large country of Europe.

Germānus, i, m. (*Germania*), a German. *Germāni, ōrum, m. pl.*, the Germans.

Gero, ĕre, gessi, gestum, a., to produce, bear; to carry, have; to manifest. *Gerere se*, to act as; carry *or* conduct one's self as; behave as; *also*, conduct one's self, act. *Gerere bellum*, to wage *or* carry on war; — to conduct, administer, hold, manage. *Occasio rei bene gerendæ*, — of engaging successfully: — to do, effect, accomplish, achieve, perform; to manifest, show, exhibit.

Gessi. *See* Gero

Gesto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq. (*gero*), to carry, bear; to have; to wear.

Gestus, ûs, m. (*gero*), a carrying, bearing; a gesture.

Gestus, a, um, part. (*gero*,) administered, conducted, done. *Re male* or *bene gestâ*, the war having been conducted unsuccessfully *or* successfully, in case of failure *or* success. *Res gestæ*, exploits, actions, warlike achievements, things done.

Gigno, ĕre, genui, genĭtum, a., to beget, produce, bring forth.

Gladius, i, m., a sword.

Gloria, æ, f., glory, renown, fame. *Gloria belli*, military renown.

Glorior, āri, ātus sum, dep. (*gloria*), to praise; to glory, boast, brag, vaunt, pride one's self.

Gloriōsus, a, um, adj. (*gloria*), glorious, renowned, illustrious, honorable.

Gracchus, i, m., Gracchus, a Roman *cognomen* in the Sempronian *gens*. *Titus Sempronius Gracchus*, a Roman consul, A. U. C. 537 & 539: V. 13. *Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus*, a Roman consul, A. U. C. 575 & 589: VI. 2, father of Tiberius and Caius Gracchus. *C. Gracchus* and *Tiberius Gracchus, sons of Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus*, and *Cornelia, daughter of Scipio Africanus, were put to death for espousing the cause of the people in a factious manner, and passing laws odious to the nobility*: VII. 9.

Græcia, æ, f., *Greece*, a large country in the south-eastern part of Europe: II. 18.

Græcŭlus, a, um, adj., Grecian. *Græcŭlus, i, m.*, an insignificant *or* paltry Grecian: *from*

Græcus, a, um, adj., Grecian. *Græci, ōrum, m. pl.*, the Grecians.

Gramen, ĭnis, n., a plant, herb.

Gramineus, a, um, adj. (*gramen*), of grass, grassy. *Corona graminea*, the same as a *Corona obsidionalis.*

Grandis, e, adj., large, very large, great, grand, lofty.

Granum, i, n., a grain of corn, grain, kernel, seed.

Graphium, i, n., an iron pen *or* style, with which the Romans wrote on tablets covered with wax.

Grassor, āri, ātus sum, dep. (*gradior*, to go), to go, proceed; to aspire to.

Gratia, æ, f. (*gratus*), pleasantness, grace, favor, good-will, kindness; thanks, gratitude. *Agere gratias*, to give thanks, thank. *Ingentes gratiæ*, many *or* hearty thanks. *Redire in gratiam*, to be *or* become reconciled. *Gratiâ, abl.*, for the sake of, for the purpose of. *Eloquentiæ gratiâ*, in order to acquire eloquence, in order to become eloquent. *Referre gratiam*, to manifest gratitude, recompense, make requital. *Malam gratiam rependere*, to make a poor return.

Gratulatio, ōnis, f., congratulation: *from*

Gratŭlor, āri, ātus sum, dep., § 223, R. 2, to congratulate, wish one joy: *from*

Gratus, a, um, adj., pleasing, acceptable, agreeable; grateful.

Gravātè, or *Gravātim, adv.* (*gravātus*, laden), unwillingly, hardly, with reluctance, grudgingly. *Haud gravate*, willingly, cheerfully.

Gravis, e, adj., ior, issĭmus; heavy, weighty. *Fig.*, important, of weight *or* importance; grievous, rigorous, severe, sore, oppressive, burdensome; violent, great, powerful, vehement; loaded, laden; of authority, eminence, eminent, great.

Gravĭtas, ātis, f. (*gravis*), heaviness, weightiness. *Fig.*, importance, dignity; firmness.

Gravĭter, adv. (*gravis*), heavily; greatly, very much, grievously, severely, vehemently; attentively; with dignity, with strength, forcibly. *Graviter ferre*, to grieve for, take to heart, be affected by. *Graviter ægrotare*, to be very sick.

Gravo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*gravis*), to burden, load, weigh down. *Fig.*, to oppress, distress, burden; *pass.*, to be weighed down; to grudge, refuse, be reluctant, doubt, hesitate.

Gremium, i, n., the lap, bosom.

Grex, gregis, m., a flock, herd, drove; a company, assembly, band.

Gubernātor, ōris, m. (*guberno*, to guide), a pilot, steersman.

Guttus, i, m. (*gutta*, a drop), an oil-cruet; a narrow-necked bottle.

Gymnasium, i, n., a place of exercise; a gymnasium, school.

H.

Habeo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, a. & n., to have, hold, entertain, enjoy, possess; to make; to obtain, get, occupy; to keep, detain; to bear, tolerate, endure, support; to treat; to pass, spend; to account, judge, esteem, think, reckon, consider; to use, wear; to deliver, pronounce, utter, speak; to occupy, inhabit; to give, bestow upon. *It is often translated by a verb correspond-*

ing to the noun, adjective, or *participle, following it;* as, *habere curam,* to attend to, take care of: *habere familiarem,* to be intimate with. *Auspicia habere,* to consult the auspices. *Habere castra,* to hold a camp, be encamped. *Habere in mente,* to have in mind, purpose. *Habere potiorem,* to prefer. *Se habere,* to be. *Præclare se habere,* to be in fine order. *Deliberatum habere,* to deliberate, resolve, § 274, R. 4. *Habere annos triginta,* to be thirty years old.

Habĭlis, e, adj. (*habeo*), fit *or* proper to have, wear, handle, &c.; apt, fit, proper, suitable.

Habitatio, ōnis, f., an inhabiting; a place of abode, dwelling: *from*

Habĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq. (*habeo*), to have, hold; to dwell, abide, live in, inhabit.

Habĭtus, ûs, m. (*habeo*), habit, plight, condition, state, manner, fashion; dress. *Habitus corporis,* dress; personal appearance.

Habĭtus, a, um, part. (*habeo*).

Habui. *See* Habeo.

Hac, adv. (*hic*), by this place; this way.

Hædĭnus, a, um, adj. (*hædus,* a kid), of a kid.

Hæreo, ēre, hæsi, hæsum, n., to be fixed, adhere, stick. *Hærere in complexu alicujus,* to cling to one's embrace.

Hæsitatio, ōnis, f., hesitation, doubt, perplexity, embarrassment: *from*

Hæsĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, n. freq. (*hæreo*), to hesitate, be at a loss *or* perplexed; to doubt.

Halĭtus, ûs, m. (*halo,* to breathe), breath; a vapor, exhalation.

Hamilcar, ăris, m., Hamilcar, a Carthaginian general, father of Hannibal: V. 13.

Hamus, i, m., a fish-hook; a hook.

Hannĭbal, ăllis, m., Hannibal, a Carthaginian general: IV. 3.

Hanno, ōnis, m., Hanno, the name of several distinguished Carthaginians: IV. 1.

Hasdrŭbal, ăllis, m., Hasdrubal, a Carthaginian general, the brother of Hannibal: V. 17. The son of Gisgo, a Carthaginian general, vanquished by Scipio in Spain, A. U. C. 546: V. 23. A Carthaginian general in the third Punic war: VII. 2.

Haruspex, ĭcis, m., one who foretold future events by inspecting the entrails of victims; a soothsayer, diviner.

Hasta, æ, f., a spear, lance, pike, javelin; a spear set up to give notice of an auction. *Hastæ subjicere,* to sell at auction.

Haud, adv., not.

Haudquăquam, adv. (*haud & quaquam,* any way), by no means, not at all.

Haurio, īre, hausi, haustum, a., to draw, draw forth *or* out; to drink, swallow; to derive, acquire, receive.

Haustus, a, um, part. (*haurio*), swallowed, devoured; swallowed up, destroyed.

Hebĕto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*hebes,* dull), to make blunt *or* dull.

Hellespontus, i, m., the Hellespont, a strait separating Europe from Asia: VIII. 10.

Hera, æ, f., (*herus,* a master), a mistress of a family.

Herba, æ, f., an herb; grass, herbage.

Hercŭles, is, m., Hercules, a The-

ban hero, son of Jupiter and Alcmene: III. 15.

Heredĭtas, ātis, f. (*heres*), an inheritance, heritage.

Herennius, i, m., Herennius, father of Pontius Thelesinus, who insnared the Romans at the Caudine Forks: III. 12.

Heres, ēdis, m. & f., an heir *or* heiress.

Heri, adv., yesterday.

Hiberna, ōrum, n. pl. (*hiems*), winter quarters.

Hibernacŭla, ōrum, n. pl. (*hiberno*, to winter), a winter apartment; winter quarters.

Hic, hæc, hoc, pro. dem., this, this man, &c.; he, she; *hic — ille*, the latter — the former, § 207, R. 23. *Hoc est*, that is.

Hīc, adv. (*hic*), here, in this place.

Hiems, ĕmis, f., winter.

Hiĕro, ōnis, m., Hiero, a king of Syracuse, a disciple of Pindar and Simonides: IV. 1.

Hilārè, adv., iùs, cheerfully, merrily, joyfully: *from*

Hilāris, e, adj., cheerful, merry, gay, blithe.

Hilarĭtas, ātis, f. (*hilaris*), cheerfulness, mirth, gayety, joyfulness, alacrity, merriment, hilarity.

Hilarĭter, adv. (*hilaris*), cheerfully, merrily.

Hinc, adv. (*hic*), §191, I. R. 1, (*d.*) & (*e.*) hence, from this place; on this side. *Hinc — inde*, on this side — on that *or* the other side.

Hircus, i, m., a he-goat, buck.

Hirundo, ĭnis, f., a swallow.

Hispania, æ, f., Spain: V. 27.

Hispānus, a, um, adj. (*Hispania*), Spanish. *Hispānus, i, m.*, a Spaniard.

Historia, æ, f., a history, narration of past things.

Hodie, adv., (*hic & dies*), to-day.

Homo, ĭnis, m. & f., a man *or* woman.

Honestas, ātis, f., respectability, honor, character, probity, honesty: *from*

Honestus, a, um, adj., honorable, dignified, respectable.

Honor, ōris, m., honor, respect; a public office, magistracy, dignity; a reward: *also, the name of a deity*, Honor. *Honoris causā*, out of respect, as a mark of respect.

Honorātus, a, um, part. & adj. (*honoro*), honored, respected, honorable; honored, distinguished; ornamented, adorned.

Honorifĭcè, adv., honorably, respectfully: *from*

Honorifĭcus, a, um, adj. (*honor & facio*), causing *or* bringing honor, honorable, laudatory.

Honōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to honor, reverence.

Hora, æ, f., an hour.

Horātius, i, m., Horatius, *or* Horace: *pl.*, the Horatii, three Roman brothers: I. 11—14.

Horrendus, a, um, part., dreadful, terrible, terrific, horrible, frightful: *from*

Horreo, ēre, ui, n. & a., to be rough; to look terrible.

Horreum, i, n., a barn, granary, storehouse.

Horror, ōris, m. (*horreo*), a shivering, trembling; fear, dread, terror, horror.

Hortor, āri, ātus sum, dep., to exhort, encourage, excite, cheer, urge.

Hortus, i, m., a garden *or* orchard.

Hospes, ĭtis, m. & f., one who is entertained *or* lodged in one's

house; a guest, stranger, foreigner; a host.

Hospita, *æ*, *f.* (*hospes*), a hostess; a female stranger *or* guest.

Hospitium, *i*, *n.* (*hospes*), a receiving *or* entertaining of strangers; hospitality; a place where strangers are entertained, lodgings. *In hospitium invitare*, to invite to stay with one.

Hostĭlis, *e*, *adj.* (*hostis*), of *or* belonging to an enemy, hostile.

Hostilĭter, *adv.* (*hostilis*), in a hostile manner, like an enemy.

Hostilius, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, belonging to Hostilius. *Hostilia*, sc. *curia*, the senate-house built by Tullus Hostilius, the Hostilia.

Hostilius, *i*, *m.*, Hostilius, a Roman name belonging to the Hostilian *gens*. *Hostus Hostilius*, a brave Roman in the time of Romulus: I. 7. *Tullus Hostilius*, the third king of Rome: I. 11—16.

Hostis, *is*, *m.* & *f.*, a stranger; an enemy; a public enemy. *Hostes*, *pl.*, enemies, the enemy.

Huc, *adv.* (*hic*), hither, to this place. *Huc illuc*, hither and thither, this way and that.

Hujus. *See* Hic.

Hujusmŏdi, (*hic* & *modus*), § 134, R. 5, of this kind *or* sort, of the following kind.

Humanĭtas, *ātis*, *f.*, human nature, humanity; benevolence, gentleness, kindness; learning, education, liberal knowledge; good-breeding, politeness: *from*

Humānus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*homo*), human; humane, kind.

Humĕrus, *i*, *m.*, the shoulder. *Humeris subire*, to take upon one's shoulders.

Humĭlis, *e*, *adj.*, low, near the earth; humble, mean, obscure; humble, submissive.

Humor, *ōris*, *m.* (*humeo*, to be moist), moisture.

Hydra, *æ*, *f.*, a water serpent, hydra. *Also*, the Lernean hydra, a many-headed serpent, fabled to have lived in the Lernean Lake, near Argos. Hercules attempted to kill it, but found that, as often as one head was cut off, its place was supplied by two others; this he at length prevented by searing the wound, and by this means succeeded in destroying the serpent.

I.

I, *imperative of eo.*

Iarbas, *æ*, *m.*, Iarbas, a king of Numidia, and attached to the party of Marius: VIII. 20.

Ibam, *imp. of eo.*

Ibi, *adv.* (*is*), there, in that place; on that.

Ico, *ĕre*, *ici*, *ictum*, *a.*, to strike, smite, stab, hit. *Icere fœdus*, to make a league *or* compact.

Ictus, *ûs*, *m.* (*ico*), a stroke, blow, thrust.

Ictus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*ico*).

Idæus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*Ida*), of *or* pertaining to Ida. *Idæa mater*, Cybele, a Phrygian goddess: VI. 4.

Idem, *eădem*, *idem*, *adj. pro.* (*is* & *dem*), the same, the same person *or* thing.

Ideo, *adv.* (*id* & *eo*), therefore, for that cause, on that account; for this reason.

Idoneus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, fit, meet, proper, suitable, convenient, advantageous; sufficient.

Idus, *uum*, *f. pl.*, the ides of a month, § 326, 2, (1.)

Iens, eantis, part. (*eo*).

Igĭtur, conj., therefore, then, accordingly.

Ignārus, a, um, adj. (*in & gnarus*, skilful), ignorant, unacquainted with.

Ignavia, æ, f. (*ignāvus*, idle), inactivity, sluggishness, idleness; cowardice.

Ignis, is, m., fire.

Ignobĭlis, e, adj. (*in & nobilis*), unknown, undistinguished, obscure, humble.

Ignominia, æ, f. (*in & nomen*), ignominy, disgrace, dishonor.

Ignorantia, æ, f. (*ignōrans*, ignorant), ignorance.

Ignōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. (*ignarus*), to be ignorant of, not to know.

Ignosco, ĕre, nōvi, nōtum, a. & n., § 223, R. 2, (*in & gnosco*, to know), to pardon, forgive, excuse, overlook. *Ignoscitur alicui*, one is excused *or* pardoned.

Ignōtus, a, um, part. & adj. (*ignosco*), unknown.

Illātus, a, um, part. (*infero*).

Ille, a, ud, adj. pro., gen. *illĭus*, § 134, that, that man; he, she, it. *Ille — hic*, that — this, the former — the latter.

Illic, adv., there, in that place.

Illĭco, adv. (*in & locus*), there, in that place; straightway, instantly, immediately.

Illuc, adv. (*illic*), to that place, thither.

Illucesco, ĕre, illuxi, n. inc., to begin to shine; to dawn; *imp.*, it dawns, it begins to be light.

Illūdo, ĕre, si, sum, n. & a. (*in & ludo*), to play with; to make sport of, ridicule, mock, jeer at.

Illustris, e, adj., ior, issĭmus (*in & lustro*), light, clear, bright; manifest, evident; illustrious, famous, notable, remarkable.

Imāgo, ĭnis, f., an image, likeness, form, statue.

Imbecillus, a, um, adj., weak, feeble, imbecile.

Imbellis, e, adj. (*in & bellum*), unwarlike, peaceful; weak, cowardly, dastardly.

Imber, bris, m., rain; a shower.

Imbuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, a., to wet, dip, saturate; to imbue, infect; to fill.

Imĭtor, āri, ātus sum, dep., to imitate, copy after.

Immatūrus, a, um, adj. (*in & matūrus*), unripe; untimely, unseasonable, premature.

Immĕmor, ŏris, adj. (*in & memor*, mindful), forgetful, unmindful, regardless.

Immensus, a, um, adj. (*in & mensus*), unmeasured, boundless, vast, immense.

Immĭneo, ēre, ui, n. (*in & mineo*, to hang over), to impend, overhang, be imminent, be at hand; to threaten.

Imminuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, a. (*in & minuo*), to lessen, diminish.

Immitto, ĕre, ĭsi, issum, a. (*in & mitto*), to send in, introduce; to throw, hurl, shoot. *Immittere se*, to throw one's self, rush, plunge.

Immobĭlis, e, adj. (*in & mobĭlis*), immovable, steadfast, fixed.

Immŏlo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*in & mola*, grains of corn, mixed with salt, which were strewed on the victim), to sprinkle with *mola;* to sacrifice, immolate.

Immōtus, a, um, adj., (*in & motus*), unmoved; unshaken, firm.

Imo, adv., yes, yea, yes indeed · nay rather, on the contrary, nay

Impar, *ăris*, *adj.* (*in & par*), unequal, inferior; unable to face, insufficient, dissimilar, different.

Impatiens, *tis*, *adj.* (*in & patiens*), impatient.

Impedimentum, *i*, *n.*, a shackle, impediment, hinderance; the baggage of an army: *from*

Impĕdio, *īre*, *īvi & ii*, *ītum*, *a.* (*in & pes*), to entangle, shackle; to hinder, prevent, embarrass.

Impedītus, *a*, *um*, *part. & adj.* (*impedio*), hindered, retarded, obstructed, impeded.

Impĕgi. *See* Impingo.

Impello, *ĕre*, *pŭli*, *pulsum*, *a.* (*in & pello*), to push, drive, force forward, impel.

Impendeo, *ēre*, *n.* (*in & pendeo*), to hang over; to impend, threaten, be near.

Impensa, *æ*, *f.* (*impensus*, expended), expense, charge, cost.

Imperātor, *ōris*, *m.* (*impero*), a commander, chief; the commander-in-chief of an army, a name given by an army or the senate to a victorious general, and retained by him until he had triumphed.

Imperatorius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*imperator*), of *or* belonging to a commander; imperatorial.

Imperfectus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*in & perfectus*), imperfect, unfinished, incomplete.

Imperium, *i*, *n.*, an order, command; authority, power; government, rule, empire, dominion, supreme power; the supremacy. *Esse in imperio*, to hold a military office *or* command; *from*

Impĕro, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *n. & a.*, to enjoin, command, order; to rule over, govern. *Aliquid alicui imperare*, to enjoin any thing upon any one, require one to do any thing. *Imp.*, *imperatur*, an order is given. *Imperare pecuniam*, *obsides*, *etc.*, to order to be furnished *or* supplied, to demand —.

Impĕtro, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a. & n.* (*in & patro*), to bring about, accomplish; to obtain, get, procure, effect.

Impĕtus, *ûs*, *m.* (*impĕto*, to assail), an attack, assault, onset; impetuosity, vehemence, violence, force, spirit, zeal, impulse, desire, enthusiasm, ardor.

Impiè, *adv.* (*impius*), undutifully, impiously, wickedly.

Impĭger, *gra*, *grum*, *adj.* (*in & piger*, slow), diligent, active, prompt, zealous.

Impingo, *ĕre*, *pĕgi*, *pactum*, *a.* (*in & pango*), to hit, dash, strike, *or* throw against; to inflict.

Impius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*in & pius*, pious), undutiful, impious, unprincipled, abandoned, reprobate, wicked, barbarous, cruel.

Impleo, *ēre*, *ēvi*, *ētum*, *a.* (*in & pleo*, *obs.*), to fill. *Spe implere*, to inspire with —.

Implicĭtus, *a*, *um*, *part.*: *from*

Implĭco, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *& ui*, *ĭtum*, *a.* (*in & plico*, to weave), to infold, envelop, involve, entangle; to embarrass, perplex. *Implicari morbo*, to be attacked with a disease.

Implōro, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*in & ploro*, to wail), to implore, invoke, entreat.

Impōno, *ĕre*, *osui*, *ositum*, *a.* (*in & pono*), to place, put, *or* lay in *or* into, put in a place; to place upon, impose. *Imponere in naves* or *navibus*, to embark, put on board. *Ultimam imponere*

manum, to put a finishing hand to. *Impositus est finis bello*, the war is terminated.

Impŏsĭtus, a, um, part. (*impono*).

Impŏtens, tis, adj. (*in & -potens*, powerful), powerless, weak, feeble; ungovernable, violent, excessive; unable to control. *Impotens iræ*, unable to restrain one's passion, of ungovernable temper.

Impressus, a, um, part. (*imprimo*).

Imprĭmis, adv. (*in & primus*), especially, above all, eminently, particularly, very.

Imprĭmo, ĕre, pressi, pressum, a. (*in & premo*), to press into; to impress, imprint, stamp.

Imprŏbus, a, um, adj. (*in & probus*), bad, worthless, wicked, dishonest, knavish, villanous.

Improvĭsus, a, um, adj. (*in & provisus*, foreseen), unforeseen, unlooked for, unexpected, sudden.

Impūbes, ĕris, & Impūbis, e, adj. (*in & pubes*), not having attained the years of manhood, beardless, youthful. *Impubes ætas*, youth, tender age.

Impŭdens, tis, adj. (*in & pudens*, modest), shameless, impudent, barefaced.

Impŭli. *See* Impello.

Impunĭtus, a, um, adj. (*in & punitus*, punished), unpunished, safe, secure.

In, prep. with the acc. & abl.; with the acc., into, to, unto; *denoting a purpose*, for, for the purpose of, as; towards, against; over: *with the abl.*, among, in, upon, on, at, near; in, in time of. *In honorem alicujus*, out of respect to, as a mark of respect to —: — concerning, respecting, in the case of, for

Inæstimabĭlis, e, adj. (*in & æstimabilis*), that cannot be valued *or* estimated, inestimable, invaluable, inappreciable.

Inambŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (*in & ambulo*), to walk up and down.

Inānis, e, adj., empty, void; vain, boastful, proud.

Inauditus, a, um, adj. (*in & auditus*,) unheard of, strange, unusual.

Incalesco, ĕre, lui, n. inc. (*in & calesco*), to grow warm, be heated.

Incautus, a, um, adj. (*in & cautus*), unwary, incautious, heedless, off one's guard.

Incēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, n. (*in & cedo*), to go, walk; to approach, advance, march; to arise, prevail; to come upon, seize.

Incendium, i, n., a fire, conflagration: *from*

Incendo, ĕre, di, sum, a. (*in & candeo*, to glow), to kindle, set fire to; to burn. *Fig.*, to inflame; to vex, incense, irritate, provoke.

Inceptum, i, n., (*incipio*), a beginning, attempt, enterprise, undertaking, design.

Inceptus, a, um, part. (*incipio*).

Incertus, a, um, adj. (*in & certus*), uncertain, doubtful, not sure.

Incessi. *See* Incedo.

Incesso, ĕre, cessīvi & cessi, a. (*incedo*), to attack, assail, assault.

Incĭdo, ĕre, ĭdi, incāsum, n. (*in & cado*), to fall into *or* upon; to chance, happen. *Incĭdit, imp.*, it happened, chanced. *Incidere in morbum*, to fall into sickness, fall sick.

Incĭpio, ĕre, ēpi, eptum, a. & n. (*in & capio*), to take in hand; to undertake, attempt; to begin, commence.

Incĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq. (*in*

ceo, to excite), to set in rapid motion; to excite, stimulate; to incite, encourage, spur on.

Inclāmo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* & *n.* (*in* & *clamo*), to call upon with a loud voice, cry out to.

Inclīno, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*in* & *clino*, to bend), to incline, bend, turn; to give way, fall back: so *inclinare in fugam*, to give way, begin to give ground.

Inclūdo, *ĕre*, *si*, *sum*, *a.* (*in* & *claudo*), to shut up, confine, keep in, enclose, surround.

Inclȳtus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, illustrious, famous, celebrated, renowned, remarkable, distinguished.

Incŏla, *æ*, *m.* & *f.*, an inhabitant, a native: *from*

Incŏlo, *ĕre*, *ui*, *cultum*, *a.* & *n.* (*in* & *colo*), to inhabit, abide, *or* dwell in a place.

Incolŭmis, *e*, *adj.* (*in* & *colŭmis*, safe), unimpaired, uninjured; safe, whole, entire.

Incommŏdus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*in* & *commodus*), inconvenient, troublesome, unsuitable; unseasonable.

Inconstantia, *æ*, *f.* (*inconstans*, inconstant), inconstancy, fickleness.

Inconsultè, *adv.* (*inconsultus*, not consulted), inconsiderately, imprudently, rashly, injudiciously, foolishly, indiscreetly.

Incredibĭlis, *e*, *adj.* (*in* & *credibĭlis*, credible), incredible, wonderful.

Incredibilĭter, *adv.* (*incredibilis*), incredibly, astonishingly.

Increpo, *āre*, *ui*, *ĭtum*, or *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*in* & *crepo*, to sound), to sound, resound; to blame, chide, reprove, rebuke, upbraid.

Incresco, *ĕre*, *crēvi*, *a.* (*in* & *cresco*), to grow to *or* upon; to increase, grow.

Incultus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*in* & *cultus*), uncultivated, unpolished, rude, neglected.

Incursio, *ōnis*, *f.* (*incurro*, to run to), a running against *or* upon; an attack, assault, incursion, inroad.

Incŭtio, *ĕre*, *ussi*, *ussum*, *a.* (*in* & *quatio*), to strike *or* dash upon; to throw *or* cast.

Inde, *adv.*, thence, from thence; from that; from that time, then, next, afterwards, upon this; on that side.

Index, *ĭcis*, *m.* & *f.*, a discoverer, informer; a sign, mark, index: *from*

Indĭco, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.*, to show, discover, disclose, inform, reveal, tell.

Indĭco, *ĕre*, *xi*, *ctum*, *a.* (*in* & *dico*), to show, discover, disclose, make known; to announce, declare, indicate, proclaim, publish; to appoint, impose.

Indictus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*in* & *dictus*), not said. *Indictâ causâ*, without being tried *or* heard. *Also a participle from indĭco.*

Indĭgeo, *ēre*, *ui*, *n.*, to want, need, stand in need of, require.

Indignatio, *ōnis*, *f.* (*indignor*), indignation, rage, disdain.

Indignè, *adv.* (*indignus*, unworthy), unworthily, unjustly, undeservedly; indignantly. *Indigne ferre*, to take ill, be indignant.

Indignĭtas, *ātis*, *f.* (*indignus*), unworthiness, meanness, disgrace.

Indignor, *āri*, *ātus sum*, *dep.* (*indignus*), to scorn, be displeased with, be offended, indignant.

Indĭtus, *a*, *um*, *part.*: *from*

Indo, *ĕre*, *dĭdi*, *dĭtum*, *a.* (*in* & *do*), to put into; to put, place upon; to give, bestow upon.

Indocĭlis, *e*, *adj.* (*in* & *docilis*), indocile, unskilful; not easy to be taught, that cannot be taught.

Indŏles, *is*, *f.*, the natural quality of a thing; nature; natural disposition; genius, parts, talents.

Indūco, *ĕre*, *xi*, *ctum*, *a.* (*in* & *duco*), to lead *or* bring in *or* into, introduce; to resolve; to determine; to induce, move, persuade.

Indulgeo, *ēre*, *si*, *tum*, *n.* & *a.* (*in* & *dulcis*), to be complaisant; to indulge, gratify, humor.

Induo, *ĕre*, *i*, *tum*, *a.*, to clothe, put on.

Industria, *æ*, *f.* (*industrius*, industrious), industry, diligence, activity. *De industriâ*, on purpose, purposely, designedly.

Indutiæ, *ārum*, *f.* (*induo*), a truce, *or* cessation from hostilities.

Indūtus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*induo*).

Induxi. *See* Induco.

Ineo, *ĭre*, *ĭvi* or *ii*, *ĭtum*, *irr. n.* & *a.* (*in* & *eo*), to go into, enter; to enter upon, begin. *Inire consilium*, to form a plan, conceive a design. *Inire certamen*, or *prœlium*, to engage in, commence —. *Inire societatem*, to form an alliance.

Inesse. *See* Insum.

Infacētè, *adv.* (*infacētus*, destitute of art), without humor *or* pleasantry, unwittily.

Infandus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*in* & *fandus*, to be spoken), unspeakable; unfortunate, calamitous; shocking, base, abominable, heinous.

Infans, *antis*, *m.* & *f.* (*in* & *fans*, speaking), a little child, infant, babe.

Infēci. *See* Inficio.

Infectus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*in* & *factus*), not done, undone, unaccomplished.

Infēlix, *ĭcis*, *adj.* (*in* & *felix*), unfruitful; unhappy, miserable, wretched, unfortunate, unsuccessful.

Infensus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *ior*, *issĭmus*; exasperated, angry, displeased, enraged, hostile, inimical.

Infĕro, *ferre*, *intŭli*, *illātum*, *irr. a.* (*in* & *fero*), to bring *or* carry in *or* into, introduce; bring upon, offer. *Se inferre*, to go, repair, advance. *Inferre terrorem*, to inspire, produce, occasion, cause —. *Inferre bellum*, to wage war against, to carry on war.

Infesto, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.*, to trouble, molest, annoy, infest; to damage, injure, hurt: *from*

Infestus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, hostile, insolent, vexatious, troublesome, unsafe, dangerous.

Infĭcio, *ĕre*, *fēci*, *fectum*, *a.* (*in* & *facio*), to stain, dye, color, tinge; to infect, taint, corrupt.

Infĭmus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*sup. of inferus*), the lowest; the poorest; of the lowest rank. *Infimus agger*, the lowest part of the bank *or* mound. § 205, R. 17.

Infirmus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, weak, feeble, infirm.

Inflammo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*in* & *flammo*, to burn), to set on fire, kindle; to burn; to rouse, excite, incite, inflame.

Inflātus, *a*, *um*, *part.* & *adj.* (*inflo*), swollen, inflated, blown up.

Infligo, *ĕre*, *xi*, *ctum*, *a.* (*in* & *fligo*, to strike against), to inflict, deal, strike.

Inflo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*in* & *flo*), to blow *or* breathe into, blow upon, swell, inflate.

Informo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*in* &

formo, to form), to form, shape, fashion, design; to instruct, inform, guide, lead, train.

Infra, *adv. & prep. with the acc.* (*infer*), below, under, beneath, underneath.

Infŭla, *æ*, *f.*, a fillet, turban, mitre, garland; a woollen bandage tied around the head by ribbons, worn by priests, &c.

Infundo, *ĕre*, *fūdi*, *fūsum*, *a.* (*in & fundo*), to pour in *or* into, infuse; to spread, diffuse.

Ingĕmo, *ĕre*, *ui*, *n.* (*in & gemo*), to groan, lament, mourn, grieve, bewail.

Ingenium, *i*, *n.* (*in & geno*, to beget), nature, genius, quality; natural disposition, temper, character; genius, understanding, talents, intellect; mind.

Ingens, *tis*, *adj.*, great, large, huge, vast; powerful, mighty.

Ingenuus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*ingĕno*, to implant by nature), native, natural; liberal, ingenuous, frank, candid, sincere; freeborn, noble, liberal, respectable.

Ingĕro, *ĕre*, *gessi*, *gestum*, *a.* (*in & gero*), to carry *or* put into; throw into *or* upon; to give, reach forth; to throw, cast, inflict.

Ingrātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*in & gratus*), unpleasant, disagreeable, offensive; ungrateful, unthankful.

Ingravesco, *ĕre*, *n.* (*in & gravesco*, to become heavy), to grow more and more heavy; to increase.

Ingrĕdior, *i*, *gressus sum*, *dep.* (*in & gradior*, to go), to enter, go into; to commence, begin. *Ingredi itinera*, to begin to travel *or* march.

Ingressus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*ingredior*).

Inhonestè, *adv.* (*inhonestus*, dishonorable), dishonorably, disgracefully, basely.

Inii. *See* Ineo.

Inimicitia, *æ*, *f.*, enmity, hostility: *it is commonly found in the plural, with the same signification as in the singular: from*

Inimīcus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*in & amicus*), at enmity with, hostile, unfriendly, unkind: *subs.*, an enemy, *a private, in distinction from* hostis, *a public enemy.*

Inīquè, *adv.*, unjustly, unfairly: *from*

Inīquus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*in & æquus*), unequal, uneven; unkind, cruel, hard; difficult, disadvantageous, unfavorable, dangerous; unjust, unfair.

Initio, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.*, to initiate, consecrate, admit to a knowledge of the sacred rites: *from*

Initium, *i*, *n.* (*ineo*), a commencement, beginning. *Initio*, *abl.*, in the beginning, at first.

Inĭtus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*ineo*).

Injĭcio, *ĕre*, *jēci*, *jectum*, *a.* (*in & jacio*), to throw *or* cast into *or* upon; to put on *or* upon; to cast, throw, *or* put in *or* into. *Injĭcere manum*, to lay hands on, take hold of.

Injuria, *æ*, *f.* (*injurius*, injurious), injury, wrong, injustice, insult; damage, harm, hurt, detriment.

Injussu, *abl.*, § 94 (*in & jussus*, *ûs*), without leave, without being ordered.

Injustus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*in & justus*), unjust, wrongful, iniquitous.

Innĭtor, *i*, *nixus & nīsus sum*, *dep.* (*in & nitor*), to lean *or* rest upon, recline upon.

Innixus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*innitor*).

Innocentia, *æ*, *f.* (*innŏcens*, innocent), innocence, integrity, probity.

Innotesco, *ĕre*, *tui*, *n. inc.* (*in &*

notesco, to become known), to become noted *or* known.

Innoxius, a, um, adj. (*in & noxius*, hurtful), that has done no harm; innocent, inoffensive, blameless.

Innumerabĭlis, e, adj. (*in & numerabĭlis*, that may be numbered), that cannot be numbered, numberless, infinite, countless.

Innumĕrus, a, um, adj. (*in & numerus*), without number, countless, innumerable.

Innuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, n. (*in & nuo*, to nod), to nod *or* beckon with the head, make signs to one; to intimate.

Inopia, æ, f. (*inops*), want, indigence, need, scarcity, lack.

Inopīnans, tis, adj. (*in & opīnans*, thinking), unthinking, unexpecting, unawares.

Inopinātus, a, um, adj. (*in & opinātus*, thought of), unexpected, unlooked for.

Inopīnus, a, um, adj. (*in & opīnus, obs.*), not thought of, unexpected, sudden.

Inops, ŏpis, adj. (*in & ops*), poor, needy, indigent; destitute of. *Inops consilii*, at a loss, at a stand.

Inquam, or *Inquio, def.*, § 183, 5, & § 279, 6, I say.

Inquiētus, a, um, adj. (*in & quietus*), unquiet, restless, troublesome.

Inquinātus, a, um, part. & adj., polluted, defiled, contaminated, sullied: *from*

Inquĭno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. to pollute, defile.

Inquit. See Inquam.

Inscendo, ĕre, di, sum, n. & a. (*in & scando*, to climb), to go up, ascend, mount.

Inscitia, æ, f. (*inscĭtus*, unskilful), ignorance, unskilfulness, inexperience.

Inscius, a, um, adj. (*in & scio*), ignorant, unskilful, rude, not knowing. *Inscio aliquo*, without one's knowledge.

Inscrĭbo, ĕre, psi, ptum, a. (*in & scribo*), to write in *or* upon, inscribe, engrave.

Inscriptus, a, um, part. & adj. (*inscribo*).

Insector, āri, ātus sum, dep. (*in & sector*, to follow), to pursue closely, chase, press upon; to reproach, rail at, inveigh against, attack, censure.

Insĕquor, i, cūtus sum, dep. (*in & sequor*), to follow close after, pursue; to follow.

Insĕro, ĕre, ĕvi, sĭtum, a. (*in & sero*, to sow), to ingraft, inoculate, implant, impress deeply.

Insĭdeo, ēre, sēdi, sessum, n. & a. (*in & sedeo*), to sit *or* rest upon.

Insidiæ, ārum, f. pl. (*insideo*), an ambush; a place where men are lying in ambush, ambuscade; snares, treachery. *Insidias alicui parare*, to lay snares for, form plots against —.

Insidior, āri, ātus sum, dep. (*insidiæ*), to lie in wait, plot against.

Insĭdo, ĕre, sēdi, sessum, a. & n. (*in & sido*, to descend), to sit *or* settle on, rest upon, perch on.

Insigne, is, n., a badge, mark of distinction; *pl. insignia*, the badges of an office, insignia: *from*

Insignis, e, adj. (*in & signum*), distinguished by some mark; remarkable, prominent, extraordinary, distinguished.

Insĭlio, ĭre, silui, sultum, a. & n. (*in & salio*, to leap), to leap into *or* upon; to assail, attack.

Insinuo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*in* & *sinuo*, to twist *or* turn), to introduce, insinuate. *Se insinuare*, to steal, slip, *or* glide in.

Insisto, *ĕre*, *stĭti*, *a.* & *n.* (*in* & *sisto*), to stand, stand upon; to apply one's self to, begin, commence.

Insĭtus, *a*, *um*, *part.* & *adj.* (*insero*), ingrafted, implanted; inbred, natural, inherent, innate; deeply rooted, firmly impressed.

Insolenter, *adv.*, *iŭs*, *issĭmè*, (*insŏlens*, contrary to custom), insolently, proudly, haughtily.

Insolentia, *æ*, *f.* (*insolens*), unusualness; insolence, arrogance, pride, haughtiness.

Insolĭtus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*in* & *solitus*), unaccustomed to; unusual.

Inspecto, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a. freq.*, to behold, observe attentively; to be a spectator: *from*

Inspĭcio, *ĕre*, *spexi*, *spectum*, *a.* (*in* & *specio*, to see), to look into *or* upon, view, observe, inspect, examine.

Inspuo, *ĕre*, *ui*, *a.* (*in* & *spuo*, to spit), to spit into *or* upon.

Instĭtuo, *ĕre*, *ui*, *ūtum*, *a.* (*in* & *statuo*), to plant, place, appoint, declare, institute, establish, introduce, ordain, arrange; to make, fabricate; to instruct, teach, educate, train.

Institūtum, *i*, *n.* (*instituo*), a purpose, object, plan, design; a regulation, custom, institution.

Insto, *āre*, *stĭti*, *n.* (*in* & *sto*), to stand in, over, *or* upon any thing; to urge, push, *or* press on; to be near, impend, threaten.

Instructus, *a*, *um*, *part.* & *adj.* (*instruo*), arranged; furnished, provided; drawn up in battle-array.

Instrumentum, *i*, *n.*, furniture, effects, goods, utensils, implements, means, assistance: *from*

Instruo, *ĕre*, *uxi*, *uctum*, *a.* (*in* & *struo*, to join together), to construct, build; to prepare, make ready, furnish, equip, provide; to set in order, draw up in battle-array, marshal.

Insuesco, *ĕre*, *ēvi*, *ētum*, *a.* & *n.* (*in* & *sueo*, to use), to be accustomed, be in the habit of.

Insuētus, *a*, *um*, *part.* & *adj.* (*insuesco*), unaccustomed; not accustomed to, not acquainted with. *It is followed by the* genitive, *the* dative, *or the* accusative *with* ad.

Insŭla, *æ*, *f.*, an island, isle.

Insum, *inesse*, *infui*, *irr. n.* (*in* & *sum*), to be in.

Insŭper, *adv.* (*in* & *super*), upon, above, moreover.

Insusurro, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *n.* (*in* & *susurro*, to murmur), to whisper into the ear, whisper, murmur.

Intactus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*in* & *tactus*, touched), not touched, whole, entire; unhurt, uninjured.

Intĕger, *gra*, *grum*, *adj.*, *ior*, *errĭmus*, (*in* & *tango*, to touch), whole, entire; strong, vigorous, fresh; unhurt, uninjured; upright, honest, irreproachable.

Intellectus, *a*, *um*, *part.*: *from*

Intellĭgo, *ĕre*, *lexi*, *lectum*, *a.* (*inter* & *lego*), to understand, comprehend, know, perceive.

Intempestus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*in* & *tempestus*, seasonable), unseasonable. *Intempesta nox*, midnight, the dead of night.

Intendo, *ĕre*, *di*, *tum* & *sum*, *a.* (*in* & *tendo*), to bend, stretch; to direct, turn

Intento, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a. freq.* (*intendo*), to threaten with, threaten.

Intentus, *a*, *um*, *part.* & *adj.* (*intendo*), stretched; intent upon, fixed, attentive.

Inter, *prep. with acc.* (*in*), between, betwixt, among, amongst, amidst; during. *Inter hæc*, during these things, in the mean time, meanwhile. *Inter triumphandum*, during a triumph, *or* whilst celebrating a triumph. *Inter se*, with one another.

Intercēdo, *ĕre*, *cessi*, *cessum*, *n.* (*inter* & *cedo*), to come between, intervene.

Intercĭpio, *ĕre*, *cēpi*, *ceptum*, *a.* (*inter* & *capio*), to take *or* seize by surprise, intercept; to take away, deprive of, usurp.

Intercus, *ūtis*, *adj.* (*inter* & *cutis*), under the skin.

Interdĭco, *ĕre*, *dixi*, *dictum*, *a.* (*inter* & *dico*), to forbid judicially, order, decree, prohibit, interdict. *Aquâ et igni interdicere*, to forbid the use of water and fire; to banish.

Interdiu, *adv.* (*inter* & *diu*), in the daytime.

Interdum, *adv.* (*inter* & *dum*), sometimes, now and then, occasionally.

Interea, *adv.* (*inter* & *is*), in the mean time, meanwhile.

Interēmi. *See* Interimo.

Intĕreo, *īre*, *ii*, *ĭtum*, *n.* (*inter* & *eo*), to perish, be destroyed; to die.

Intĕrest. *See* Intersum.

Interfector, *ōris*, *m.* (*interficio*), one who slays *or* kills; a destroyer, murderer.

Interfectus, *a*, *um*, *part.*: *from*

Interfĭcio, *ĕre*, *fēci*, *fectum*, *a.* (*inter* & *facio*), to kill, slay, murder, destroy.

Interfui. *See* Intersum.

Intĕrim, *adv.* (*inter*), in the mean time, meanwhile.

Interĭmo, *ĕre*, *ēmi*, *emptum*, *a.* (*inter* & *emo*), to take away; to kill, slay, destroy.

Interĭtus, *ûs*, *m.* (*intereo*), destruction, ruin, death.

Interjectus, *a*, *um*, *part.*, put between, interposed; intervening, lying between. *Paucis interjectis diebus*, a few days after: *from*

Interjĭcio, *ĕre*, *jēci*, *jectum*, *a.* (*inter* & *jacio*), to cast, put, set, *or* place between; to interpose, intermix.

Intermitto, *ĕre*, *misi*, *missum*, *a.* (*inter* & *mitto*), to give over for a time, leave off, intermit, discontinue.

Internecio, *ōnis*, *f.* (*internĕco*, to kill), a massacre, general slaughter, carnage, utter destruction, extermination. *Internecione occidere*, to destroy utterly.

Interpello, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*inter* & *pello*, *obs.*), to interrupt one while speaking; to interrupt, hinder, prevent, stop; to try, attempt; to solicit, ask.

Interpōno, *ĕre*, *osui*, *ositum*, *a.* (*inter* & *pono*), to interpose, insert.

Interpres, *ĕtis*, *m.* & *f.*, a mediator, umpire, arbitrator; an interpreter.

Interprĕtor, *āri*, *ātus sum*, *dep.* (*interpres*), to interpret, expound, explain; to conclude, infer, argue.

Interrŏgo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*inter* & *rogo*), to ask, question, demand, inquire, interrogate.

Interrumpo, *ĕre*, *rūpi*, *ruptum*, *a.* (*inter* & *rumpo*), to break down,

break off; to disturb, interrupt.

Intersum, esse, fui, irr n. (*inter & sum*), to be in the midst; to be present; to differ.

Intervallum, i, n. (*inter & vallus*), the space between the stakes of the rampart of a camp; a space, interval, distance. *Per intervalla*, at intervals.

Intervĕnio, īre, vēni, ventum, n. (*inter & venio*), to come upon; to come in while any thing is doing; to be present; to happen, occur.

Interverto, ĕre, ti, sum, a. (*inter & verto*), to turn aside; to avoid, shun; to purloin, embezzle, turn aside to one's own use

Intolerabĭlis, e, adj. (*in & tolerabĭlis*, tolerable), not to be borne, intolerable.

Intorqueo, ēre, torsi, tortum, a. (*in & torqueo*), to twist, writhe, bend; to brandish, throw, cast, hurl; to sprain.

Intra, adv. & prep. with the acc. (*intĕrus, obs.*), within, in; among. *Intra quintum diem*, within five days.

Intrò, adv. (*intĕrus, obs.*), into a place, within.

Intro, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to enter, go into.

Introdūco, ĕre, duxi, ductum, a. (*intro & duco*), to bring *or* lead in, introduce, conduct within.

Introeo, īre, īvi & ii, ĭtum, irr. n. (*intro & eo*), to enter, go into.

Intromitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum, a. (*intro & mitto*), to send in, let in; to admit.

Intueor, ēri, tuĭtus sum, dep. (*in & tueor*), to gaze upon, behold; to observe, contemplate, look at.

Intŭli. See Infero.

Intumesco, ĕre, mui, n. inc. (*in & tumesco*, to swell), to swell, be inflated, rise.

Intus, adv., within.

Inundo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. (*in & undo*, to rise in waves), § 249, I., to overflow, inundate.

Inusitātus, a, um, adj. (*in & usitātus*, usual), unusual, uncommon, strange.

Invādo, ĕre, si, sum, n. & a. (*in & vado*, to go), to enter; to attack, invade, assail; to seize, seize upon, take possession of.

Invalĭdus, a, um, adj. (*in & validus*), not strong, infirm, feeble, weak.

Invectus, a, um, part.: from

Invĕho, ĕre, vexi, vectum, a. (*in & veho*), to bring *or* carry in, introduce. *Pass.*, to inveigh against, upbraid; to be carried into, ride, enter, *or* advance into.

Invĕnio, īre, vēni, ventum, a. (*in & venio*), to find, find out, discover; to contrive, devise, invent.

Inventor, ōris, m. (*invenio*), an inventor.

Inventus, a, um, part. (*invenio*).

Investīgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*in & vestīgo*, to trace), to track, scent; to investigate, discover, find out, ascertain.

Invĭcem, adv. (*in & vicis*), by turns, alternately, one after another, in turn, mutually, on both sides.

Invictus, a, um, adj. (*in & victus*), unconquered, unsubdued; invincible, unconquerable.

Invĭdeo, ēre, īdi, īsum, a. & n. (*in & video*), to envy, grudge.

Invidia, æ, f. (*invĭdus*, envious), envy, hatred, ill-will, spite, malice, odium, unpopularity. *Venire in invidiam alicujus*, to incur the ill-will of —.

Invidiōsus, a, um, adj. (*invidia*), invidious, envious, spiteful, ma

licious; hated, hateful, odious, offensive, disliked.

Inviolātus, a, um, adj. (*in & violātus*, injured), inviolate, unhurt, uninjured; irreproachable.

Invīsus, a, um, adj. (*invideo*), odious, hateful, detested.

Invīto, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to invite, ask, bid; to invite to an entertainment.

Invītus, a, um, adj., unwilling, reluctant, against one's will.

Invŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*in & voco*), to call, call to; to invoke, implore.

Involvo, ĕre, volvi, volūtum, a. (*in & volvo*, to roll), to roll upon; to wrap up, cover.

Involūtus, a, um, part. & adj. (*involvo*).

Ipse, a, um, adj. pro., himself, herself, itself, *or* he himself, &c.; he, she, it; the very.

Ira, æ, f., anger, wrath, passion, rage, resentment. So *iræ, pl.*, anger, angry feelings.

Iracundia, æ, f. (*iracundus*, passionate), hastiness of temper, irascibility; anger, passion, rage.

Irascor, i, dep. (*ira*), to be angry *or* enraged.

Irātus, a, um, adj. (*ira*), angry, displeased, enraged, furious.

Ire. See Eo.

Irrevocabĭlis, e, adj. (*in & revocabĭlis*, revocable), irrevocable. *Irrevocabili impetu*, with uncontrollable impetuosity.

Irrīdeo, ēre, rīsi, rīsum, n. & a. (*in & rideo*, to laugh), to laugh at; to mock, ridicule, scoff.

Irrīsus, ûs, m. (*in & risus*), mockery, derision. *Ab irrisu*, in derision.

Irrīsus, a, um, part. (*irrideo*).

Irrĭtus, a, um, adj. (*in & ratus*), not ratified, fruitless, idle, vain, useless.

Irrumpo, ĕre, rūpi, ruptum, n. (*in & rumpo*), to break in violently, burst *or* break into.

Irruo, ĕre, ui, a. & n. (*in & ruo*), to rush in *or* on furiously, rush impetuously, force one's way.

Is, ea, id, dem. pro., this *or* that person *or* thing, the same; he, she, it; such. *Eo, abl. n.*, therefore, on that account; *with comparatives*, by so much, the. *Id est*, that is, that is to say, *used in explanation of a preceding term. Ad id inopiæ*, to such a degree of want, § 212, R. 3.

Iste, a, ud, pro., he, this man, &c., this, that.

Isthmius, a, um, adj., Isthmian: *from*

Isthmus, i, m., an isthmus; the Isthmus near Corinth, where the Isthmian games were celebrated.

Ita, adv. (*is*), so, even so, thus, in such a manner; so much, to such a degree.

Italia, æ, f., Italy, a country of Europe, between the Adriatic and Tuscan Seas: III. 17.

Italĭcus, & Itălus, a, um, adj. (*Italia*), Italian. *Italĭci, ōrum, m. pl.*, Italians, inhabitants of Italy.

Ităque, conj. (*ita & que*), therefore, and so.

Item, adv., also, likewise.

Iter, itinĕris, n., a going along; a way, path, course, passage; a journey; a march. *Magnis itineribus*, by forced marches, with all speed. *Iter facere*, to travel.

Itĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to repeat, renew.

Itĕrum, adv. (*iter*), again, a second time, anew.

Ivi. See Eo.

J.

Jacens, tis, part. & adj., lying down; sick, indisposed; lying dead, dead: *from*

Jaceo, ēre, ui, n., to lie down, recline; to lie; to lie dead, to have fallen.

Jacio, ĕre, jēci, jactum, a., to throw, cast, fling, hurl.

Jactatio, ōnis, f. (*jacto*), a tossing, shaking; a casting, throwing.

Jactĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq., to throw *or* give out, utter; to boast: *from*

Jacto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq. (*jacio*), to throw, cast, hurl; to extol, display, make a boast of.

Jacŭlum, i, n. (*jacio*), a javelin, dart.

Jam, adv., now, immediately, presently, already, forthwith. *Jam tum*, even then. *Jam nunc*, even now. *Jam jam*, now, instantly, forthwith. *Jam dudum, & jam diu*, long, long since, for a long while. *Jam antè*, already, before.

Janicŭlum, i, n., Janiculum, one of the seven hills of Rome, on the right bank of the Tiber.

Janua, æ, f., a gate, door, entrance.

Janus, i, m., Janus, a god of the Latins, having two faces looking in opposite directions. The gates of his temple were open in time of war, and shut in time of peace. The temple of Janus: I. 9, & IX. 37.

Jocor, āri, ātus sum, dep., to speak in jest, joke, jest: *from*

Jocus, i, m., § 92, 2, a joke, jest; wit, humor, pleasantry. *Per jocum*, jestingly, sportively, jokingly.

Jovis. *See* Jupiter.

Juba, æ, m., Juba, a king of Numidia: IX. 10.

Jubeo, ēre, jussi, jussum, a., to order, bid, command.

Judex, ĭcis, m. & f. (*judico*), a judge.

Judicium, i, n. (*judex*), judgment; a trial, sentence; judgment, opinion, belief, estimation.

Judĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*jus & dico*), to judge, give judgment; determine, decide; to think, judge.

Jugĕris, gen., n., § 94, an acre of land.

Jugŭlum, i, n. (*jungo*), the throat *or* neck.

Jugum, i, n., a yoke. *Vanquished soldiers were often compelled to go under a* yoke, *made of two spears placed erect, and a third laid transversely upon these:*— the summit of a mountain.

Jugurtha, æ, m., Jugurtha, a king of Numidia, who obtained the kingdom by murdering the sons of Micipsa, who had adopted him. He was conquered by Marius, and perished in prison at Rome: VII. 20.

Jugurthīnus, a, um, adj. (*Jugurtha*), Jugurthan, of or pertaining to Jugurtha.

Julia, æ, f., Julia, a name belonging to females of the Julian *gens*. Julia, a sister of Julius Cesar: IX. 30.

Julius, i, m., Julius, a Roman name belonging to the Julian *gens*.

Jumentum, i, n. (*jungo*), a beast of burden, pack-horse.

Junctus, a, um, part.: from

Jungo, ĕre, junxi, junctum, a., to join, couple, yoke, unite; to marry.

Junior. *See* Juvenis.

Junius, i, m., Junius, a Roman name belonging to the Junian *gens*.

Juno, ōnis, f., Juno, daughter of

Saturn, and wife of Jupiter: II. 23.

Junxi. *See* Jungo.

Jupĭter, Jovis, m. § 85, Jupiter *or* Jove, a son of Saturn, and chief of the Greek and Roman deities: I. 7.

Juramentum, i, n. (*juro*), an oath.

Jurgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*jus & ago*), to quarrel, brawl, chide, scold.

Juro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. & a., to swear, take an oath. *In legem jurare*, to swear to observe —: *from*

Jus, juris, n., right, law, reason, justice; a court of justice; power, authority, leave. *Jure*, justly, lawfully. *Jus est*, it is right *or* lawful. *Jus dicere*, to administer justice, pronounce sentence.

Jusjurandum, jurisjurandi, n., § 91, (*jus & jurandum*, an oath), an oath.

Jussi. *See* Jubeo.

Jussus, a, um, part. (*jubeo*).

Jussus, ûs, m., & Jussum, i, n. (*jubeo*), a command, order.

Justè, adv. iùs, issĭmè, (*justus*), justly, impartially, lawfully.

Justitia, æ, f., justice, impartiality: *from*

Justus, a, um, adj. (*jus*), just, upright, virtuous; regular, full, complete, perfect.

Juvĕnis, is, m. & f., subs. & adj. (*juvo*), a youth, a young man; young, youthful: comp. *junior*, younger.

Juventa, æ, f. (*juvenis*), youth, the age of youth.

Juventus, ūtis, f. (*juvenis*), a body of young men; the youth.

Juvo, āre, juvi, jutum, a., to help, aid, assist, profit; to please, delight.

Juxta, adv. & prep. with the acc., nigh, near to, by.

L.

L., an abbreviation of the *prænomen* Lucius.

Labor, or *Labos, ōris, m.*, labor, toil, fatigue.

Labōro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. & a. (*labor*), to labor, be oppressed with toil *or* fatigue; to exert one's self, strive; to be in difficulty, in trouble, hard pressed. *Laborare morbo quartanæ*, to be sick with —.

Lac, lactis, n., milk.

Lacedæmonius, a, um, adj. (*Lacedæmon*), Lacedemonian, belonging to Lacedemon, a city of Laconia, Spartan. *Lacedæmonii, ōrum, m. pl.*, the Lacedemonians, Spartans: IV. 9.

Lacesso, ĕre, ĭvi, ĭtum, a. intensive, (*lacio*, to allure), to provoke, challenge, irritate, exasperate, incite, stimulate; to attack, assail.

Lacrŭma, æ, f., a tear.

Lacrymabundus, a, um, adj., full of tears, weeping much; ready to weep, tearful: *from*

Lacrŭmo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (*lacryma*), to weep, shed tears.

Laco, ōnis, m., a Spartan; a Lacedemonian.

Lacus, ûs, m., a lake.

Lædo, ĕre, læsi, læsum, a., to hurt, harm, injure, offend, annoy, trouble.

Lælius, i, m., Lælius, a Roman name. *C. Lælius Sapiens*, a Roman consul, A. U. C. 612, the intimate friend of Scipio Africanus: VII. 5. *C. Lælius* a consul, A. U. C. 562: V. 33

Lænas, *ātis*, *m.* & *f.*, a Roman *cognomen* in the Popilian *gens*. *C. Popilius Lænas*, a Roman consul, A. U. C. 580: VI. 30.

Læsi. *See* Lædo.

Læsus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*lædo*).

Lætitia, *æ*, *f.*, joy, gladness, mirth, joyfulness: *from*

Lætus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, glad, joyful, cheerful; pleased, satisfied, content; pleasing, acceptable, grateful, welcome; favorable, lucky.

Læva, *æ*, *f.*, (*lævus*, left), the left hand.

Lævinus, *i*, *m.* (*læva*), Lævinus, a Roman *cognomen* in the Valerian *gens*. *P. Valerius Lævinus*, a Roman consul, A. U. 472: III. 14—18.

Lambo, *ĕre*, *i*, *a.*, to lick, lap with the tongue. *Ore lambere*, to lick with the tongue, lick.

Lamentor, *āri*, *ātus sum*, *dep.*, to lament, bewail, bemoan, weep *or* mourn for.

Lamentum, *i*, *n.*, a lamentation, lament.

Lamĭna, *æ*, *f.*, a plate *or* thin piece of metal, wood, &c.

Lana, *æ*, *f.*, wool.

Lancea, *æ*, *f.*, a lance, spear, javelin, pike, dart.

Lanificium, *i*, *n.* (*lanifĭcus*, working in wool), the working of wool, art of making wool into cloth, carding, spinning.

Lanio, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.*, to tear *or* cut in pieces, cut up, lacerate, mangle.

Lanista, *æ*, *m.*, a teacher *or* trainer of gladiators, fencing-master.

Lanius, *i*, *m.*, a butcher.

Lapideus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, of stone, stony: *from*

Lapis, *ĭdis*, *m.*, a stone; a mile stone. *Ad quartum lapidem*, four miles from the city.

Laqueus, *i*, *m.*, a noose, halter, snare, trap.

Lar, *laris*, *m.*, a household god; a house, home.

Larentia, *æ*, *f.* *See* Acca.

Largior, *īri*, *ītus sum*, *dep.* (*largus*, abundant), to give in abundance, give *or* grant liberally, bestow largely, lavish.

Largitio, *ōnis*, *f.* (*largior*), a giving freely; bountifulness, liberality; largesses.

Latĕbra, *æ*, *f.*, a hiding-place, covert, shelter, retreat: *from*

Lateo, *ēre*, *ui*, *n.*, to lurk, lie hid, be concealed.

Lateritius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*later*, a brick), of bricks, made of brick.

Latīnus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, of *or* belonging to Latium, Latin. *Latinus*, *i*, *m.*, a Latin; *pl.*, the Latins. *Bellum Latinum*, the Latin war, carried on by the Romans against the Latins, in which the latter were defeated: *from*

Latium, *i*, *n.* (*lateo*), Latium, a country of Italy, on the left bank of the Tiber: II. 8.

Latro, *ōnis*, *m.*, a robber.

Latus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*fero*).

Latus, *ĕris*, *n.*, the side, flank; the lungs.

Laudabĭlis, *e*, *adj.* (*laudo*), laudable, commendable, praiseworthy.

Laudandus, *a*, *um*, *part.* & *adj.* (*laudo*), laudable, worthy of praise.

Laudātus, *a*, *um*, *part.* & *adj.*, praised; praiseworthy, excellent: *from*

Laudo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*laus*), to praise, commend, extol, laud.

Laurea, *æ*, *f.*, the foliage of the laurel-tree; the laurel-tree, lau

rel; a crown of laurel, garland of laurel.

Laus, laudis, f., praise, commendation; glory, fame, renown, estimation, repute, reputation.

Lautus, a, um, part. & adj. (*lavo*, to wash), elegant, splendid, noble.

Laxè, adv. (*laxus*, loose), loosely, slackly.

Laxĭtas, ātis, f (*laxus*), largeness, capacity, spaciousness.

Laxo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*laxus*), to enlarge, widen, expand; to relax, relieve, recreate, refresh.

Lectĭca, æ, f. (*lectus*), a litter, couch, sedan.

Lector, ōris, m. (*lego*), a reader.

Lectŭlus, i, m. dim., a small couch; a couch *or* bed: *from*

Lectus, i, m., a bed *or* couch. *Lectus funebris*, a bier.

Lectus, a, um, part. & adj. (*lego*), collected, gathered; read, perused; chosen, selected.

Legatio, ōnis, f. (*lego*), an embassy, legation, lieutenancy; the office of an ambassador.

Legātus, i, m. (*lego*), an ambassador, envoy, legate; a lieutenant, deputy.

Legio, ōnis, f. (*lego*), a legion, a body of soldiers consisting of ten cohorts, and containing, at different times, from three to six thousand soldiers, exclusive of cavalry.

Legitĭmus, a, um, adj. (*lex*), according to law; lawful, required by law, right, just, legitimate.

Lego, ĕre, legi, lectum, a., to collect, gather, pick, pluck; to read, peruse; to choose, select, elect.

Lenio, īre, īvi & ii, ītum, a., to soften, mitigate, alleviate, appease; to extenuate: *from*

Lenis, e, adj., soft, gentle, easy.

Lenĭter, adv. (*lenis*, mild), gently, softly, mildly, gradually; patiently, calmly.

Lentŭlus, i, m., a Roman *cognomen*. *Lentulus*, a son-in-law of Cicero: IX. 26.

Letālis, e, adj. (*letum*, death), mortal, fatal, deadly.

Lĕvis, e, adj., light, of little weight; small, slight, trivial, inconsiderable.

Lĕvis, e, adj., smooth.

Levĭter, adv. (*lĕvis*), lightly, slightly.

Levo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*lĕvis*), § 251, to make lighter, lighten, ease, relieve; to raise, lift up.

Lex, legis, f. (*lego*), a law, ordinance, statute; a condition. *Legum doctor*, an instructor in law.

Libellus, i, m., dim. (*liber*), a little book, writing. *Libellus supplex*, a memorial, petition, request.

Libens, tis, adj. (*libet*, it pleases), willing, contented, with pleasure, of one's own accord.

Libenter, adv., tius, tissĭmè, (*libens*), willingly, gladly.

Liber, bri, m., the inner bark of a tree; a book; a register, account-book.

Liber, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. (*libet*, it pleases), free; open, bold.

Liberālis, e, adj. (*liber*, free), relating to a free man, befitting a free man, noble, decorous, liberal, bountiful, generous.

Liberalĭtas, ātis, f. (*liberalis*), treatment *or* conduct befitting a freeman; nobleness of spirit; liberality, generosity, bounty, munificence.

Liběri, ōrum, m. pl. (*liber*, free), children freeborn.

Liběro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*liber*)

§ 251, to set at liberty, free, make free, deliver, release, extricate.

Libertas, *ātis*, *f.* (*liber*), liberty, freedom; boldness of speech, independence, fearlessness.

Libertīnus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, belonging to the rank of freedmen; *subs.*, a freedman: *from*

Libertus, *i*, *m.*, a freedman, slave made free.

Libīdo, *ĭnis*, *f.* (*libet*, it pleases), lust, desire, inclination, will; appetite, passion, pleasure, wantonness, recklessness.

Libra, *æ*, *f.*, a pound, twelve ounces.

Libro, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*libra*), to level; to weigh, poise, balance; to throw, hurl.

Licentia, *æ*, *f.* (*licens*, free), freedom, liberty; licentiousness; license, freedom from restraint, allowance, permission.

Licet, *uit & cĭtum est*, *imp.*, it is lawful, allowed, permitted; one may, can.

Licèt, *conj.*, though, although, albeit.

Licinius, *i*, *m.*, Licinius, a Roman name belonging to the Licinian *gens*.

Lictor, *ōris*, *m.*, a lictor, sergeant; *an officer who attended the principal Roman magistrates. The lictors preceded the magistrates in single file, and the one next the magistrate was called* proximus lictor.

Ligneus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*lignum*, wood), of wood, wooden.

Lineamentum, *i*, *n.* (*lineo*, to delineate), a line, lineament; a feature, outline.

Lingua, *æ*, *f.*, the tongue; language, speech.

Lis, *litis*, *f.*, strife; a dispute, controversy.

Liternīnus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, belonging to Liternum, Liternian: *from*

Liternum, *i*, *n.*, Liternum, a town of Campania: V. 37.

Litigātor, *ōris*, *m.* (*lītīgo*, to strive), a litigant, one engaged in a lawsuit.

Littĕra, *æ*, *f.*, a letter of the alphabet; a writing: *pl.*, letters; a letter, epistle; letters, learning, literature. *Græcæ litteræ*, Grecian literature.

Litterarius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*littera*), relating to letters, literary.

Litterātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*littera*), lettered, learned, educated.

Litus, *ŏris*, *n.*, the shore, sea-side, coast.

Livius, *i*, *m.*, Livius, a Roman name belonging to the Livian *gens*.

Livor, *ōris*, *m.* (*liveo*, to be livid), blackness *or* blueness, lividness; envy, spite, ill-will, malice.

Loco, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*locus*), to place, set, dispose, arrange; to let *or* hire out; to bargain *or* contract for any thing. *Castra locare*, to pitch —.

Locŭples, *ĕtis*, *adj.*, *ior*, *issĭmus*, rich in lands; rich, wealthy, opulent.

Locus, *i*, *m.* (*pl. loci*, *m.*; *loca*, *n.*), a place, region, part; stead, room, place; rank, station, family, post, position. *Illustri loco natus*, of illustrious birth; a place, office, post. *Loco filii aliquem habere*, to regard as a son, look upon as a son.

Locūtus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*loquor*).

Longè, *adv.*, *ĭus*, *issĭmè*, (*longus*), long; far, at a distance; very much, very far, quite. *Longe aliud*, quite another *or* different thing.

Longinquus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, far off, remote, distant: *from*

Longus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *ior*, *issĭmus*; long.

Loquor, *i*, *cūtus sum*, *dep.*, to speak, say, tell, declare.

Lorīca, *æ*, *f.*, a coat of mail, breastplate, cuirass, corselet: *from*

Lorum, *i*, *n.*, a leathern thong, strap.

Luceria, *æ*, *f.*, Luceria, a town of Apulia: III. 11.

Lucerīnus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*Luceria*), belonging to Luceria, Lucerian.

Lucerīni, *ōrum*, *m. pl.*, the inhabitants of Luceria, Lucerians.

Lucius, *i*, *m.*, Lucius, a Roman *prænomen*.

Lucretia, *æ*, *f.*, Lucretia, the wife of Tarquinius Collatinus: I 26.

Lucrum, *i*, *n.* (*luo*, to pay), gain, profit, advantage.

Lucta, *æ*, *f.*, wrestling.

Luctatio, *ōnis*, *f.* (*luctor*, to wrestle), a wrestling; a struggle, contest, fight.

Luctus, *ûs*, *m.* (*lugeo*), mourning, lamentation, sorrow, affliction, grief.

Lucullus, *i*, *m.*, Lucullus, a Roman *cognomen* in the Licinian *gens*. *L. Licinius Lucullus*, a Roman consul, A. U. 678: VIII. 9. *L. Lucullus*, a consul, A. U. 601: VI. 33.

Lucus, *i*, *m.*, a wood, sacred grove.

Ludibrium, *i*, *n.*, a mocking, derision, jest, sport; mockery. *Habere ludibrio*, to mock, make a mock of, make game of.

Ludĭcer, *cra*, *crum*, *adj.* (*ludus*), pertaining to play *or* sport, sportive, jocular, ludicrous.

Ludimagister, *tri*, *m.* (*ludus* & *magister*), a schoolmaster, pedagogue.

Ludo, *ĕre*, *lusi*, *lusum*, *n.* & *a.*, to play; to sport, trifle. *Ludere alea*, to play at dice. *Ludere talis*, to play at cockal *or* hucklebone.

Ludus, *i*, *m.*, play, sport, diversion, pastime: *pl.*, games, shows, exhibitions. *Ludus litterarius*, school for literature, grammar-school.

Lugeo, *ēre*, *luxi*, *n.* & *a.*, to mourn, lament, bewail, weep for.

Lugŭbris, *e*, *adj.* (*lugeo*), mournful, dismal, doleful.

Luna, *æ*, *f.*, the moon.

Lupa, *æ*, *f.* (*lupus*, a wolf), a shewolf.

Luscīnus, *i*, *m.*, Luscinus, a Roman *cognomen*. *C. Fabricius Luscinus*, a Roman consul, renowned for his frugality and integrity, A. U. 383: III. 19—22.

Lustro, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*lustrum*, a purifying sacrifice), to expiate, purify; to review.

Lutatius, *i*, *m.*, Lutatius, a Roman name belonging to the Lutatian *gens*.

Lux, *lucis*, *f.*, the light. *Prima luce*, at daybreak.

Luxi. *See* Lugeo.

Luxuria, *æ*, *f.*, rankness, luxury, excess, profusion, extravagance, dissipation: *from*

Luxus, *ûs*, *m.*, luxury, excess, riot, revelling.

Lydia, *æ*, *f.*, Lydia, a country of Asia Minor: VI. 1.

M.

M., an abbreviation of the *prænomen* Marcus.

Macĕdo, *ōnis*, *m.*, a Macedonian. *Macedŏnes*, *um*, *m. pl.*, the Macedonians.

Macedonia, *æ*, *f.*, Macedonia, *or* Macedon, a large country of Europe, on the north of Thessaly and Epirus: VI. 21.

Macedonĭcus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, Macedonian. *Macedonĭcus*, *i*, *m.*, a Roman *agnomen*.

Machĭna, *æ*, *f.*, a frame, fabric, work; an instrument, machine; a military machine, warlike engine, battering-ram, &c.

Macilentus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*macies*, leanness), lean, lank, meagre.

Macto, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.*, to augment; to slay, kill, destroy; to sacrifice.

Mactus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*macto*), augmented, increased. *Macte virtute esto*, increase in virtue, go on and prosper. *In this phrase, the vocative*, macte, *is used instead of* mactus, *the nominative.*

Mæcēnas, *ātis*, *m.*, a Roman name. *C. Cilnius Mæcenas, a Roman knight of royal birth, renowned for his intimacy with Augustus, and his love of literature:* IX. 45.

Magis, *adv.*, more, rather. *Sup. maxĭmè.*

Magister, *tri*, *m.*, a master, ruler, chief. *Magister equitum*, master of the horse, and dictator's lieutenant —; a master, tutor, instructor.

Magistrātus, *ûs*, *m.* (*magistro*, to rule), a magistracy, civil office; a magistrate.

Magnifĭcè, *adv.* (*magnificus*), magnificently, splendidly, grandly; proudly, haughtily.

Magnificentia, *æ*, *f.*, magnificence, grandeur: *from*

Magnifĭcus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *entior*, *entissĭmus*, § 125, 3, (*a.*) (*magnus & facio*), glorious, great, splendid, magnificent; respectable.

Magnitūdo, *ĭnis*, *f.*, greatness, magnitude, size; plenty, abundance. *Animi magnitudo*, greatness of mind, magnanimity.

Magnopĕre, *adv.* (*magnus & opus*), much, greatly, exceedingly.

Magnus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *major*, *maxĭmus*; great, large; great, illustrious, distinguished; loud, high. *Magna vox*, a loud voice. *Magna spes*, high hope. *Magnus*, *i*, *m.*, an *agnomen* of *Cn. Pompeius and Alexander.*

Maharbal, *ālis*, *m.*, Maharbal, one of Hannibal's officers: V. 9.

Majestas, *ātis*, *f.* (*major*), greatness, majesty, dignity.

Major, *ōris*, *adj.* (comp. of *magnus*), more, higher, superior to, greater. *Major natu*, or *major*, elder. *Majores natu*, one's elders.

Malè, *adv.*, *pejus*, *pessĭmè*, (*malus*), badly, ill, wickedly; unsuccessfully; scarcely, hardly.

Maledĭco, *ĕre*, *dixi*, *dictum*, *a.* (*male & dico*), § 225, to speak ill of, rail at, slander, abuse, revile, scold at.

Maledictio, *ōnis*, *f.* (*maledico*), railing, slander, detraction.

Maledictum, *i*, *n.* (*maledico*), a reproach; abusive language; an imprecation, curse.

Malevŏlus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*male & volo*), malevolent, invidious, envious, spiteful, ill-disposed, ill-natured, malicious.

Malitia, *æ*, *f.* (*malus*), bad quality; wickedness, vice, malice.

Malo, *malle*, *mālui*, *irr. n.* (*magis & volo*), to choose rather, prefer

Malum, *i*, *n.*, an evil, misfortune, calamity; punishment; injury: *from*

Malus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *pejor*, *pessĭ-*

mus; bad, evil, wicked; bad, miserable; unsuccessful.

Mamilius, i, m., Mamilius, a Roman *cognomen. Octavius Mamilius Tusculanus*, a son-in-law of *Tarquinius Superbus:* II. 8.

Mancipium, i, n. (*manceps*, a purchaser), property; a slave.

Mandātum, i, n., a commission, order, command; a message, errand: *from*

Mando, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to commit to one's charge, commission, enjoin, order, command, consign, intrust.

Mando, ĕre, di, sum, a., to chew, masticate, eat.

Mane, n., ind., the morning, morn; in the morning. *Primo mane*, early in the morning, at early dawn.

Maneo, ēre, mansi, mansum, n. & a., to remain, stay; to endure, continue, last.

Manes, ium, m. pl., the ghosts *or* shades of the dead; the place of abode of the dead. *Dii Manes*, the infernal gods, gods of the lower world.

Manifestus, a, um, adj., manifest, clear, evident, plain, apparent.

Manipŭlus, i, m., a handful; a band of soldiers, company, maniple, *the third part of a cohort.*

Manius, i, m., Manius, a Roman *prænomen.*

Manlius, i, m., Manlius, a Roman name belonging to the Manlian *gens. See* Capitolinus, *and* Torquatus.

Mano, āre, āvi, ātum, n., to flow, drop, distil; to spread.

Mansi. See Maneo.

Mansuetūdo, ĭnis, f., tameness; gentleness, mildness, lenity, clemency: *from*

Mansuētus, a, um, adj. (*mansues*, tame), tame, gentle, mild, domestic, tractable.

Manubiæ, ārum, f. pl., money arising from the sale of spoils taken in war; plunder, pillage.

Manumitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum, a. (*manus & mitto*), to set at liberty, make free, emancipate, manumit.

Manus, ūs, f., a hand; a claw, hook; an army, armed force, band of men.

Marcellus, i, m., Marcellus, a Roman *cognomen* in the Claudian *gens. M. Claudius Marcellus*, a distinguished Roman general, who was five times consul, between A. U. 530 & 544: V. 12.

Marcius, i, m., Marcius, a Roman name belonging to the Marcian *gens. Ancus Marcius*, the fourth king of Rome: I. 17, 18.

Marcus, i, m., Marcus, a Roman *prænomen.*

Mare, is, n., the sea.

Mariānus, a, um, adj. (*Marius*), of *or* pertaining to Marius, Marian.

Marītĭmus, a, um, adj. (*mare*), of the sea, relating to the sea, maritime; naval.

Marĭtus, i, m., a husband.

Marius, i, m., Marius, a Roman name belonging to the Marian *gens. C. Marius*, a very distinguished Roman, born at Arpinum, in Latium. He was seven times consul, and died in his 70th year, A. U. 666: VII. 31—35, & VIII. 1—8.

Marmor, ŏris, n., marble.

Marmoreus, a, um, adj. (*marmor*), made of marble, marble.

Mars, tis, m., Mars, the god of war: I. 9.

Martius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*Mars*), relating to Mars. *Mensis Martius*, the month of March, *because this month was sacred to Mars. Idibus Martiis*, on the ides of March, the fifteenth of March.

Masinissa, *æ*, *m.*, Masinissa, a king of Numidia: V. 23.

Massĭva, *æ*, *m.*, Massiva, a Numidian prince taken captive by Scipio: V. 23.

Mater, *tris*, *f.*, a mother.

Maternus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*mater*), pertaining to a mother, maternal.

Matrōna, *æ*, *f.* (*mater*), a married woman, wife, matron.

Matūrè, *adv.*, *ĭùs*, *turrĭmè* & *turissĭmè*, seasonably, quickly, soon, speedily, early: *from*

Matūrus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, ripe, mature, seasonable.

Maurus, *i*, *m.*, a Moor, *or* inhabitant of Mauritania, a large country in the western part of Africa: V. 25.

Maxĭme, *adv.* (sup. of *magis*), especially, principally, chiefly, very much, most of all.

Maxĭmus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (sup. of *magnus*), very great, greatest; highest.

Maxĭmus, *i*, *m.*, Maximus, a Roman *cognomen* in the Fabian *gens*. *Q. Fabius Maximus Cunctator* was appointed dictator in the war against Hannibal: V. 1. *Q. Fabius Maximus Rullianus*, a master of horse under the dictator Papirius: III. 9.

Medicāmen, *ĭnis*, *n.* (*medĭcor*, to heal), a medicine, drug.

Medĭcus, *i*, *m.* (*medeor*, to cure), a physician, surgeon, apothecary.

Meditor, *āri*, *ātus sum*, *dep.*, to muse *or* think upon, meditate, consider, weigh; to purpose, design.

Medium, *i*, *n.*, the middle, the midst, in the middle. *Auferre de medio*, to take away, remove —. *In medio*, in the middle, between. *In medium proferre*, to bring forward, before the people; — for the public good, *or* for public use.

Medius, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, being in the middle *or* midst; mid, middle, in the midst, intervening.

Melior, *adj.* (comp. of *bonus*), § 125, 5, better, superior. *Bello melior*, braver.

Melius, *adv.* (comp. of *bene*), better; more favorably, more successfully.

Membrum, *i*, *n.*, a member, limb.

Memorabĭlis, *e*, *adj.* (*memoro*), worthy of being mentioned, memorable, remarkable.

Memoria, *æ*, *f.* (*memor*, mindful), memory, remembrance, recollection.

Memŏro, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*memor*), to mention, recount, tell, relate.

Menenius, *i*, *m.*, Menenius, a Roman name belonging to the Menenian *gens*. *See* Agrippa.

Mens, *mentis*, *f.*, mind; heart, soul; feelings, disposition, purpose, design, object.

Mensa, *æ*, *f.* (*metior*), a table *or* board to eat on.

Mensis, *is*, *m.*, a month.

Mentio, *ōnis*, *f.* (*memĭni*, to mention), a mention, a making mention of.

Mentior, *īri*, *ītus sum*, *dep.*, to lie; to deceive; to feign, pretend, counterfeit.

Merces, *ēdis*, *f.*, hire, wages, pay, reward: *from*

Mereo, *ēre*, *ui*, *ĭtum*, *a.* & *n.*, & *Mereor*, *ēri*, *ĭtus sum*, *dep.*, to deserve, merit.

Mergo, *ĕre*, *mersi*, *mersum*, *a.*, to

put under water, dip, plunge, immerse, sink.

Meridies, *ēi*, *m.* (*medius & dies*), midday, noon.

Merĭto, *adv.* (*merĭtus*), deservedly, with reason.

Merĭtum, *i*, *n.* (*mĕreo*), a desert, merit; a benefit, kindness, favor, good turn; a reward.

Merĭtus, *a*, *um*, *part. & adj.* (*mereo*), deserved; deserving well; just, due, proper.

Mersus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*mergo*).

Merus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, lonely, solitary; pure, unmixed.

Messāna, *æ*, *f.*, Messana, now *Messina*, a celebrated city of Sicily, opposite to Calabria, in Italy: IV. 1.

Metellus, *i*, *m.*, Metellus, a Roman *cognomen* in the Cecilian *gens*. *Q. Cæcilius Metellus Macedonĭcus*, a Roman consul, A. U. 629: VII. 16. *Q. Cæcilius Metellus Numidĭcus*, a Roman consul, A. U. 643: VII. 20. *L. Cæcilius Metellus*, an officer under Antony: IX. 36. *L. Cæcilius Metellus*, a noble, who, with others, after the battle of Cannæ, proposed that the Romans should abandon Italy: V. 20.

Metior, *īri*, *mensus sum*, *dep.*, to mete, measure, take measure of; to estimate, judge.

Metor, *āri*, *ātus sum*, *dep.* (*meta*, a boundary), to measure, mete; to bound, limit. *Castra metari*, to pitch a camp, encamp.

Metuo, *ĕre*, *ui*, *n. & a.*, to fear, be afraid; to apprehend: *from*

Metus, *ûs*, *m.*, fear, dread, apprehension, anxiety, consternation.

Meus, *a*, *um*, *adj. pro.*, § 139, 1, (*mei*, gen. of *ego*), my, mine, my own.

Micipsa, *æ*, *m*, Micipsa, a king of Numidia; he was the son of Masinissa and uncle of Jugurtha: VII. 30.

Mico, *āre*, *micui*, *n.*, to move quickly; to quiver, palpitate; to glisten, sparkle, shine, flash.

Migro, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *n.*, to remove from one place to another, emigrate, depart from.

Mihi. *See* Ego.

Miles, *ĭtis*, *m. & f.* (*mille*), a soldier; the soldiery, army.

Milĕtus, *i*, *m.*, Miletus, the capital of Ionia, in Asia Minor: IX. 5.

Militāris, *e*, *adj.* (*miles*), of *or* belonging to a soldier, military, warlike, martial, soldierlike. *Res militaris*, the art of war, warfare.

Militia, *æ*, *f.* (*miles*), military service, warfare. *Militiæ*, *gen.*, *signifies*, in war *or* abroad, *especially when joined with* domi, § 221, R. 3.

Milĭto, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *n.* (*miles*), to serve as a soldier; to serve.

Mille, *num. adj. ind.*, § 118, 6, a thousand. *Mille*, *subs.* a thousand. *Mille passuum*, a thousand paces, *or* one mile; *passuum* in this construction is often omitted.

Millies, *adv.* (*mille*), a thousand times; very often.

Mimus, *i*, *m.*, a mimic, buffoon; a farce. *Vitæ mimus*, the play of life.

Minæ, *ārum*, *f. pl.*, threats, menaces.

Minĭmè, *adv.* (sup. of *parum*), least, least of all; *in negation*, not at all, by no means.

Minĭmus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (sup. of *parvus*), very little, the least.

Ministerium, *i*, *n.* (*minister*, a servant), service, attendance, office, ministry.

Minor, *āri*, *ātus sum*, *dep.*, to pro

ject; to threaten, menace. *Ultionem alicui minari*, to threaten to take revenge upon one.

Minor, *ōris*, *adj.* (comp. of *parvus*), smaller, less, inferior, less important. *Minor natu*, or *minor*, younger.

Minucius, *i*, *m.*, Minucius, a Roman name belonging to the Minucian *gens*. *L. Minucius*, a consul, A. U. C. 296: II. 16.

Minuo, *ĕre*, *ui*, *ūtum*, *a. & n.*, to make smaller, lessen, diminish, abate, decrease.

Minŭs, *adv.* (comp. of *parum*), less; not.

Minūtus, *a*, *um*, *part. & adj.* (*minuo*), diminished, lessened; minute, small.

Mirabĭlis, *e*, *adj.* (*miror*), wonderful, marvellous, strange, astonishing, extraordinary.

Miracŭlum, *i*, *n.*, a wonder, miracle, prodigy, wonderful event.

Mirandus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*miror*), admirable, amazing, marvellous, wonderful.

Mirifĭcus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*mirus & facio*), marvellous, strange, extraordinary, amazing.

Miror, *āri*, *ātus sum*, *dep.*, to wonder, be amazed *or* astonished at, admire; to manifest admiration.

Mirus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, wonderful, strange.

Misceo, *ēre*, *miscui*, *mistum & mixtum*, *a.*, to mix, mingle, blend.

Miser, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *ior*, *errĭmus*; miserable, wretched, unfortunate.

Miserabĭlis, *e*, *adj.* (*miserŏr*, to deplore), pitiable, deplorable, miserable.

Miserabilĭter, *adv.* (*miserabilis*), pitiably, deplorably, sadly, wretchedly.

Miserĕor, *erēri*, *ertus & erĭtus sum*, *dep.* (*miser*), to pity, commiserate, compassionate.

Misericŏrdia, *æ*, *f.* (*misericors*, merciful), mercy, compassion, pity.

Misi. *See* Mitto.

Missĭlis. *e*, *adj.* (*mitto*), that may be thrown, missile, missive. *Missĭle*, *is*, *n.*, a missile weapon.

Missus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*mitto*).

Mitesco, *ĕre*, *n.* (*mitis*), to grow ripe *or* mellow; to grow milder, moderate.

Mithridātes, *is*, *m.*, Mithridates, a king of Pontus: VIII. 1.

Mithridatĭcus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*Mithridates*), Mithridatic, of *or* relating to Mithridates.

Mitis, *e*, *adj.*, mild, soft, tender, gentle.

Mitto, *ĕre*, *misi*, *missum*, *a.* (*meo*, to go), to let go; to dismiss; to send, despatch, depute; to throw, cast, hurl, discharge.

Mitylēnæ, *ārum*, *f. pl.*, Mitylene, the capital of the Island Lesbos: VII. 27.

Mobĭlis, *e*, *adj.* (*moveo*), easy to be moved, movable.

Moderatio, *ōnis*, *f.* (*moderor*), moderation, discretion; temperateness, moderateness.

Moderātus, *a*, *um*, *part. & adj.*, moderate, discreet, temperate, forbearing: *from*

Modĕror, *āri*, *ātus sum*, *dep.* (*modus*), to fix a measure; to moderate, restrain.

Modestia, *æ*, *f.* (*modestus*, modest), moderation, modesty, humility, discretion.

Modĭcus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*modus*), moderate, modest, temperate; mean, ordinary, scanty.

Modius, *i*, *m.*, a modius, a measure containing somewhat more than a peck.

Modò, *adv.*, only, but, merely; just now, now, lately, but just before. *Modo — modo*, now — now, sometimes — sometimes, at one time — at another: *from*

Modus, *i*, *m.*, a measure; a manner, way, method. *In modum*, after the manner of, like; — a tune, air.

Mœnia, *ium*, *n. pl.*, walls, the walls of a city.

Mœreo, *ēre*, *ui*, *n. & a.*, to grieve, be afflicted, lament, mourn.

Mœror, *ōris*, *m.* (*mœreo*), a mourning, sadness, grief, sorrow.

Mœstus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*mœreo*), sad, sorrowful, afflicted.

Moles, *is*, *f.*, a mass, heap; bulk, size, hugeness; a dike, pier.

Molestè, *adv.* (*molestus*), offensively, in a troublesome manner. *Ferre moleste*, to be displeased, take a thing ill, be sorry *or* grieved.

Molestia, *æ*, *f.*, trouble, uneasiness, annoyance. *Molestiæ esse*, to trouble, annoy: *from*

Molestus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, troublesome, painful, irksome.

Molior, *īri*, *ītus sum*, *dep.* (*moles*), to attempt something difficult, struggle, strive. *Moliri portam*, to break down, burst open —; to contrive, meditate, prepare; to endeavor, attempt, undertake.

Mollio, *īre*, *īvi & ii*, *ītum*, *a.*, to soften, make soft *or* tender; to check, restrain; to tame, civilize: *from*

Mollis, *e*, *adj.* (*moveo*), easily movable, flexible; soft, tender; effeminate, womanly, voluptuous.

Mollĭter, *adv.* (*mollis*), pliantly; softly; effeminately, voluptuously.

Molo, *ōnis*, *m.*, Molo. *See* Apollonius

Momentum, *i*, *n.* (*moveo*), a motion *or* impulse; weight, influence, importance.

Moneo, *ēre*, *ui*, *ĭtum*, *a.*, to remind; to admonish, caution, advise, instruct, warn; to inform, tell.

Monĭtus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*moneo*).

Monĭtus, *ûs*, *m.* (*moneo*), advice, admonition.

Mons, *tis*, *m.*, a mountain, mount, high hill.

Monstrum, *i*, *n.* (*moneo*), a prodigy, monster.

Mora, *æ*, *f.*, a delay, stay, stop, hinderance.

Morbus, *i*, *m.*, a disease, disorder, malady, sickness.

Mordeo, *ēre*, *momordi*, *morsum*, *a.*, to bite.

Morior, *i & īri*, *mortuus sum*, *dep* (*mors*), to die, expire.

Moror, *āri*, *ātus sum*, *dep.* (*mora*), to delay, tarry, linger; to detain, hinder, delay.

Mors, *tis*, *f.*, death.

Morsus, *ûs*, *m.* (*mordeo*), a bite, biting; torment, anguish.

Mortālis, *e*, *adj.* (*mors*), mortal, perishable. *Mortālis*, *is*, *m.*, a mortal; *pl.*, men, mankind, mortals.

Mortuus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*morior*), dead; being dead.

Mos, *moris*, *m.*, a manner, custom, usage, practice. *More*, *abl.*, after the manner of, like. *Mores*, *pl.*, character, manners. *Morem alicui gerere*, to comply with, humor, gratify —.

Motus, *ûs*, *m.*, a motion, movement; a commotion, tumult, sedition, disturbance: *from*

Motus, *a*, *um*, *part.*: *from*

Moveo, *ēre*, *movi*, *motum*, *a. & n.* (*meo*, to go), to move, stir; to

excite, rouse, provoke; to remove; to affect, touch, influence. *Tribu movere*, § 251, to remove from a higher to a lower tribe, to degrade.

Mox, *adv.*, by and by, presently, soon, quickly, immediately, afterward, in the next place, then.

Mucius, *i*, *m.*, Mucius, a Roman name belonging to the Mucian *gens*.

Mucro, *ōnis*, *m.*, the sharp point of any thing; a sword.

Mulceo, *ēre*, *mulsi*, *mulsum*, *a.*, to soothe, soften, mitigate.

Mulgeo, *ēre*, *mulsi*, *mulctum*, *a.*, to milk.

Muliĕbris, *e*, *adj.* (*mulier*), of *or* pertaining to a woman, feminine.

Muliebrĭter, *adv.* (*muliebris*), like a woman, womanly, effeminately; after the manner of women.

Mulier, *ĕris*, *f.*, a woman.

Mulierculā, *æ*, *f. dim.* (*mulier*), a little woman, maid, girl.

Mulio, *ōnis*, *m.* (*mulus*), a mule-driver, muleteer.

Multa, *æ*, *f.*, a fine. *Dicere multam*, to impose a fine.

Multĭplex, *ĭcis*, *adj.* (*multus & plico*, to weave), manifold, various, numerous.

Multitūdo, *ĭnis*, *f.* (*multus*), a multitude, great number; the populace, rabble, multitude, many.

Multo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*multa*), to impose a fine, fine; to punish. *Aliquem pecuniâ multare*, to fine one a sum of money, § 249, I.

Multùm, *adv.*, much, far, greatly: *from*

Multus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *plus*, *plurĭmus*; many, much, frequent. *Multi*, many, many persons. *Multo*, *abl.*, *joined often with comparatives*, by much, much, far, by far; long. *Multo plures*, many more.

Mummius, *i*, *m.*, Mummius, a Roman name. *L. Mummius Achaicus*, a Roman consul, A. U. C. 606: VII. 14.

Munditia, *æ*, *f.* (*mundus*, clean), cleanness; neatness in dress, furniture, &c.

Munia, *ium*, *n. pl.*, public offices, places of trust; functions of one's office, duties.

Municipium, *i*, *n.* (*munĭceps*, a citizen), a free town.

Munio, *īre*, *īvi & ii*, *ītum*, *n. & a.*, to make a wall; to fortify, defend, secure, strengthen.

Munītus, *a*, *um*, *part. & adj.*, *ior*, *issĭmus*, (*munio*), fortified, secured.

Munus, *ĕris*, *n.*, an office, part, duty, charge, post; a present, gift, reward, service, favor.

Muræna, *æ*, *f.*, a lamprey, a sort of eel.

Murālis, *e*, *adj.* (*murus*), of a wall, mural. *Muralis corona*, a mural crown, given to him who first ascended the walls of a besieged city.

Muria, *æ*, *f.*, salt liquor, a kind of sauce *or* pickle, made of the tunny *or* other fish. *Muria de turdis*, fish-sauce.

Murus, *i*, *m.*, a wall, generally of a town or city.

Mus, *Muris*, *m.*, a Roman *cognomen*. *See* Decius.

Mus, *muris*, *m. & f.*, a mouse.

Mutatio, *ōnis*, *f.* (*muto*), a changing, altering, change.

Mutĭna, *æ*, *f.*, Mutina, *now* Modena, a city of Cisalpine Gaul: IX. 30.

Mutinensis, *e*, *adj.* (*Mutina*), of *or* belonging to Modena. *Muti*

nenses, ium, m. pl., inhabitants of Modena.

Muto, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to move; to alter, change.

Mutuus, a, um, adj., that is borrowed; mutual, reciprocal.

N.

Nactus, a, um, part. (*nanciscor*).

Nam, & Namque, conj., § 198, 7, for; but.

Nanciscor, i, nactus sum, dep., to meet with, find, find by chance; to get, gain, obtain.

Naris, is, f., a nostril; *pl.*, the nostrils, the nose.

Narro, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to tell, recount, relate, report, recite, speak of, set forth, declare, narrate.

Nascor, i, natus sum, dep., to be born, spring, arise, grow.

Nasica, æ, m., Nasica, a surname of some of the Scipios: *from*

Nasus, i, m., the nose.

Natālis, is, m. (*natus*), a birthday.

Natio, ōnis, f (*nascor*), a being born, birth; a stock, race, breed, kind; a race of people, nation, people, country, tribe.

Natu, abl. of the def. noun natus, ûs, m. (*nascor*), § 94, by birth, in age. *Major natu*, older, the elder, §126, R. 1. *Maximus natu*, eldest.

Natūra, æ, f. (*nascor*), nature; the universe; the natural property, character, *or* constitution; inclination, disposition, genius. *Naturâ, abl.*, by nature, naturally.

Naturālis, e, adj. (*natura*), natural, implanted by nature.

Natus, a, um, part. (*nascor*), born. *Annos tres et viginti natus*, when twenty-three years old.

Naufragium, i, n. (*navis & frango*), shipwreck. *Fig.*, ruin, loss, destruction.

Navālis, e, adj. (*navis*), of *or* belonging to ships, naval.

Navicŭla, æ, f. dim. (*navis*), a little ship, skiff, boat.

Navigium, i, n., a ship, vessel, boat: *from*

Navigo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. (*navis & ago*), to navigate a ship; to sail, set sail.

Navis, is, f., a ship, bark, vessel, galley, boat.

Navius, i, m., Navius, a Roman name. *See* Attus.

Navo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*navus*, active), to perform vigorously *or* diligently. *Navare operam alicui*, to serve, assist —. *Navare operam strenuam* or *bonam*, to perform good service.

Ne, adv. & conj., not, that not; *after verbs of fearing*, lest; that, § 262, R. 7. *Ne quis. See* Nequis. *Ne — quidem. See* Quidem, & § 279, 3, (*d.*)

Ne, an enclitic conj., § 198, N. 1; *in* direct *questions, it is commonly omitted in translating; in* indirect *questions*, whether.

Nebŭla, æ, f., a mist, fog, vapor; a cloud.

Nec, or *Neque, conj. & adv.* (*ne & que*), neither, nor, and not, but not, not. *Nec — nec*, neither — nor. *Neque tamen*, but not, still not.

Necessarius, a, um, adj. (*necesse*, necessary), necessary, needful, unavoidable, indispensable; friendly, favorable.

Necessĭtas, ātis, f. (*necesse*), necessity, needfulness, force, compulsion, constraint, fate; neediness want.

Necis. See Nex.

Neco, āre, āvi, ātum, & ui, nectum,

a (*nex*), to put to death, slay, kill, destroy, murder.

Nefarius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*nefas*, unlawful), wicked, impious, base, heinous, abominable, execrable, nefarious.

Nefastus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*ne & fastus*), not allowed by the laws *or* by religion, unlawful; inauspicious, unlucky, unfortunate. *Dies nefastus*, a day on which it was not lawful to administer justice or hold assemblies of the people.

Neglĭgo, *ĕre*, *lexi*, *lectum*, *a.* (*nec & lego*), to neglect, disregard, slight; to scorn, contemn, despise.

Nego, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a. & n.*, to say no *or* not, deny, refuse. *With an infinitive, it is translated affirmatively*, to say, declare; *and the negation is applied to the infinitive, as, Nego me vidisse*, I say that I have not seen.

Negotium, *i*, *n.* (*néc & otium*), a business, office, employment, part, occupation, trade, profession, pursuit; an affair, transaction, enterprise, measure; difficulty, trouble, burden, task; a matter, thing, fact.

Nemo, *ĭnis*, *m. & f.* (*ne & homo*), no one, nobody, no man.

Nempe, *adv.*, to wit, namely, truly; for.

Nemus, *ŏris*, *n.*, a grove *or* wood.

Nepos, *ōtis*, *m.*, a grandson.

Neptis, *is*, *f.* (*nepos*), a granddaughter.

Neque. *See* Nec.

Nequeo, *īre*, *īvi & ii*, *ĭtum*, *irr. n.* (*ne & queo*, I can), not to be able; I cannot.

Nequis, or *Ne quis*, *qua*, *quod* or *quid*, *adj. pro.*, § 138, (*ne & quis*), lest any one, that no one, that no, that no person *or* thing.

Nero, *ōnis*, *m.*, Nero, a Roman *cognomen* in the Claudian *gens*. *C. Claudius Nero*, a Roman consul, A. U. C. 545: V. 17.

Nescio, *īre*, *īvi & ii*, *ĭtum*, *a.* (*ne & scio*), to be ignorant, not to know. *With an infinitive*, to know not how; to be unable.

Neu, *conj.*, nor, neither, and not.

Neuter, *tra*, *trum*, (*ne & uter*), *gen. neutrĭus*, § 107, neither the one nor the other, neither.

Nex, *necis*, *f.*, a violent death; slaughter, murder.

Ni, *conj.*, if not, unless; lest, not. *Quid ni?* why not?

Niger, *gra*, *grum*, *adj.*, black, dark.

Nihil, *n. ind.*, nothing. *With a genitive*, no; *nihil auxilii*, no help. *In the accusative*, § 232, (3,) *it is often used instead of non*, not, in no respect, no, not at all. *Nihil dum*, nothing yet, nothing hitherto.

Nihilomĭnus, *adv.*, no less, notwithstanding, nevertheless.

Nihĭlum, *i*, *n.* (*ne & hilum*, the least), nothing. *Nihilo*, *abl.*, *with comparatives*, in nothing, not a whit, no.

Nilus, *i*, *m.*, the Nile, a river of Egypt.

Nimis, *adv.*, too much, too, exceedingly.

Nimiùm, *adv.*, too much, too: *from*

Nimius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*nimis*), too much, too great, excessive. *Nimium hominum*, too many men, § 212, R. 3.

Nisi, *conj.* (*ne & si*), if not, unless, except, save, only, besides. *Nisi post*, except after, until after. *Non discedere, nisi salu*

tatis vestris fratribus, — without saluting —.

Nitor, i, sus & xus sum, dep., § 245, II. 1, to strive, labor, attempt; to lean upon, rest upon.

Nixus, a, um, part. (*nitor*), leaning *or* resting upon. *Genu nixus*, kneeling, on one's knees.

No, nare, navi, n., to swim.

Nobĭlis, e, adj., nobilior, nobilissĭmus; known, well-known; famous, illustrious, noble, glorious, renowned, celebrated, distinguished; of high birth. *Subs.*, a nobleman, noble.

Nobilĭtas, ātis, f. (*nobilis*), fame, reputation, renown; high birth, nobility; the nobles, nobility, patricians; excellence, worth.

Nobilĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*nobilis*), to make famous; to make known, ennoble.

Nobis. See Ego.

Noceo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, a., to hurt, injure, do harm *or* mischief.

Noctu, f. abl. (*nox*), § 94, by night, in the night time.

Noctua, æ, f. (*noctu*), an owl.

Nocturnus, a, um, adj. (*noctu*), of night, nocturnal.

Nola, æ, f., Nola, a town of Campania: V. 12.

Nolo, nolle, nolui, irr. (*non & volo*), to be unwilling. *Nolui*, I was unwilling; I would not.

Nomen, ĭnis, n., a name, appellation; a race, nation; fame, reputation. *Fig.*, a person. *Nomen dare*, to enlist. *Nomine*, by name; in the name, on account of, by reason of. *Facere nomen alicui*, to procure for one a name.

Nomĭno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*nomen*), to name, call by name.

Non, adv., not.

Nonæ, ārum, f. pl. (*nonus*, ninth), the fifth day of the month, except in March, May, July, and October, when it was the seventh; the nones, the ninth day before the ides, § 326.

Nondum, adv. (*non & dum*), not yet, not as yet.

Nonne, adv. (*non & ne*), whether or not; not.

Nonnullus, a, um, adj. (*non & nullus*), some. *Nonnulli, ōrum, m. pl.*, some, some persons.

Nonnunquam, adv. (*non & nunquam*), sometimes, now and then, occasionally.

Nos. See Ego.

Nosco, ĕre, novi, notum, a., to know.

Noster, tra, trum, adj. (*nos*), our, ours, our own.

Noto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*nota*, a mark), to mark, note; to observe, remark, notice; to reprimand, censure, brand with infamy, disgrace; to show, indicate, designate.

Notus, a, um, adj. (*nosco*), known, well-known.

Novacŭla, æ, f. (*novo*, to invent), any sharp knife; a razor.

Novem, ind. adj., nine.

Noverca, æ, f., a step-mother.

Novi. See Nosco.

Novĭtas, ātis, f., newness, novelty: *from*

Novus, a, um, adj., new, fresh, recent; novel, unusual, uncommon, unheard of.

Nox, noctis, f., night, night time. *Nocte, abl.*, in the night, by night.

Nubes, is, f., a cloud.

Nubo, ĕre, nupsi & nupta sum, nuptum, a. & n., § 223, R. 2, to cover, veil. *Hence, as brides, in ancient times, were accustomed to put on a veil*, to marry, be married, *spoken of the bride only.*

Nudo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.*, to make naked, strip, spoil: *from*

Nudus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, naked, bare, uncovered. *The word* nudus *is used also in speaking of those who are without the* toga, *although wearing a tunic.*

Nullus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *gen.* *nullĭus*, § 107, (*ne & ullus*), not any, none, nobody, no.

Num, *adv.*, whether.

Numa, *æ*, *m.*, Numa Pompilius, the second king of Rome: I. 9, 10.

Numantia, *æ*, *f.*, Numantia, a city of Spain, near the Duero, destroyed by Scipio Africanus the younger, A. U. C. 621: VII. 3.

Numantīnus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*Numantia*), Numantine. *Numantīnus*, *i*, *m.*, an inhabitant of Numantia, a Numantine.

Numĕro, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.*, to count, number, reckon; to pay in ready money, pay: *from*

Numĕrus, *i*, *m.*, a number, quantity, multitude.

Numĭda, *æ*, *m.*, a Numidian, inhabitant of Numidia.

Numĭdæ, *ārum*, *m. pl.*, the Numidians.

Numidia, *æ*, *f.*, Numidia, a country in the northern part of Africa, comprehending the modern territories of Algiers, Tunis, and part of Tripoli: V. 23.

Numidĭcus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, of *or* belonging to Numidia, Numidian.

Numidĭcus, *i*, *m.* (*Numidia*), an *agnomen* of Q. Cæcilius Metellus, on account of his victory over the Numidians.

Numĭtor, *ōris*, *m.*, Numitor, a king of Alba, the grandfather of Romulus and Remus: I. 1.

Nummus, *i*, *m.*, a piece of money, coin; a sesterce.

Nunc, *adv.*, now, at present.

Nuncius. *See* Nuntius.

Nunquam, *adv.*, never, at no time.

Nuntio, *& Nuncio*, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.*, to announce, bear tidings, report, declare, tell: *from*

Nuntius, *& Nuncius*, *i*, *m.*, news, tidings; a messenger.

Nuper, *adv.*, not long ago, lately, recently.

Nupsi. *See* Nubo.

Nupta, *æ*, *f.* (*nubo*), a spouse, wife.

Nuptus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*nubo*).

Nurus, *ūs*, *f.*, a daughter-in-law.

Nusquam, *adv.* (*ne & usquam*), nowhere, in no place.

Nuto, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *n.*, to nod *or* make signs with the head; to be uncertain *or* doubtful, waver.

Nutrix, *īcis*, *f.* (*nutrio*), a nurse.

Nutus, *ūs*, *m.*, a nod, beck.

Nux, *nucis*, *f.*, a nut.

O.

O, *interjection*, oh!

Ob, *prep. with the acc.*, for, on account of. *Ob oculos ponere*, — before the eyes.

Obēdio, *īre*, *īvi*, *ītum*, *n.* (*ob & audio*), to listen to, obey.

Obeo, *īre*, *īvi & ii*, *ĭtum*, *irr. n. & a.* (*ob & eo*), to go to and fro; to attend upon, be present at; to attend to, discharge, perform. *Obire diem supremum*, or *obire*, to die.

Obēsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, fat, gross.

Obĭtus, *ūs*, *m.*, death, decease.

Objectus, *ūs*, *m.* (*objicio*), an opposition, interposition.

Objectus, *a*, *um*, *part. & adj.*, thrown before; opposed, lying before *or* opposite to: *from*

Objĭcio, *ĕre*, *jēci*, *jectum*, *a.* (*ob & jacio*), to throw *or* place before,

expose; to throw, cast; to object, charge with; to place in the way, oppose: to offer, proffer.

Objurgo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*ob* & *jurgo*), to reprove, rebuke, reprimand.

Oblātus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*offero*).

Oblecto, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*ob* & *lacto*, to allure), to delight, amuse, entertain, please.

Oblĭgo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*ob* & *ligo*, to bind), to tie round, bind; to oblige, put under obligation, bind.

Oblĭno, *ĕre*, *ēvi*, *ĭtum*, *a.* (*ob* & *lino*, to smear), to daub *or* smear over, bedaub.

Oblĭtus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*obliviscor*), having forgotten; forgetful, unmindful, heedless.

Oblĭtus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*oblino*).

Oblivio, *ōnis*, *f.*, oblivion, forgetfulness. *Oblivio me cepit*, I forgot: *from*

Obliviscor, *i*, *oblĭtus sum*, *dep.*, § 216, to forget.

Obnoxius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*ob* & *noxius*, hurtful), punishable, guilty; liable, obnoxious, subject, exposed.

Obrĕpo, *ĕre*, *psi*, *ptum*, *n.* (*ob* & *repo*, to creep), to creep on; to steal upon, overtake.

Obruo, *ĕre*, *ui*, *ūtum*, *a.* (*ob* & *ruo*), to cover over, bury; to oppress, load, overwhelm.

Obscūro, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.*, to obscure, darken; to cover, conceal: *from*

Obscūrus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, dark, shady, obscure.

Obsecutūrus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*obsequor*).

Obsēdi. *See* Obsideo.

Obsēpio, *īre*, *psi*, *ptum*, *a.*, (*ob* & *sepio*), to hedge in, enclose, block *or* stop up.

Obsĕquens, *tis*, *adj.* & *part.*, *ior*, *issĭmus*; pliant, obedient: *from*

Obsĕquor, *i*, *cūtus sum*, *dep.* (*ob* & *sequor*), to comply with, oblige, humor; to yield to, submit to, obey, serve.

Observans, *tis*, *part.* & *adj.*, *ior*, *issĭmus*, (*observo*, to watch), observant, watchful, mindful· regardful, respectful.

Obses, *ĭdis*, *m.* & *f.* (*ob* & *sedeo*), a hostage, a surety.

Obsessus, *a*, *um*, *part.*: *from*

Obsĭdeo, *ēre*, *ēdi*, *essum*, *n.* & *a.* (*ob* & *sedeo*), to sit *or* stay any where; to invest, besiege; to fill, occupy.

Obsidio, *ōnis*, *f.* (*obsideo*), a siege, blockade. *Obsidionem relinquere* or *solvere*, to raise —.

Obsidionālis, *e*, *adj.* (*obsidio*), pertaining to a blockade. *Corona obsidionalis*, a crown given to him who had raised a siege. *It was usually made of the grass growing in the place besieged.*

Obsisto, *ĕre*, *stĭti*, *stĭtum*, *n.* (*ob* & *sisto*), to stand; to oppose, obstruct, withstand.

Obstinātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, firmly resolved, fixed, obstinate, inflexible, resolute, determined: *from*

Obstĭno, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.*, to resolve firmly, determine.

Obsto, *āre*, *stĭti*, *n.* (*ob* & *sto*), to stand in the way, withstand, oppose, hinder, obstruct.

Obstrĕpo, *ĕre*, *ui*, *n.* & *a.* (*ob* & *strepo*, to make a noise), to make a noise against, interrupt by noise, be obstreperous, disturb, annoy.

Obstringo, *ĕre*, *nxi*, *ctum*, *a.* (*ob* &

stringo), to bind fast, bind, engage.

Obstupefăcio, ĕre, fēci, factum, a. (*ob, stupeo, & facio*), to astonish, amaze, confound, bewilder.

Obstupesco, ĕre, pui, n. (*ob & stupesco*), to be astonished *or* amazed; to be stupefied.

Obtempĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (*ob & tempero*), to obey, comply with, conform to, yield to.

Obtestatio, ōnis, f., a calling solemnly to witness, conjuring, entreating, supplication: *from*

Obtestor, āri, ātus sum, dep. (*ob & testor*, to testify), to call solemnly to witness, adjure, conjure.

Obtĭneo, ēre, ui, tentum, a. & n. (*ob & teneo*), to hold, have, possess; to keep, retain; to obtain, get, acquire, take possession of.

Obtingo, ĕre, tĭgi, a. & n. (*ob & tango*, to touch), to touch; to happen, occur; to fall by lot, happen to be; to befall one, fall to one.

Obtorqueo, ēre, orsi, ortum, a. (*ob & torqueo*), to wrest, twist, writhe, wrench.

Obtrecto, āre, āvi, ātum, n. & a. (*ob & tracto*, to handle), to disparage, slander, calumniate, speak lightly *or* contemptuously of.

Obtrunco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*ob & trunco*, to maim), to cut off; to cut down, cut in pieces, slaughter, slay.

Obtŭli. *See* Offero.

Obvĕnio, īre, vēni, ventum, n. (*ob & venio*), to befall, happen, occur; to fall to, fall to one's lot. *Alicui somnio obvenire*, to appear to one in a dream.

Obviàm, adv. (*ob & via*), in the way. *Obviam ire, progredi, etc.*, to go *or* advance to meet; to resist, encounter. *Obviam alicui ab aliquo itur*, one goes to meet —.

Obvius, a, um, adj. (*ob & via*), in the way, meeting. *Obvius esse*, to meet.

Obvolvo, ĕre, vi, volūtum, a. (*ob & volvo*), to wrap round, muffle up, cover.

Occasio, ōnis, f. (*occĭdo*), a happening, accident, chance, opportunity, occasion.

Occāsus, ûs, m. (*occĭdo*), a going down *or* setting of the heavenly bodies; sunset.

Occĭdens, tis, m., the west, & *Occĭdens, tis, part.*, setting, going down: *from*

Occĭdo, ĕre, cĭdi, cāsum, n. (*ob & cado*), to fall; to go down, set; to perish, die.

Occĭdo, ĕre, cĭdi, cĭsum, a. (*ob & cædo*), to beat; to kill, slay, cut down.

Occĭsus, a, um, part. & adj. (*occĭdo*), killed, slain; ruined, lost, undone.

Occultus, a, um, adj. (*occŭlo*, to hide), hidden, secret, concealed.

Occumbo, ĕre, cubui, cubĭtum, n. (*ob & cumbo, obs.*), to fall, set; to die.

Occupatio, ōnis, f., a seizing violently; occupation, business, engagement: *from*

Occŭpo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*ob & capio*), to seize, take possession of; to occupy, fill.

Occurro, ĕre, ri & occucurri, sum, n. (*ob & curro*), to go, come, *or* run up to meet; to meet.

Occurso, āre, āvi, ātum, n. freq. (*occurro*), to go to meet, meet.

Octavia, æ, f., Octavia, a Roman name belonging to females of the Octavian *gens*. *Octavia*, the

sister of Octavius Cesar, and wife of Mark Antony: IX. 34.

Octavius, *i*, *m.*, Octavius, a Roman name belonging to the Octavian *gens*. *Octavius Cæsar*. *See* Cæsar.

Octo, *ind. num. adj.*, eight.

Octogesĭmus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, the eightieth: *from*

Octoginta, *ind. num. adj.* (*octo*), eighty.

Ocŭlus, *i*, *m.*, the eye; *pl.*, the eyes, the sight. *Sub oculis*, before the eyes, in presence of.

Odium, *i*, *n.*, hatred, ill-will, enmity. *Esse odio alicui*, to be hated by —; to be odious to —.

Odor, *ōris*, *m.*, a scent, smell, odor: *pl.*, odors, perfumes, spices.

Offendo, *ĕre*, *di*, *sum*, *n. & a.* (*ob & fendo*, *obs.*), to hit against; to be offensive, give offence, displease; to hit upon, find.

Offensa, *æ*, *f.* (*offendo*), a striking against; a dislike, hatred, enmity, offence; displeasure.

Offensus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*offendo*).

Offĕro, *ferre*, *obtŭli*, *oblātum*, *irr. a.* (*ob & fero*), to bring before, present; to offer.

Officiōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, ready to serve, kind, obliging, courteous, officious: *from*

Officium, *i*, *n.*, kindness, service; attention, duty, part, office. *Officium humanitatis*, an act of kindness *or* benevolence; — courteousness, deference, honor paid to one.

Olea, *æ*, *f.*, an olive-tree.

Olim, *adv.*, once upon a time, formerly, long since.

Omen, *ĭnis*, *n.*, an augury, omen. *Accipere omen*, to accept an omen, *to draw a favorable omen from some incidental remark.*

Omissus, *a*, *um*, *part.*: *from*

Omitto, *ĕre*, *mīsi*, *missum*, *a.* (*ob & mitto*), to let go; to pass by, omit, give up, give over, relinquish, pass over, say nothing of

Omnīno, *adv.*, wholly, entirely, al together; at all; in all, in the whole, but, only: *from*

Omnis, *e*, *adj*, all, every, of every kind, the whole. *Omnia*, § 205 R. 7, (2,) all things, every thing *Omnes*, all, all men, § 205, R. 7 (1,) & N. 1.

Onĕro, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.*, to load, lade, freight: *from*

Onus, *ĕris*, *n.*, a burden, load.

Onustus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*onus*), laden, loaded.

Opĕra, *æ*, *f.* (*opus*), work, labor, pains, exertion. *Dare operam*, to attend to, strive, give attention to, devote one's self; contrive, bring about, effect; — means, services, assistance, aid.

Opĕrio, *īre*, *erui*, *ertum*, *a.*, to cover, close; to conceal, hide.

Opertus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*operio*), covered, concealed, loaded.

Opĭfex, *ĭcis*, *m. & f.* (*opus & facio*), a maker, artificer; an artist, mechanic, artisan.

Opimius, *i*, *m.*, Opimius, a Roman name belonging to the Opimian *gens*. *L. Opimius*, a Roman consul, A. U. C. 631: VII. 12.

Opinio, *ōnis*, *f.*, opinion, conjecture, belief, expectation.

Oportet, *ĕbat*, *uit*, *imp.*, it is reasonable, it ought, it behoves, it is necessary.

Oppĕto, *ĕre*, *īvi & ii*, *ītum*, *a. & n.* (*ob & peto*), to encounter, undergo, suffer.

Oppidānus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, of *or* belonging to a town; *subs.*, *oppidani*, *ōrum*, *m. pl.*, inhabitants of a town, townsmen: *from*

Oppĭdum, *i*, *n.*, a walled town, town, city.

Oppius, *i*, *m.* Oppius, a Roman name belonging to the Oppian *gens*. *C. Oppius*, a tribune of the people, A. U. C. 557: VI. 8.

Oppius, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, Oppian, of *or* pertaining to Oppius.

Oppleo, *ēre*, *ēvi*, *ētum*, *a.* (*ob & pleo*), to fill completely; to cover over.

Opplĕtus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*oppleo*).

Oppōno, *ĕre*, *osui*, *ositum*, *a.* (*ob & pono*), to place against, oppose. *Opponere se*, to set one's self against, to oppose.

Opportunĭtas, *ātis*, *f.*, fitness, convenience, opportunity; advantage, favorable circumstance: *from*

Opportūnus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, commodious, fit, suitable, seasonable, opportune, at the proper time.

Oppositus, *a*, *um*, *part. & adj.* (*oppono*), set up against, opposed, opposite.

Opprĭmo, *ĕre*, *pressi*, *pressum*, *a.* (*ob & premo*), to press down; to oppress, load; to overpower, overthrow, subdue, crush, ruin.

Oppugnatio, *ōnis*, *f.*, a fighting against; an attack, assault: *from*

Oppugno, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*ob & pugno*), to fight against, attack, beleaguer, assault.

Ops, *opis*, *f.*, § 94, power, forces, resources; riches, wealth; help, assistance, aid. *Opem ferre*, to bring aid, assist, help.

Optimātes, *um & ium*, *m. pl.* (*ops*), the leading men, the aristocracy, the nobles.

Optĭmus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (sup. of *bonus*), best, very good, excellent, choice.

Optio, *ōnis*, *f.*, free-will choice, option: *from*

Opto, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a. & n.*, to wish, desire.

Opulentus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *ior*, *issĭmus*, (*ops*), rich, wealthy, opulent; fruitful, productive; powerful.

Opus, *ĕris*, *n. ind.*, work, labor, toil; a work; a fortification.

Opus, *ind. noun & adj.*, § 243, need, occasion, necessity; needful, necessary.

Oracŭlum, *i*, *n.* (*oro*), the response of an inspired priest *or* priestess: an oracle.

Oratio, *ōnis*, *f.* (*oro*), speaking, speech, language, words; a speech, oration.

Orātor, *ōris*, *m.* (*oro*), a speaker, orator; an ambassador, deputy.

Orbis, *is*, *m.*, a circle, ring, orb, disk; the earth; *so*, *orbis terrarum*, the earth.

Orbo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.*, to deprive *or* bereave of: *from*

Orbus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, deprived *or* destitute of parents *or* children: orphan, fatherless, childless; bereft, destitute, without.

Ordĭno, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*ordo*), to set *or* place in order, arrange, dispose.

Ordior, *īri*, *orsus sum*, *dep.*, to begin to weave; to begin, commence.

Ordo, *ĭnis*, *m.*, order, arrangement, regularity, method; rank; class, order. *Extra ordinem*, contrary to rule *or* law; *also*, out of one's rank *or* place; a company *or* band of soldiers, battalion.

Oriens, *tis*, *m.* (*orior*), the east.

Orĭgo, *ĭnis*, *f.*, the origin, source, birth, descent: *from*

Orior, *īri*, *ortus sum*, *dep.*, § 177

to rise, appear; to arise, spring, spring up; to commence, begin, appear, become visible.

Oriundus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*orior*), springing from, descended from.

Ornamentum, *i*, *n.* (*orno*), an ornament, decoration.

Ornātè, *adv.*, *ius*, *issĭmè*; elegantly, gracefully, eloquently: *from*

Ornātus, *a*, *um*, *part.* & *adj.* (*orno*), *ior*, *issĭmus*; adorned, equipped, caparisoned; excellent, distinguished, illustrious, eminent.

Ornatus, *ûs*, *m.*, a preparation; ornament, decoration; dress, attire: *from*

Orno, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.*, to furnish, provide; to adorn, ornament, embellish; to equip, set off, dress, deck; to honor, show honor to.

Oro, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *n.* & *a.* (*os*), to speak; to beg, entreat, beseech, pray for.

Ortus, *ûs*, *m.* (*orior*), a rising.

Ortus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*orior*), risen, sprung up, proceeding from, born, descended.

Os, *oris*, *n.*, the mouth; speech, language; the face, countenance. *Ora convertere*, to turn the eyes: —impudence, audacity, effrontery. *Aliquid in ore habere*, to have continually in one's mouth, be constantly repeating.

Os, *ossis*, *n.*, a bone.

Osculor, *āri*, *ātus sum*, *dep.*, to kiss: *from*

Osculum, *i*, *n. dim.* (*os*), a little mouth; a kiss.

Ostendo, *ĕre*, *di*, *sum* & *tum*, *a.* (*ob* & *tendo*), to show, display, manifest, discover.

Ostento, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a. freq.* (*ostendo*), to show, display, point out; to promise; to make a boast of, vaunt.

Ostium, *i*, *n.*, a door, gate.

Otiōsè, *adv.*, at leisure, leisurely, idly, in idleness: *from*

Otiōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, at leisure, disengaged, quiet, unoccupied, having nothing to do: *from*

Otium, *i*, *n.*, leisure, inactivity; quiet, repose, idleness, tranquillity, peace. *Per otium*, at leisure.

Ovo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *n.*, to triumph in the ovation, to enjoy the lesser triumph; *in the ovation, the general entered the city on foot or on horseback, crowned with myrtle;* to exult, shout for joy.

P.

P., an abbreviation of the *prænomen* Publius.

Pacātus, *a*, *um*, *part.* & *adj.* (*paco*, to pacify), peaceful, peaceable, tranquil; conquered, subdued; at peace.

Paciscor, *i*, *pactus sum*, *dep.*, to bargain, covenant, agree, stipulate, promise.

Pactio, *ōnis*, *f.* (*paciscor*, to bargain), an agreement, bargain, contract, condition.

Pactus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*paciscor*).

Pædagōgus, *i*, *m.*, a person who conducted boys to and from school, guide, preceptor.

Palæstra, *æ*, *f.*, a wrestling, a place for wrestling, gymnasium; the exercises of the gymnasium, *such as wrestling, running, &c.*

Palam, *adv.*, openly, publicly

Palans, *antis*, *part.* (*palor*), wandering; *subs.*, a straggler.

Palatium, *i*, *n.*, the Palatium, *or* Palatine Hill; a palace

Palātus, a, um, part. (*palor*).

Pallium, i, n., the outer robe of the Greeks; a cloak, mantle.

Palo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*palus*, a stake), to support with stakes *or* props.

Palor, āri, ātus sum, dep., to wander to and fro, wander up and down, be dispersed.

Palpĕbra, æ, f., the eyelid.

Paludamentum, i, n., a military cloak *or* cassock.

Palus, ūdis, f., a marsh, morass, bog, swamp; a lake.

Palus, i, m., a stake.

Pando, ĕre, pandi, pansum & passum, a., to open; to open wide; to spread out, expand, unfold.

Panis, is, m., bread.

Papāver, ĕris, m. & n., the poppy.

Papirius, i, m., Papirius, a Roman name belonging to the Papirian *gens*.

Par, paris, adj., equal; like, similar. *Par pari referre*, to return like for like. *Par, paris, m.*, an equal; a competitor, adversary.

Parabĭlis, e, adj. (*paro*), to be procured, easily procured; ordinary, cheap.

Parco, ĕre, peperci & parsi, a., § 223, R. 2, to cease, give over; to spare, keep, preserve. *Alicui parcitur*, a favor is shown to one, one is spared: *from*

Parcus, a, um, adj., ior, issĭmus; sparing, frugal, economical, moderate.

Parens, tis, m. & f. (*pario*), a parent, father *or* mother.

Pareo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, n., to appear; to obey, submit to.

Pario, ĕre, pepĕri, partum, a., to bear *or* bring forth; to occasion, cause, make; to acquire, procure, obtain.

Parĭter, adv. (*par*), equally, alike, in like manner. *Pariter ac, atque, etc.*, equally as, as much as, as well as.

Paro, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to make ready, provide, prepare.

Pars, tis, f., a part, division, portion; some; a part, quarter, place: *pl.*, a part, duty, office; a party, faction. *Ulla ex parte*, in any wise, in any degree.

Parsimonia, æ, f. (*parco*), frugality, parsimony, thrift.

Partim, adv., (*pars*), partly, in part, some.

Partior, īri, ītus sum, dep.(*pars*), to part, share, distribute.

Partus, a, um, part. (*pario*).

Partus, ûs, m. (*pario*), a birth.

Parum, adv., minus, minĭmè; little; too little, not enough; not very, not. Parum *seems sometimes to be a noun or adjective.*

Parumper, adv., for a short time, a little while.

Parvŭlus, a, um, adj. dim., very small, very little, little: *from*

Parvus, a, um, adj., minor, minĭmus; little, small.

Pasco, ĕre, pavi, pastum, a., to feed, graze, eat, pasture.

Passim, adv., here and there, at random, hither and thither, every way, every where: *from*

Passus, ûs, m. (*pando*), a pace, step; a pace, measure of five Roman feet.

Passus, a, um, part. (*pando*). *Crinibus passis*, with loose *or* disheveled hair.

Passus, a, um, part. (*patior*).

Passūrus, a, um, part. (*patior*).

Pastor, ōris, m. (*pasco*), a shepherd, herdsman.

Patella, æ, f., a dish, plate, platter porringer.

Patens, tis, part. & adj., open, lying open, accessible: *from*

Pateo, ēre, ui, n., to be open, accessible; to extend, stretch.

Pater, tris, m., a father. *Patres*, Fathers, *a term of respect often given to the Roman senate;* senators.

Paterfamilias, patrisfamilias, m. (*pater & familia*), the father *or* master of a family.

Paternus, a, um, adj. (*pater*), of *or* belonging to a father, paternal.

Patiens, tis, adj., ior, issĭmus; & part., enduring, capable of enduring, patient: *from*

Patior, i, passus sum, dep., to bear, undergo, suffer, endure; to permit, allow, suffer, let.

Patria, æ, f. (*patrius*), one's native country *or* city; a region, country. *Patriâ Hispanus*, a native of Spain.

Patricius, a, um, adj. (*pater*), of *or* belonging to a patrician, patrician, noble. *Patricii, ōrum, m. pl.*, the patricians. *The Romans were divided into three ranks or orders: the patricians or nobles, the* equites *or knights, and the* plebs *or common people.*

Patrimonium, i, n. (*pater*), a paternal estate, inheritance, patrimony; an estate.

Patrius, a, um, adj. (*pater*), of *or* belonging to a father, paternal.

Patro, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to perform, execute, achieve, finish.

Patrocinium, i, n. (*patrōnus*, a patron), protection, patronage, support.

Patruus, i, m. (*pater*), an uncle by the father's side.

Pauci, æ, a, adj., few, a few.

Paulātim, adv. (*paulus*), by little and little, by degrees, gradually.

Paulŭlus, a, um, adj. dim. (*paulus*), little, very little, small. *Subs., paululum, i, n.*, a little.

Paulùm, adv., a little.

Paulus, a, um, adj., a little. *Abl., paulo*, by a little, a little, somewhat.

Paulus, i, m., Paulus, a Roman cognomen. *L. Æmilius Paulus*, a Roman consul, A. U. 536: V. 8. *L. Æmilius Paulus Macedonicus*, a Roman consul, A. U. 584: VI. 21.

Pauper, ĕris, adj., poor. *Pauper crumena*, a lean purse.

Pauperculus, a, um, adj. dim. (*pauper*), poor, sorry.

Paupertas, ātis, f. (*pauper*), poverty, need, indigence.

Pavens, tis, part. & adj., afraid, alarmed: *from*

Paveo, ēre, i, a. & n., to fear, be afraid.

Pavĭdus, a, um, adj. (*paveo*), timid, fearful, alarmed, terrified.

Pavor, ōris, m. (*paveo*), a trembling; fear, dread, consternation.

Pax, pacis, f., peace, tranquillity, concord.

Peccātum, i, n., a fault, error: *from*

Pecco, āre, āvi, ātum, n. & a., to do wrong, commit a fault, transgress, sin; to err, mistake.

Pectus, ŏris, n., the breast; the heart, the mind, soul.

Pecunia, æ, f., property, wealth, riches, money; a sum of money. *Magna pecunia*, a great sum of money. *Dare pecuniam*, to bribe. *Pl.*, money, wealth: *from*

Pecus, ŏris, n., sheep; cattle; a herd.

Pedes, ĭtis, m. (*pes*), on foot; a foot-soldier: *pl.*, infantry.

Pediculāris, e, adj., (*pediculus*), of *or* belonging to lice. *Morbus*

pedicularis, the phthiriasis, *or* lousy disease: *from*

Pedicŭlus, *i*, *m. dim.* (*pes*), a little foot; a louse.

Pedis. *See* Pes.

Pejor, *adj.* (comp. of *malus*), worse.

Pellĭcio, *ĕre*, *lexi*, *lectum*, *a.* (*per* & *lacio*, to entice), to deceive by flattery, entice, allure, seduce.

Pellis, *is*, *f.*, the skin *or* hide of a beast.

Pello, *ĕre*, *pepŭli*, *pulsum*, *a.*, to drive *or* chase away, repulse; to expel, dispossess, remove.

Penātes, *ium*, *m. pl.*, household gods.

Pendeo, *ēre*, *pependi*, *a.*, to hang from; to be suspended. *Pendere*, sc. *se*, to hang one's self: *from*

Pendo, *ĕre*, *pependi*, *pensum*, *a.*, to weigh; to deliberate on, consider; to pay. (assidere

Pene, *adv.*, almost, nearly.

Penes, *prep. with the acc.*, near, with; in the power of.

Penĭtus, *adv.*, inwardly, internally; fully, utterly, entirely; far within.

Penuria, *æ*, *f.*, want, need, scarcity.

Pependi. *See* Pendo.

Peperci. *See* Parco.

Pepĕri. *See* Pario.

Per, *prep. with the acc.*, through, during, for, throughout; by, at, through; by means of, on account of; over, along; in. *Per speciem*, under color *or* pretence. *Per me*, as far as I am concerned. *Per singulas noctes*, every night. *Quum per ætatem posset*, when age should permit one.

Perăgo, *ĕre*, *ēgi*, *actum*, *a.* (*per* & *ago*), to drive; to accomplish, perfect, complete, perform, finish, make.

Perăgro, *are*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*per* & *ager*), to wander through *or* over, traverse, survey.

Peramænus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*per* & *amænus*), very pleasant.

Percello, *ĕre*, *cŭli*, *culsum*, *a.* (*per* & *cello*, *obs.*), to thrust *or* strike aside, move, overthrow, strike, hit.

Percĭpio, *ĕre*, *cēpi*, *ceptum*, *a.* (*per* & *capio*), to take up wholly, possess, invade; to acquire, receive; to perceive, comprehend.

Percontor, *āri*, *ātus sum*, *dep.* (*per* & *contor*, to ask), to ask, inquire, demand.

Perculsus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*percello*), struck down; struck, disquieted, alarmed.

Percunctor, *āri*, *ātus sum*, *dep.* (*per* & *cunctor*, to ask), to ask, inquire, demand, question, interrogate. *Percunctari ab aliquo*, to question one.

Percussor, *ōris*, *m.*, a striker; a murderer, hired assassin: *from*

Percŭtio, *ĕre*, *cussi*, *cussum*, *a.* (*per* & *quatio*), to strike, hit, knock, smite. *Fœdus percutere*, to conclude a treaty;—to pierce, kill, slay. *Humerum alicujus leniter percutere*, to tap —.

Perdĭtus, *a*, *um*, *part.* & *adj.*, lost, ruined, spoiled; desperate, abandoned, profligate: *from*

Perdo, *ĕre*, *dĭdi*, *dĭtum*, *a.* (*per* & *do*), to destroy, ruin; to lose.

Perdūco, *ĕre*, *xi*, *ctum*, *a.* (*per* & *duco*), to conduct, lead, convey, accompany, bring. *Perducere ad exitum*, to accomplish.

Peregrīnor, *āri*, *ātus sum*, *dep.*, to go abroad; to live in a foreign country: *from*

Peregrīnus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*peregrè*, abroad), foreign, strange.

Perennis, *e*, *adj.* (*per* & *annus*)

that lasts the whole year; continual, perpetual, perennial, everlasting, never-failing.

Pereo, *ĭre*, *ii*, *n.* (*per* & *eo*), to perish, be destroyed; to die; to be lost, spent in vain, thrown away.

Perfectus, *a*, *um*, *part.* & *adj.* (*perficio*), perfect, complete.

Perfĕro, *ferre*, *tŭli*, *lātum*, *irr. a.* (*per* & *fero*), to bear *or* carry through; to bring, carry, convey; to suffer, bear patiently.

Perfĭcio, *ĕre*, *fēci*, *fectum*, *a.* (*per* & *facio*), to finish, complete; to perform, execute, accomplish.

Perfidia, *æ*, *f.*, perfidy, treachery, falsehood: *from*

Perfĭdus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*per* & *fides*), faithless, perfidious, false.

Perfŏdio, *ĕre*, *ōdi*, *ossum*, *a.* (*per* & *fodio*), to dig through; to transfix, pierce *or* thrust through.

Perfŏro, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*per* & *foro*, to bore), to bore through, pierce, perforate.

Perfruor, *i*, *fructus sum*, *dep.* (*per* & *fruor*), § 245, I., and 3d clause, to enjoy fully *or* thoroughly.

Perfŭga, *æ*, *m.*, a runaway, fugitive; a deserter: *from*

Perfŭgio, *ĕre*, *fūgi*, *ugĭtum*, *n.* (*per* & *fugio*), to fly *or* flee for succor *or* shelter; to take refuge.

Pergămum, *i*, *n.*, Pergamum, *now* Pergamo, a city of Mysia, in Asia Minor: VI. 4.

Pergo, *ĕre*, *perrexi*, *n.* & *a.* (*per* & *rego*), to go, proceed, pass on, continue.

Periclĭtor, *āri*, *ātus sum*, *dep.* (*periculum*), to try, prove; to encounter danger, be in danger *or* peril.

Periculōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *ior*, *issĭmus*; dangerous, hazardous, perilous: *from*

Pericŭlum, *i*, *n.*, a trial, experiment; risk, danger.

Perii. *See* Pereo.

Perinde, *adv.* (*per* & *inde*), just so, in the same manner. *Perinde ac*, *atque*, or *ut*, just as, as, just as if.

Peritia, *æ*, *f.*, knowledge, experience, acquaintance, skilfulness, skill.

Peritūrus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*pereo*).

Peritus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *ior*, *issĭmus*, § 213, R. 1, (3,) experienced in, expert, skilful, experienced.

Perlātus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*perfero*).

Perlĕgo, *ĕre*, *lēgi*, *lectum*, *a.* (*per* & *lego*), to read through.

Perlĭno, *ĕre*, *lēvi*, *lĭtum*, *a.* (*per* & *lino*, to smear), to smear, cover over.

Permăneo, *ēre*, *mansi*, *mansum*, *n.* (*per* & *maneo*), to remain, endure, continue.

Permitto, *ĕre*, *mīsi*, *missum*, *a.* (*per* & *mitto*), to let pass; to commit, intrust; to permit, suffer, allow.

Permulceo, *ēre*, *si*, *sum*, *a.* (*per* & *mulceo*), to stroke; to soothe, allay.

Permūto, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*per* & *muto*), to change, alter; to exchange.

Pernicies, *ēi*, *f.* (*per* & *nex*), destruction, ruin.

Perniciōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*pernicies*), destructive, ruinous, deadly, pernicious, hurtful, injurious.

Pernicĭtas, *ātis*, *f.* (*pernix*, nimble) swiftness, fleetness.

Perōro, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* & *n.* (*per* & *oro*), to conclude an oration; to speak; to plead, argue.

Perpello, *ĕre*, *pŭli*, *pulsum*, *a.* (*per* & *pello*), to push, thrust; to induce, persuade

Perpetuò, adv., continually, perpetually, always: *from*

Perpetuus, a, um, adj. (*per & peto*), perpetual, continual; continued, uninterrupted. *In perpetuum*, forever, always.

Perpŭli. See Perpello.

Perrexi. See Pergo.

Perrumpo, ĕre, rūpi, ruptum, a. & n. (*per & rumpo*), to break through; to break into, penetrate.

Persa, æ, m., the same as Perses *or* Perseus; *also*, Persa, the name of a dog: VI. 21.

Persa, æ, m., a Persian

Persæpe, adv. (*per & sæpe*), very often, very frequently.

Persĕquor, i, cūtus sum, dep. (*per & sequor*), to follow, go after; to pursue; to avenge, punish. *Bello persequi*, to make war upon.

Persevēro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. & a. (*per & severus*), to persevere, persist, hold out.

Perseus, i, & Perses, æ, m., Perseus, a king of Macedonia: VI. 21.

Persia, æ, f., Persia.

Persolvo, ĕre, solvi, solūtum, a. & n. (*per & solvo*), to solve, explain; to pay.

Persolūtus, a, um, part. (*persolvo*).

Perspĭcio, ĕre, spexi, spectum, a. & n. (*per & specio*), to see through; to perceive, observe.

Perstringo, ĕre, strinxi, strictum, a. (*per & stringo*), to bind; to graze. *Fig.*, to seize on, thrill through.

Persto, āre, stĭti, n. (*per & sto*), to stand fast, persist, continue, remain steadfast.

Persuādeo, ēre, suāsi, suāsum, a. (*per & suadeo*), to convince, persuade. *Persuadētur mihi, etc.*, I am persuaded, I believe. *Persuadere alicui aliquid*, to convince one of any thing, make one believe.

Pertinacia, æ, f. (*pertĭnax*, obstinate), obstinacy, stubbornness.

Pertinacĭter, adv. (*pertinax*), obstinately, stubbornly; firmly, resolutely, constantly.

Pertĭneo, ēre, ui, n. (*per & teneo*), to reach, extend, stretch; to pertain, belong, fall to.

Pertractus, a, um, part.: from

Pertrăho, ĕre, traxi, tractum, a. (*per & traho*), to draw, bring, *or* conduct by force, drag, conduct.

Perturbo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*per & turbo*), to disturb greatly, confuse, trouble, disquiet, disorder.

Pervĕnio, īre, vēni, ventum, n. (*per & venio*), to come to, arrive at, reach; to come.

Pervĭcacia, æ, f. (*pervĭcax*, obstinate), obstinacy, wilfulness.

Pervŏlo, velle, irr. (*per & volo*), to desire greatly, wish earnestly, long.

Pes, pedis, m., the foot. *Pedem referre*, to retire, retreat; — a foot, *as a measure*. *Pedibus ire* or *incedere*, on foot —.

Pessĭmus, a, um, adj. (sup. of *malus*), the worst; very ill, very bad.

Pessĭnus, untis, f., Pessinus, a town of Asia Minor, *where was a temple of the goddess Cybele* VI. 4.

Pestĭlens, tis, adj. (*pestis*), pestilent, unhealthy, deadly.

Pestilentia, æ, f. (*pestilens*), a plague, pestilence.

Pestis, is, f., a pest, evil, mischief, ruin, destruction.

Petitio, ōnis, f., a requesting, ask-

ing, petition, solicitation; a canvassing *or* soliciting for an office: *from*

Peto, *ĕre*, *īvi* & *ii*, *ītum*, *a.*, to ask, seek, request; to seek to procure, seek after, sue for, ask for, be a candidate for; to go *or* repair to, direct one's course to *or* towards. *Petere ab aliquo*, to ask of one; to ask *or* request one; — to aim at, assail; to attack.

Phalĕræ, *ārum*, *f. pl.*, ornaments of horses, trappings.

Pharĕtra, *æ*, *f.*, a quiver.

Pharnăces, *is*, *m.*, Pharnaces, a son of Mithridates, who rebelled against his father, in favor of the Romans: VIII. 23.

Pharsalia, *æ*, *f.*, Pharsalia, a region in Thessaly, near the city Pharsālus: IX. 1.

Pharsalĭcus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*Pharsalia*), Pharsalian.

Philippi, *ōrum*, *m. pl.*, Philippi, a city in Macedonia: IX. 29.

Philippus, *i*, *m.*, Philip, a king of Macedon: VI. 17. *L. Marcius Philippus*, a consul, A. U. C. 661: VII. 28.

Philosophia, *æ*, *f.*, philosophy.

Philosŏphus, *i*, *m.*, a philosopher.

Pictor, *ōris*, *m.* (*pingo*), a painter.

Piĕtas ātis. f. (*pius*), piety, respect, affection, love; devotion; duty, dutifulness, loyalty.

Pignus, *ŏris*, *n.*, a pawn, pledge, assurance, security; a proof, testimony.

Pila, *æ*, *f.*, a ball.

Pileus, *i*, *m.*, a hat.

Pilum, *i*, *n.*, the javelin *or* dart of the Roman infantry.

Pilus, *i*, *m.*, a hair.

Pingo, *ĕre*, *pinxi*, *pictum*, *a.*, to paint.

Pinguis, *e*, *adj.*, *ior*, *issĭmus*; fat.

Pirāta æ, *m.*, a pirate, corsair.

Piratĭcus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, piratical.

Piscatorius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*piscātor*, a fishe-man), belonging to fishers *or* fishing. *Piscatoria navis*, a fishing smack.

Piscicŭlus, *i*, *m. dim.* (*piscis*), a little fish.

Piscīna, *æ*, *f.*, a fish-pond: *from*

Piscis, *is*, *m.*, a fish.

Piscor, *āri*, *ātus sum*, *dep.* (*piscis*), to fish.

Piso, *ōnis*, *m.*, Piso, a Roman *cognomen* in the Calpurnian *gens*. *L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi*, a Roman consul, A. U. C. 619: VII. 11.

Placabĭlis, *e*, *adj.* (*placo*), easy to be appeased, mild, gentle.

Placenta, *æ*, *f.*, a cake.

Placeo, *ēre*, *cui*, *cĭtum*, *n.*, to please, give satisfaction. *Placet*, *imp.*, it pleases; *placet mihi*, *tibi*, *etc.*, it is my pleasure, I like, choose, determine, resolve, decide.

Placĭdus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*placeo*), quiet, gentle, mild, calm, composed, undisturbed.

Placo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.*, to appease, pacify.

Plaga, *æ*, *f.*, a stroke, blow; a wound.

Plaustrum, *i*, *n.*, a wagon, heavy cart.

Plausus, *ûs*, *m.* (*plaudo*, to clap), a clapping; applause.

Plebecŭla, *æ*, *f. dim.* (*plebs*), the rabble, mob.

Plebeius, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, of the common people, plebeian. *Plebeius*, *i*, *m.*, a plebeian: *from*

Plebs, *plebis*, *f.*, the common people, plebeians.

Plecto, *ĕre*, *plexi* & *xui*, *plexum*, *a.*,

to strike *or* beat; to punish; to plait, braid.

Plenus, a, um, adj., § 213, R. 5, (3,) full, filled; entire, complete, perfect.

Plerusque, ăque, umque, adj. (*plerus & que*), most; the most. *Plerique*, many, very many, most, the most, most men.

Plumbeus, a, um, adj., leaden, of lead: *from*

Plumbum, i, n., lead.

Plurĭmùm, adv. (sup. of *multùm*), very much, most.

Plurĭmus, a, um, adj. (sup. of *multus*), very many *or* much, most.

Plus, pluris, adj. (comp. of *multus*), more. *Pl., plures, plura*, § 110, more; many, very many.

Pocŭlum, i, n., a cup, bowl. *Fig.*, drink, wine, &c.

Podăgra, æ, f., the gout in the feet.

Pœna, æ, f., punishment. *Dare pœnas*, to suffer punishment, give satisfaction.

Pœnĭtet, imp. (*me, etc.*), § 215 & § 229, R. 6, it repents (me, &c.), I repent, I regret.

Pœnus, i, m., a Carthaginian. *Pœni, ōrum, m. pl.*, the Carthaginians, inhabitants of Carthage: IV. 1.

Poëta, æ, m., a poet, bard.

Polliceor, ĕri, ĭtus sum, dep., to promise.

Pollio, ōnis, m., Pollio, a Roman *cognomen*. *Vedius Pollio*, a Roman who used to feed his fishes on human flesh: IX. 43.

Polybius, i, m., Polybius, an Arcadian, the preceptor of Scipio Africanus the younger: VI. 32.

Pompa, æ, f., a solemn procession, procession; pomp, show, ostentation.

Pompeiānus, a, um, adj., of *or* relating to Pompey: *from*

Pompeius, i, m., a Roman name. *Cn. Pompeius Magnus*, Pompey the Great, the rival of Julius Cæsar: VIII. 17.

Pompilius, i, m., Pompilius, a Roman name. *See* Numa.

Pomponius, i, m., Pomponius, a Roman name. *M. Pomponius*, a tribune of the people: III. 2.

Pondo, abl., § 94, (*pendo*), in weight. *It is often used as an indeclinable noun*, a pound.

Pondus, ĕris, n., weight, heaviness; a load, burden; a weight; quantity, sum.

Ponè, adv. & prep. with the acc., behind, after.

Pono, ĕre, posui, posĭtum, a., to put, place, set; to think, esteem. *Ponere castra*, to pitch a camp, encamp; to spend, pass; to lay aside, put off. *Ponere militiæ tirocinium*, to pass one's military novitiate; to learn the rudiments of war; to begin to perform military service; to enter upon one's first campaign: — to serve up, set before.

Pons, tis, m., a bridge; a plank *or* bridge, *used for embarking, disembarking, and passing from ship to ship.*

Pontius, i, m., Pontius, a Roman name. *Pontius Thelesinus*, a general of the Samnites: III. 11, 12.

Pontus, i, m., a region of Asia Minor, on the Black Sea: VIII. 1.

Popedius, i, m., Popedius, a chief of the Latins: IX. 13.

Popilius, i, m., Popilius, a Roman name belonging to the Popilian *gens*.

Poposci. *See* Posco.

Populāris, *e*, *adj.* (*popŭlus*), of *or* belonging to the people, popular. *Subs.*, a fellow-countryman.

Popŭlor, *āri*, *ātus sum*, *dep.*, to depopulate, lay waste, destroy, ravage: *from*

Popŭlus, *i*, *m.*, a people, state, nation, community; the people. *Populi*, nations, states.

Porcia, *æ*, *f.*, Porcia, the wife of Brutus: IX. 28.

Porcius, *i*, *m.*, Porcius, a Roman name belonging to the Porcian *gens*.

Porrĭgo, *ĕre*, *rexi*, *rectum*, *a.* (*porro & rego*), to stretch *or* spread forth, extend; to hold forth *or* out, offer.

Porro, *adv.*, afar off, farther. *In continuing a discourse*, moreover, besides, next, then, now.

Porsenna, *æ*, *m.*, Porsenna, a king of the Etrurians: II. 4.

Porta, *æ*, *f.*, a gate; the gate of a city.

Portendo, *ĕre*, *di*, *tum*, *a.*, to stretch forth; to presage, portend, betoken.

Portentum, *i*, *n.* (*portendo*), an omen, prodigy; an ill omen.

Portĭcus, *ûs*, *f.* (*porta*), a portico, piazza, porch.

Porto, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.*, to carry, bear, convey.

Portus, *ûs*, *m.*, a port, harbor.

Posco, *ĕre*, *poposci*, *a.*, to ask, call for, demand, pray earnestly.

Posidonius, *i*, *m.*, Posidonius, a distinguished Stoic philosopher, born at Apamēa, in Syria: IX. 3.

Posĭtus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*pono*), placed, put; lying, situate.

Possessor, *ōris*, *m.* (*possĭdeo*, to possess), a possessor, owner.

Possum, *posse*, *potui*, *irr. n.* (*potis & sum*), to be able, have power, I can, to be able to do *or* effect. *Plurimum posse*, to be most powerful. *Non potui*, I was unable.

Post, *adv. & prep. with the acc.*, after, afterwards; behind, in the rear of; after, since.

Postea, *adv.* (*post & is*), afterward, after that, hereafter, subsequently.

Posterĭtas, *ātis*, *f.* (*posterus*), posterity, succeeding generations.

Postĕrus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *posterior*, *postrēmus*, (*post*), following next, ensuing. *Posteri*, *ōrum*, *m. pl.*, posterity, descendants. *In posterum*, sc. *tempus*, for the time to come, for the future.

Posthăbeo, *ēre*, *ui*, *ĭtum*, *a.* (*post & habeo*), to postpone, neglect, esteem *or* regard less, set less by.

Posthac, *adv.* (*post & hac*), in future, after this.

Postĭcum, *i*, *n.*, a back door.

Postis, *is*, *m.*, a door-post.

Postquam, *conj.* (*post & quam*), after, after that, when, as soon as.

Postrēmo, *adv.* (*posterus*), at last, finally.

Postrēmus. *See* Posterus.

Postridie, *adv.* (*posterus & dies*), the day after, the day following, the next day. *Postridie quàm*, *the same as* postridie.

Postulātum, *i*, *n.*, a demand, request: *from*

Postŭlo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.*, to demand, ask, desire, request.

Postumius, *i*, *m.*, Postumius, a Roman name. *Aulus Postumius*, a Roman dictator: II. 8. *Postumius Cominius*, a consul, A. U. C. 262: II. 12. *Sp Postumius*, a consul, who commanded the Roman army in

the war against the Samnites: III. 11.

Posui. *See* Pono.

Potentia, æ, f. (*potens*, powerful), power; authority, influence.

Potestas, ātis, f. (*possum*), power, ability; leave, permission, liberty; dominion, rule, authority, magistracy, office.

Potior, īri, ītus sum, dep., § 245, I., to become master of, gain possession of, acquire; to possess: *from*

Potior, us, gen. ōris, adj. comp., preferable, better, more excellent, of more importance: *from*

Potis, adv., potiùs, potissĭmè; able, possible.

Potītus, a, um, part. (*potior*).

Potius, adv. (comp. of *potis*), rather.

Poto, āre, āvi, ātum & potum, n. & a., to drink.

Potui. *See* Possum.

Præ, prep. with the acc., before; for, by reason of, on account of, through.

Præacuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, a. (*præ & acuo*), to sharpen, make pointed.

Præbeo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, a. (*præ & habeo*), to hold out, offer, present, proffer; to furnish, give, afford; to show, exhibit.

Præcēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, a. & n. (*præ & cedo*), to go before, precede.

Præceps, cipĭtis, adj. (*præ & caput*), headlong; hasty, precipitate.

Præceptor, ōris, m. (*præcipio*), a commander, preceptor.

Præcīdo, ĕre, cīdi, cīsum, a. (*præ & cædo*), to cut off; to shorten.

Præcĭno, ĕre, cinui, a. & n. (*præ & cano*), to sing, play, *or* sound before.

Præcĭpio, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum, a. (*præ & capio*), to take *or* receive before; to admonish, advise; to order, command.

Præcipĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*præceps*), to precipitate, throw headlong.

Præcipuè, adv., particularly, chiefly, especially: *from*

Præcipuus, a, um, adj. (*præcipio*), particular, peculiar, remarkable, singular.

Præcīsus, a, um, part. (*præcido*).

Præclārè, adv., very clearly; bravely, nobly, gloriously; very well. *from*

Præclārus, a, um, adj., very clear: celebrated, noble, renowned, distinguished, illustrious.

Præco, ōnis, m., a public crier, herald.

Præcox, ŏcis, adj., early, ripening early.

Præda, æ, f. (*præs*, a surety), prey, booty, plunder, pillage. *Facere prædam*, to take plunder, to plunder.

Prædĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*præ & dico, are*), to spread abroad, proclaim, report, publish, declare; to say, tell, affirm, give out.

Prædĭco, ĕre, dixi, dictum, a. (*præ & dico*), to tell before, foretell, predict, premise; to publish, make known, say, tell, give out, declare.

Prædium, i, n., a farm, estate.

Prædo, ōnis, m., a robber, pillager; a pirate, corsair.

Prædor, āri, ātus sum, dep. (*præda*), to rob, plunder, pillage.

Præesse. *See* Præsum.

Præfectūra, æ, f., the office of any president; superintendence, prefecture: *from*

Præfectus, i, m. (*præficio*), a superintendent, overseer, commander, prefect, captain.

Præfĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, a. (*præ & fero*), to bear *or* carry before; to prefer.

Præfĭcio, ĕre, fēci, fectum, a. (*præ & facio*), to set over, appoint to the command of.

Præfĭgo, ĕre, fixi, fixum, a. (*præ & figo*), to fix *or* fasten before; to fix on the end *or* extremity of.

Præfui. *See* Præsum.

Prælātus, a, um, part. (*præfero*).

Prælūceo, ēre, luxi, n. (*præ & luceo*), to give light before, shine before; to surpass, excel.

Præmitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum, a. (*præ & mitto*), to send *or* despatch before, send forward.

Præmium, i, n., a reward, recompense.

Præneste, is, n., Præneste, a town of Latium.

Prænestīnus, a, um, adj., of *or* belonging to Preneste.

Præpāro, āre, āvi, ātum, a., (*præ & paro*), to prepare, make ready, provide.

Præreptus, a, um, part.: from

Prærĭpio, ĕre, ripui, reptum, a. (*præ & rapio*), to snatch *or* hurry away beforehand; to prevent, forestall, take *or* snatch away.

Præsāgio, īre, īvi, ītum, a. (*præ & sagio*, to perceive), to perceive beforehand; to presage, divine, predict, foresee.

Præscio, īre, īvi, ītum, a. (*præ & scio*), to know beforehand, foreknow, foresee.

Præsens, tis, adj. (*præ & ens*, § 154, R. 1), present, propitious, favorable.

Præsĭdeo, ēre, sēdi, sessum, n. (*præ & sedeo*), to guard, protect, defend.

Præsidium, i, n., defence, protection; a guard, escort, garrison; a post, station; aid, succor, help.

Præstans, tis, part. & adj., ior, issĭmus; extraordinary, superior, distinguished: *from*

Præsto, āre, stĭti, a. & n. (*præ & sto*), to stand before; to excel, surpass, be superior; to show, exhibit, evince, prove, manifest; to do, make, perform, cause, effect; to give, offer, show.

Præsum, esse, fui, irr. n. (*præ & sum*), to be before, preside over, have the charge *or* command of, govern. *Potestati præesse*, to fill *or* exercise an office.

Præsūmo, ĕre, sumpsi, sumptum, a. (*præ & sumo*), to take before, anticipate; to presume, imagine.

Prætĕgo, ĕre, texi, tectum, a. (*præ & tego*), to cover.

Præter, adv. & prep. with the acc., close by, near; before; except, besides; contrary to, against.

Præterea, adv. (*præter & ea*), besides, moreover.

Prætĕreo, īre, īvi & ii, ĭtum, irr. n. (*præter & eo*), to pass by; to excel, surpass.

Præterĭtus, a, um, part. (*prætereo*), past, gone by.

Prætermitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum, a. (*præter & mitto*), to let pass, omit, neglect.

Prætexta, æ, f. (*prætego*), the prætexta, an upper garment, bordered with purple, worn by free-born youth, magistrates, and priests.

Prætextātus, a, um, adj. (*prætexta*), wearing the prætexta *or* toga, *which was worn by children until they were seventeen years of age; also by* magistrates.

Prætor, ōris, m., any leader; a

pretor, a magistrate next in authority to the consuls.

Prætorium, i, n. (*prætor*), the general's tent.

Prætŭli. *See* Præfero.

Prætūra, æ, f. (*prætor*), the pretorship.

Prævalĭdus, a, um, adj. (*præ & valĭdus*), very able *or* strong, very stout *or* powerful.

Prævĕnio, īre, vēni, ventum, a. (*præ & venio*), to come before; to anticipate, prevent.

Præverto, ĕre, ti, sum, a. (*præ & verto*), to outstrip; to anticipate, be beforehand with.

Prævĭdeo, ēre, vīdi, vīsum, a. (*præ & video*), to foresee.

Prandeo, ēre, prandi, pransum, a., to eat before the principal meal; to breakfast: *from*

Prandium, i, n., a breakfast, luncheon.

Pravus, a, um, adj., crooked, distorted; wrong, bad, unprincipled, vicious, wicked, depraved.

Precario, adv. (*precarius*, obtained by entreaty), by entreaty *or* request; at another's will *or* pleasure.

Preces. *See* Prex.

Precor, āri, ātus sum, dep. (*prex*), to pray, entreat, beseech.

Prehendo, ĕre, di, sum, a., to take, catch, seize.

Premo, ĕre, pressi, pressum, a., to press; to oppress, overwhelm; to press upon, incommode.

Pretiōsus, a, um, adj., ior, issĭmus; costly, precious, valuable: *from*

Pretium, i, n., worth, price; money, reward, ransom.

Prex, f., § 94, a prayer, supplication, entreaty.

Pridie, adv. (*prior & dies*), on the day before. So *pridie quàm*, the day before.

Primò, adv. (*primus*), at the first, at first, in the first place.

Primōris, e, adj. (*primus*), the first. *Primōres, um, m. pl.*, the nobles, chief men, most eminent, distinguished, principal.

Primùm, adv., first, in the first place; for the first time. *Ubi primum*, as soon as: *from*

Primus, a, um, adj. (sup. of *prior*), first.

Princeps, ĭpis, adj. (*primus & capio*), first, foremost. *Princeps, ĭpis, m. & f.*, a superior, chief, head, director, leader; prince, emperor; *pl.*, the most distinguished men, leading men.

Prior, ōris, adj., sup. primus, § 126, 1, former, first, preceding, previous; before.

Principium, i, n., (*princeps*), a beginning, commencement, origin.

Priscus, a, um, adj., ancient, old, former. *Priscus, i, m.*, Priscus, a Roman surname.

Pristĭnus, a, um, adj., ancient, old; former, previous, pristine.

Priùs, adv. (*prior*), before, sooner, previously, first, formerly.

Priusquam, adv. (*prius & quàm*), before that.

Privātus, a, um, part. & adj., private, of a private person; *subs.*, a private person: *from*

Privo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*privus*, single), § 251, to deprive, bereave.

Pro, prep. with the abl., before, in front of; according to; for, on account of; for, in the place of, instead of; as, for, considering.

Probo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*probus*), to make to appear right *or* best; to approve, praise, commend

Id non mihi probatur, it is not made to appear to me best, I am not persuaded that it is best, it is not approved by me.

Proboscis, *ĭdis*, *f.*, the trunk, snout, proboscis.

Probrum, *i*, *n.*, a shameful act; disgrace, dishonor, reproach, shame; abuse, reproachful language, insult.

Probus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, good, proper; honest, upright.

Proca, *æ*, *m.*, Proca, a king of Alba: I. 1.

Procēdo, *ĕre*, *cessi*, *cessum*, *n.* (*pro & cedo*), to go before, go forth; to proceed, advance; to go *or* come forward.

Procella, *æ*, *f.*, a violent wind, storm, tempest, hurricane.

Proceritas, *ātis*, *f.*, length; height, stature: *from*

Procērus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *ior*, *issĭmus*; long; high in stature, tall.

Processi. *See* Procedo.

Proclāmo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*pro & clamo*), to cry out, proclaim, exclaim.

Proconsul, *ŭlis*, *m.* (*pro & consul*), a proconsul, one invested with the authority of a consul.

Procubui. *See* Procumbo.

Procul, *adv.*, at a distance, far, far off.

Procŭlus, *i*, *m.*, Proculus, a Roman senator: I. 8.

Procumbo, *ĕre*, *cubui*, *cubĭtum*, *n.* (*pro & cumbo*, *obs.*), to lean forward; to fall down, prostrate one's self.

Prodeo, *ĭre*, *ii*, *ĭtum*, *irr. n.* (*pro & eo*), to go *or* come forth; to advance, proceed.

Prodesse. *See* Prosum.

Prodigium, *i*, *n.*, a strange occurrence; a prodigy, miracle.

Proditio, *ōnis*, *f.* (*prodo*), a discovery; treachery, treason.

Proditor, *ōris*, *m.*, a betrayer, traitor: *from*

Prodo, *ĕre*, *dĭdi*, *dĭtum*, *a.* (*pro & do*), to bring forth; to make known, publish, disclose, betray.

Prodūco, *ĕre*, *duxi*, *ductum*, *a.* (*pro & duco*), to lead out, bring forth.

Prœlium, *i*, *n.*, a fight, battle, engagement, contest, combat. *Leve prœlium*, a skirmish. *Prœlium committere*, to join, give, commence —.

Profectio, *ōnis*, *f.* (*proficiscor*), a setting out, departure, journey.

Profectò, *adv.* (*pro & facto*), certainly, surely, truly, in truth, indeed, assuredly.

Profectus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*proficiscor*).

Profĕro, *ferre*, *tŭli*, *lātum*, *a.* (*pro & fero*), to bring forth *or* out; to make known, reveal; to exhibit, show, produce; to hold out, present. *Proferre manum*, to stretch *or* hold out —: to pronounce, express.

Professus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*profiteor*).

Proficio, *ĕre*, *fēci*, *fectum*, *a.* (*pro & facio*), to advance, make progress, effect.

Proficiscor, *i*, *fectus sum*, *dep.* (*pro & facio*), to set out, go, depart.

Profiteor, *ēri*, *essus sum*, *dep.* (*pro & fateor*), to profess, declare openly, acknowledge. *Nomen profiteri*, to give in one's name, to make application for an office.

Profligo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*pro & fligo*), to cast down, overthrow, conquer, defeat, overcome.

Profŭgio, *ĕre*, *fūgi*, *fugĭtum*, *n. & a.* (*pro & fugio*), to flee, fly, escape. *Profugere ad aliquem*,

to take refuge with, flee for succor to —.

Profŭgus, a, um, adj. (*profŭgio*), fleeing, escaping by flight. *Profŭgus, i, m.*, a runaway, fugitive.

Profui. *See* Prosum.

Profundo, ĕre, fūdi, fūsum, a. (*pro & fundo*), to pour forth; to lavish, waste, consume.

Profūsus, a, um, part. & adj. (*profundo*), immoderate, extravagant, wasteful, profuse.

Progrĕdior, ĭ, gressus sum, dep. (*pro & gradior*, to go), to go forth, advance, proceed.

Progressus, a, um, part. (*progredior*).

Proh, int., oh! ah!

Prohĭbeo, ēre, hibui, hibĭtum, a. (*pro & habeo*), to keep off, hinder, prevent, prohibit. *Non potuit prohibere, quin traduceret*, could not prevent from —.

Proinde, adv. (*pro & inde*), hence, therefore.

Projectus, a, um, part. & adj., projecting, extending · *from*

Projĭcio, ĕre, jēci, jectum, a. (*pro & jacio*), to throw forth; to cast, throw; to expel.

Prolābor, i, lapsus sum, dep., (*pro & labor*), to run *or* move forward; to fall down, fall.

Prolapsus, a, um, part. (*prolabor*).

Prolātus, a, um, part. (*profero*).

Promĭneo, ēre, ui, n. (*pro & mineo*), to stand *or* jut out, be prominent, project; to lean out, bend forward.

Promīsi. *See* Promitto.

Promissus, a, um, part. & adj., promised; growing long, long: *from*

Promitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum, a. (*pro & mitto*), to let go forward; to promise; to raise an expectation, bid fair.

Promptè, adv., iùs, issĭmè; promptly, quickly, readily: *from*

Promptus, a, um, adj. (*promo*), *ior, issĭmus;* visible, manifest; prompt, vigorous, quick.

Pronuntio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*pro & nuntio*), to pronounce, utter, speak.

Pronus, a, um, adj., bending forward; disposed, prone, inclined.

Propāgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to propagate; to increase, extend; to prolong, continue.

Propè, adv. & prep. with acc., near; nearly; almost; *comp. propius, sup. proxĭme. Prope ab aliquo esse*, to be near to, to be a short distance from —.

Propediem, adv. (*prope & dies*), within a few days, shortly, very soon.

Propello, ĕre, pŭli, pulsum, a. (*pro & pello*), to drive before one's self; to ward off, repel.

Propemŏdum, adv. (*prope & modus*), nearly, almost.

Propendeo, ēre, di, sum, n. (*pro & pendeo*), to hang down.

Propensus, a, um, adj. (*propendeo*), hanging down. *Fig.*, inclined, disposed, favorable.

Propĕre, adv. (*propĕrus*, quick), in haste, hastily, speedily.

Propĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. & a. (*propĕrus*), to make haste, hasten; to accelerate.

Propinquus, a, um, adj. (*prope*), neighboring, near, at hand; near of kin, allied. *Propinquus, i, m. & f.*, a kinsman, kinswoman, relation.

Propior, ōris, adj. (*prope*), nearer, nigher, closer: *sup. proxĭmus.*

Propiùs, adv. (comp. of *prope*), nearer, very near.

Propōno, ĕre, osui, osĭtum, a. (*pro*

& pono), to set out *or* expose to view; to present, offer; to set before, propose; to publish, make known; to propose, offer.

Proposĭtum, i, n. (*propono*), a design, intention, purpose, object.

Proprius, a, um, adj., peculiar, particular, proper; *also for a possessive pronoun, as* meus, tuus, suus, etc., one's own.

Propter, adv. & prep. with the acc. (*prope*), near, close by; on account of, by reason of, owing to.

Propterea, adv. (*propter & ea*), therefore, on that account.

Propulso, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq. (*propello*), to drive back, repel, avert, ward off.

Prorĭpio, ĕre, ripui, reptum, a. (*pro & rapio*), to drag forth. *Se proripere*, to hasten forth *or* away, rush out, run away, escape.

Prorŏgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*pro & rogo*), to prolong, continue.

Proscindo, ĕre, scĭdi, scissum, a. (*pro & scindo*), to tear; to revile, censure, taunt. *Contumeliis proscindere*, to revile.

Proscrĭbo, ĕre, scripsi, scriptum, a. (*pro & scribo*), to advertise; to proscribe *or* outlaw.

Proscriptio, ōnis, f. (*proscribo*), a publishing in writing; a proscription of one's effects, a proscription *or* outlawry.

Proscriptus, a, um, part. (*proscribo*).

Prosecūtus, a, um, part.: from

Prosĕquor, qui, cūtus sum, dep. (*pro & sequor*), to follow after, follow, attend, accompany.

Prosĭlio, īre, ui & īvi, n. (*pro & salio*), to leap *or* jump forth, spring up.

Prospectus, ûs, m. (*prospicio*, to look forward), a view, prospect.

Prosper, ĕris, adj., favorable, prosperous, fortunate.

Prospĕre, adv. (*prosper*), happily, prosperously, fortunately, successfully.

Prosterno, ĕre, strāvi, strātum, a. (*pro & sterno*), to strew under; to overturn, prostrate, overthrow, destroy.

Prostrātus, a, um, part. (*prosterno*).

Prosum, desse, fui, irr. n. (*pro & sum*), to do good, profit, benefit; to avail, conduce.

Protendo, ĕre, di, tum & sum, a. (*pro & tendo*), to stretch forth, extend.

Protervè, adv., petulantly, insolently, impudently: *from*

Protervus, a, um, adj. (*protĕro*, to tread down), shameless, impudent, bold.

Protĭnus, adv. (*pro & tenus*), forward, onward; immediately, directly, instantly.

Protŭli. *See* Profero.

Provectus, a, um, part. *from*

Provĕho, ĕre, vexi, vectum, a. (*pro & veho*), to carry forth. *Provehi*, to go forward, advance, sail forward. *Provehi in altum*, to put out to sea.

Provĭdus, a, um, adj. (*provideo*, to foresee), foreseeing, cautious, prudent, wise, considerate.

Provincia, æ, f., a province, *a foreign country, subject to Roman authority, and governed by a proconsul or propretor sent annually from Rome.*

Provŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*pro & voco*), to call forth; to appeal; to incite, provoke; to challenge.

Proxĭmè, adv. (sup. of *prope*), next, very near, near, near to.

Proxĭmus, a, um, adj. (sup. of *propior*), very near, nearest, next

following; last: *in proximo*, sc. *loco*, in the neighborhood. *Morti proximus*, at the point of death; —nearly related, intimate. *Subs.*, *proxĭmi*, *ōrum*, *m. pl.*, relations, kinsmen.

Prudens, *tis*, *adj.*, foreseeing; prudent, wise, discreet.

Prudentia, *æ*, *f.* (*prudens*), a foreseeing; prudence, discretion; understanding, capacity, genius, knowledge, science, skill.

Prusias, *æ*, *m.*, Prusias, a king of Bithynia: VI. 20.

Pseudophilippus, *i*, *m.*, a false *or* pretended Philip, a name given to Andriscus, a man of humble birth, who pretended to be the son of Perseus: VII. 16.

Psittăcus, *i*, *m.*, a parrot.

Psylli, *ōrum*, *m. pl.*, the Psylli, a people of Libya, celebrated for their skill in curing the bite of venomous serpents: IX. 35.

Ptolemæus, *i*, *m.*, Ptolemy, the name of several kings of Egypt: VI. 30.

Puber, *ĕris*, *adj.*, of ripe years. *Puber ætas*, mature age, age of puberty.

Publĭcè, *adv.* (*publicus*), by public authority; publicly; at public expense, at the expense of the state.

Publicŏla, *æ*, *m.* (*populus & colo*), Publicola, a Roman *cognomen* in the Valerian *gens*. *P. Valerius Publicola*, a Roman consul, during the first year of the expulsion of Tarquin: II. 7.

Publĭcus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*populus*), of *or* belonging to the state, public, common. *Publĭcum*, *i*, *n.*, any public place. *Prodire* or *progredi in publicum*, to appear in public. *Publicâ pecuniâ*, at public expense, at the expense of the state.

Publius, *i*, *m.*, Publius, a Roman *prænomen*.

Pudor, *ōris*, *m.* (*pudeo*), shame; modesty; respect, reverence.

Puella, *æ*, *f.*, a girl.

Puer, *ĕri*, *m.*, a boy, lad.

Puerilis, *e*, *adj.* (*puer*), boyish, childish. *Puerilis ætas*, boyhood, childhood.

Pueritia, *æ*, *f.* (*puer*), boyhood, childhood, youth.

Pugio, *ōnis*, *m.* (*pungo*), a dagger, dirk.

Pugna, *æ*, *f.* (*pugnus*, a fist), a battle, fight, engagement, combat, contest.

Pugno, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *n.* (*pugna*), to fight, engage, contend. *Imp.*, *pugnatur*, a battle is fought, they fight.

Pulcher, *chra*, *chrum*, *adj.*, *rior*, *errĭmus*; fair, beautiful; honorable, glorious.

Pulcher, *chri*, *m.*, Pulcher, a Roman *cognomen* in the Claudian and Clodian *gentes*. *Appius Claudius Pulcher*, a consul during the first Punic war: IV. 12. *P. Clodius Pulcher*, a tribune, and an enemy of Cicero: IX. 24.

Pulchritūdo, *ĭnis*, *f.* (*pulcher*), beauty, fairness.

Pullarius, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, of *or* belonging to young animals. *Pullarius*, *i*, *m.*, one who predicted future events by observing the feeding of chickens, a soothsayer: *from*

Pullus, *i*, *m.*, a young animal; a chicken.

Pullus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, blackish, dun. *Pulla vestis*, a mean dress, *worn by the poorer sort of people.*

Pulsus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*pello*), ex-

pelled, driven away, banished; repulsed, beaten.

Pulvis, ĕris, m. & f., dust.

Pungo, ĕre, pupŭgi, punctum, a., to prick, sting; to trouble, vex, afflict, goad.

Punĭcus, a, um, adj., Punic, Phenician, Carthaginian.

Punio, īre, īvi & ii, ītum, a., to punish, chastise.

Purgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to cleanse, purify; to excuse, justify; to absolve, acquit.

Purpŭra, æ, f., the purple shellfish; purple.

Pupureus, a, um, adj., of purple, purple.

Purus, a, um, adj., pure, clean.

Puto, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to prune; to esteem, reckon; to think, judge, imagine, suppose.

Pyrenæus, i, m., the Pyrenees, a range of mountains between France and Spain: V. 11.

Pyrrhus, i, m., Pyrrhus, king of the Epirots: III. 14—18.

Q.

Q., an abbreviation of the *prænomen* Quintus.

Quà, adv. (*qui*), where, whither.

Quadragesĭmus, a, um, adj., the fortieth: *from*

Quadraginta, ind. num. adj., forty.

Quadrans, tis, m. (*quadro*, to square), the fourth part of any thing; a quarter, the fourth of an as, a farthing.

Quadrīgæ, ārum, f. pl., a team of four horses; a four-horse chariot.

Quadrīmus, a, um, adj. (*quatuor*), four years old.

Quadringenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. (*quatuor & centum*), four hundred.

Quæro, ĕre, sīvi, sītum, a., to seek, seek for; to inquire, ask; to ask for. *Quærere ab aliquo*, to ask one; — to get, gain, procure, obtain. *Quærere ad mortem*, to seek for in order to put to death.

Quæso, ĕre, a. & n., § 183, 7, to seek; to pray, beg, beseech.

Quæstio, ōnis, f. (*quæro*), a seeking, asking, inquiry, investigation, question.

Quæstor, ōris, m. (*quæro*), a seeker; a quæstor, a magistrate who had the care of the public revenues; also a military officer who acted as the paymaster of the army.

Quæstūra, æ, f. (*quæstor*), the office of quæstor, quæstorship.

Quæstus, ûs, m. (*quæro*), a getting; a trade, employment, profession · gain, profit.

Qualis, e, adj., of what kind, sort, nature; as, such as.

Qualiscunque, adj., of what kind *or* sort soever, of any sort soever.

Quàm, conj. & adv., how, how much; *with comparatives and words implying comparison*, as, than; *with superlatives, with or without* possum, as possible, *as, quàm maxima voce potuit*, with as loud a voice as possible: *quam celerrimè*, as speedily as possible.

Quamdiu, conj. (*quam & diu*), as long as, how long.

Quamōbrem, conj. (*quam, ob, & rem*), why? wherefore? for which reason.

Quamprīmum, adv. (*quam & primum*), as soon as possible, without delay, very soon.

Quamvis, conj. & adv. (*quam &*

vis), as much as you will, however much; although.

Quando, adv. & conj., when, since.

Quandoquĭdem, conj. (*quando & quidem*), since, seeing that.

Quanquam, conj., although, though.

Quantùm, adv., as much as, how much, so far as. *In comparisons, quantum is sometimes used instead of quam*, than: *from*

Quantus, a, um, adj., how great, as great as; how much. *Tantus — quantus*, as great — as, so much — as. *Quanto, abl.*, by how much, by as much.

Quapropter, adv. (*qua & propter*), for which reason, wherefore.

Quare, adv. & conj. (*quis & res*), wherefore, for which reason, why.

Quartāna, æ, f. (*quartus*), a quartan, quartan ague, *an ague recurring once in four days.*

Quartùm, adv., for the fourth time, the fourth time: *from*

Quartus, a, um, num. adj., the fourth.

Quasi, conj., as if, just as if; as it were.

Quater, adv. (*quatuor*), four times.

Quatio, ĕre, —, quassum, a., to shake, agitate; to beat, strike.

Quatuor, ind. num. adj., four.

Que, conj. enclitic, § 198, N. 1, and.

Quemadmŏdum, conj. & adv. (*quem, ad, & modum*), in what manner, how; as.

Querēla, æ, f. (*queror*), a lament, complaint.

Querimonia, æ, f., a lament, complaint: *from*

Queror, i, questus sum, dep., to lament, bewail; to complain, complain of. *Liberis vocibus queri*, to complain openly, boldly, *or* loudly.

Questus, ûs, m. (*queror*), a lamentation, complaint, lament.

Questus, a, um, part. (*queror*).

Qui, quæ, quod, rel. pro., § 136, who, which, what, that.

Quĭ, abl. of qui & quis, § § 136, R. 1, & 137, R. (2), how, in what way; why.

Quia, conj., because.

Quicumque, quæcumque, quodcumque, rel. pro., § 136, 3, (*qui & cumque*, soever), whoever, whatsoever, whatever, every one who.

Quid. See Quis.

Quidam, quædam, quoddam or *quiddam, pro.*, a certain; a certain one, one; *pl.*, some, several, certain; — a kind of.

Quidem, conj., § 279, 3, (*d.*) indeed, also, truly, certainly. *Ne — quidem*, not even.

Quies, ētis, f., rest, repose, cessation from labor, respite; quiet, peace; sleep, a dream.

Quiesco, ĕre, ēvi, ētum, n. (*quies*), to rest, repose, take rest.

Quiētus, a, um, adj. (*quiesco*), at rest, quiet, calm, tranquil.

Quin, conj. & adv. (*qui & ne*), that not; but that, that; but not; nay. *Haud procul erat, quin agnosceret*, was not far from recognizing, § 262, R. 10. *Quin?* why not?

Quinquaginta, ind. num. adj., fifty.

Quinque, ind. num. adj., five.

Quinquies, adv. (*quinque*), five times.

Quintius, i, m., Quintius, a Roman name belonging to the Quintian *gens.*

Quintus, a, um, num. adj. (*quinque*), the fifth.

Quintus, i, m., a Roman *prænomen.*

Quippe, conj., for, because; indeed, in fact. *Quippe qui*, inasmuch as he, since *or* because he.

Quirīnus, i, m., Quirinus, a name given to Romulus after his death: I. 8.

Quirītes, ium, m. pl., properly the inhabitants of Cures, *a town of the Sabines; hence, after the union of the Romans and Sabines, the united people were called* Quirites; the Romans.

Quis, quæ, quid, interrog. pro., § 137, who, which, what. *Quid est?* what is the matter? *Quid?* what is the reason? why? what? § 235, R. 11. *Quid ni?* why not?

Quisnam, quænam, quidnam, pro. (*quis & nam*), who, which, what.

Quisquam, quæquam, quidquam or *quicquam, indef. pro.* (*quis & quam*), *gen. cujusquam;* any one, any man, any thing.

Quisque, quæque, quodque or *quidque, pro.* (*quis & que*), every, every man, every one, each.

Quisquis, quisquis, quidquid & quicquid, rel. pro., § 136, (*quis & quis*), whoever, whosoever, whatever, whatsoever.

Quò, adv. (*qui*), where, whither, to *or* in which place; for which reason, wherefore; that, in order that.

Quoad, adv. (*quo & ad*), till, until; as long as.

Quocumque, adv. (*quo & cumque*), to whatsoever place, whithersoever, whatever way, which way soever.

Quod. See Qui.

Quòd, conj, that, wherefore; because. *Nihil est quod*, there is no reason why.

Quomĭnus, adv. (*quo & minus*), that not. *After clauses denoting hinderance*, § 262, R. 9, from, *with the present participle of the verb following it, as, impediri quominus adesset*,—from being present *or* assisting.

Quŏmŏdo, adv. & conj. (*quo & modo*), in what manner, how.

Quoniam, conj. (*quum & jam*), seeing that, since, because.

Quŏque, conj., § 279, 3, also, likewise; even.

Quorsum, adv. (*quo & versum*), toward what place, whither, to what end, intent, *or* purpose, which way.

Quot, ind. num. adj. pl., as many as, how many. *Tot—quot*, so many—as.

Quotidiānus, adj. (*quotidie*, daily), daily, ordinary, common, usual, every-day.

Quoties, adv. (*quot*, how many), how often? how many times? as often as, as.

Quotiescumque, adv. (*quoties & cumque*), how often soever, as often as.

Quousque, adv. (*quo & usque*), how long, how far; until.

Quum, adv. & conj., when; while; since, as, because; though, although. *Quum—tum*, not only—but also, both—and, as—so also.

R.

Racilia, æ, f., Racilia, the wife of *Cincinnatus:* II. 16.

Radix, icis, f., the root of a tree, plant, &c., *or* bottom of a hill *or* mountain. *Sub Alpium radicibus*, at the foot of—.

Ramus, i, m., a branch, bough, arm of a tree.

Rapĭdus, a, um, adj. (*rapio*), swift, rapid, vehement.

Rapīna, æ, f., robbery, rapine, plun-

dering; a carrying off by force: *from*

Rapio, *ĕre*, *pui*, *ptum*, *a.*, to rob, carry off by force; to snatch, seize; to drag, hurry away; to hurry away to execution.

Raptus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*rapio*).

Rapum, *i*, *n.*, a turnip.

Rarò, *adv.*, not often, rarely, seldom: *from*

Rarus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, rare, thin, scattered; rare, extraordinary.

Ratio, *ōnis*, *f.* (*reor*), a reckoning, account; regard, respect, consideration, reason; a design, plan, purpose; interest. *Habere rationem*, or *rationem alicujus*, to have a care *or* regard for —.

Ratus, *a*, *um*, *part.* & *adj.* (*reor*), thinking, deeming; firm, established, certain.

Rebello, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *n.* (*re* & *bello*), to begin war again; to rebel, revolt.

Recēdo, *ĕre*, *cessi*, *cessum*, *n.* (*re* & *cedo*), to retire, withdraw, recede.

Recens, *tis*, *adj.*, fresh, new, recent.

Receptus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*recipio*).

Receptus, *ûs*, *m.* (*recipio*), a taking back; a place of refuge, asylum; a retiring, retreat.

Recessus, *ûs*, *m.* (*recedo*), a retiring; a retired place; a bay, gulf.

Recĭdo, *ĕre*, *cĭdi*, *n.* (*re* & *cado*), to fall back; to recoil; to fall upon.

Recĭpio, *ĕre*, *cēpi*, *ceptum*, *a.* (*re* & *capio*), to take *or* seize again; to retake, recover; to take, receive, admit. *Recipere se*, to return, come back; to retreat, retire.

Reconciliatio, *ōnis*, *f.*, a restoration, reconciliation: *from*

Reconcĭlio, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*re* & *concilio*), to bring back; to reconcile, conciliate. *Reconciliare gratiam*, to make *or* effect a reconciliation.

Recreo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*re* & *creo*), to remake, restore, renew; to refresh, comfort, relieve.

Rectè, *adv.* (*rectus*), in a straight *or* direct line; rightly, properly.

Rectus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, right, straight, direct. *Rectâ*, sc. *viâ*, directly, straightforward, right on, straight.

Recupĕro, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.*, to regain, recover.

Recūso, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *n.* & *a.* (*re* & *causa*), to make objection against; to be reluctant, unwilling, loath; to refuse, decline. *Sententiam ne diceret, recusare*, to refuse to vote.

Redactus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*redigo*).

Reddo, *ĕre*, *dĭdi*, *dĭtum*, *a.* (*re* & *do*), to give back, restore, return; to render, make; to give, administer, deliver; to give forth, send forth. *Extremum reddere spiritum*, to breathe one's last breath.

Redēmi. *See* Redimo.

Redēgi. *See* Redigo.

Redeo, *īre*, *ii*, *ĭtum*, *irr. n.* (*re* & *eo*), to return, come back.

Rediens, *euntis*, *part.* (*redeo*).

Redĭgo, *ĕre*, *ēgi*, *actum*, *a.* (*re* & *ago*), to bring back, reduce, constrain, compel, force, subject.

Redĭmio, *īre*, *īvi*, *ītum*, *a.*, to bind round, wreath, crown, encircle.

Redĭmo, *ĕre*, *ēmi*, *emptum*, *a.* (*re* & *emo*), to buy back, purchase again; to purchase; to redeem, ransom. *Publicâ pecuniâ redimi*, to be repurchased *or* replaced at public expense

Redintĕgro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*re & integro*, to renew), to renew, refresh, begin anew.

Reditūrus, a, um, part. (*redeo*).

Reditus, ûs, m. (*redeo*), a return; income, revenue

Reduco, ĕre, duxi, ductum, a. (*re & duco*), to bring back, conduct back; to restore, reinstate.

Redux, ŭcis, m. & f., brought back, returned, returning.

Refĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, a. (*re & fero*), to bring *or* carry back; to return, restore; to get, obtain, acquire, bear away; to tell, relate; to count, number, reckon; to refer, point, direct; to attribute, ascribe, impute; to register, record, enter, set down. *In tabulas referre*, to enter (in one's) account-book.

Reflecto, ĕre, flexi, flexum, a. (*re & flecto*), to bend *or* turn back.

Reformīdo, āre, a. & n. (*re & formīdo*, to fear), to fear, dread.

Refŏveo, ēre, fōvi, fōtum, a. (*re & foveo*), to cherish, refresh, restore, revive.

Refractus, a, um, part.: from

Refringo, ĕre, frēgi, fractum, a. (*re & frango*), to break, break open; to repress, weaken, destroy.

Refŭgio, ĕre, fūgi, fugĭtum, a. & n. (*re & fugio*), to flee back, retreat; to recede, retire, retreat; to fear, shun, avoid.

Refulgeo, ēre, fulsi, n. (*re & fulgeo*), to be resplendent, shine bright, glitter.

Regālis, e, adj. (*rex*), kingly, royal, regal, princely.

Regia, æ, f. (*regius*), a palace.

Regillus, i, m., or *Regillus Lacus*, Lake Regillus, a lake of Latium, near Rome: II. 8.

Regīna, æ, f. (*rex*), a queen.

Regio, ōnis, f. (*rego*), a line; a boundary, limit; a region, country, territory.

Regius, a, um, adj. (*rex*), of a king, kingly, royal, princely.

Regno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n., to be king; to reign, have power, be powerful: *from*

Regnum, i, n. (*rex*), a kingdom, sovereignty.

Rego, ĕre, rexi, rectum, a., to direct; to manage, guide; to rule, govern.

Regrĕdior, i, gressus sum, dep. (*re & gradior*), to go back, return.

Regressus, a, um, part. (*regredior*).

Regressus, ûs, m. (*regredior*), a return.

Regŭlus, i, m., Regulus, a Roman *cognomen*. *Atilius Regulus*, a consul who commanded an army in Africa during the first Punic war: IV. 7—11.

Rejĭcio, ĕre, jēci, jectum, a. (*re & jacio*), to cast *or* throw back; to drive back, repel; to reject, neglect, refuse, spurn.

Relābor, i, lapsus sum, dep. (*re & labor*), to slide back, flow back.

Relātus, a, um, part. (*refero*).

Relĕgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*re & lego*), to send away, remove; to banish, exile.

Relictus, a, um, part. (*relinquo*).

Religio, ōnis, f. (*relĕgo*, to read again), religion, religious rites and institutions; devotion, piety; a religious obligation; a religious scruple; superstition.

Religiōsus, a, um, adj., ior, issĭmus, (*religio*), sacred, holy.

Relĭgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*re & ligo*), to bind back, bind, tie, fasten.

Relinquo, ĕre, liqui, lictum, a. (*re &*

ānquo), to leave behind, leave; to bequeath; to forsake, abandon.

Relĭqui. *See* Relinquo.

Reliquiæ, ārum, f. pl., the remains, relics, remainder, rest, remnant: *from*

Relĭquus, a, um, adj. (*relinquo*), remaining, the rest. *Reliquum tempus anni*, the remainder, the rest —.

Relūceo, ēre, luxi, n. (*re & luceo*), to shine, glitter.

Remăneo, ēre, mansi, mansum, n (*re & maneo*), to remain, continue.

Remedium, i, n., (*re & medior*), a medicine, remedy.

Remissio, ōnis, f., a throwing back; an abating, diminishing, remission, relaxation, recreation: *from*

Remitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum, a. (*re & mitto*), to send back; to send; to loosen, slacken, relax, abate, remit, cease; to dispense with. *Remittere alicui aliquid*, to excuse one from —. *Ad otium animum remittere*, to give up to —.

Remōtus, a, um, part. & adj., removed; remote, afar off: *from*

Remŏveo, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, a. (*re & moveo*), to remove, withdraw, take away.

Remunĕror, āri, ātus sum, dep. (*re & muneror*), to remunerate, reward, recompense, requite.

Remus, i, m., Remus, the twin-brother of Romulus: I. 1.

Renascor, i, nātus sum, dep. (*re & nascor*), to rise *or* be born again, spring up again, be renewed.

Renŏvo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*re & novo*), to renew, restore; to refresh, revive, recover.

Renuntio, or *Renuncio, āre, āvi, ātum, a.* (*re & nuntio*), to bring *or* carry word back, report, declare, announce, relate; to renounce, give up, disclaim.

Renuo, ĕre, nui, a. (*re & nuo*), to deny *or* disapprove by nodding *or* winking; to refuse, deny.

Renūto, āre, n. freq. (*renuo*), to be against; not to desire; to refuse.

Reor, reri, ratus sum, dep., to reckon; to suppose, think, imagine, deem, believe.

Repello, ĕre, pŭli, pulsum, a. (*re & pello*), to drive back, repulse, keep off, repel, reject, refuse.

Rependo, ĕre, pendi, pensum, a. (*re & pendo*), to weigh back; to return, pay back; to pay in equal weight.

Repentè, adv. (*repens*), suddenly, on a sudden, unexpectedly, unawares; instantly, immediately.

Repentīnus, a, um, adj. (*repens*, sudden), unlooked for, unexpected, sudden.

Repĕrio, īre, pĕri, pertum, a. (*re & pario*), to find again; to find; to perceive, discover, find out.

Repĕto, ĕre, īvi & ii, ītum, a. (*re & peto*), to ask *or* demand again, claim, demand back; to return; to trace back, retrace, seek again. *Repetere res*, to demand back property; to demand satisfaction.

Repetundæ, ārum, f. pl., or *pecuniæ repetundæ*, (properly, the participle of *repeto*, for *repetendæ*, § 162, 20), money *or* any thing else to be restored; extortion, *the taking of money or other property contrary to law while one commanded in a province.*

Repleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a. (*re & pleo, obs.*), to fill again, replenish; to fill, supply.

Repōno, ĕre, ŏsui, ŏsĭtum, a. (*re & pono*), to place again, replace, to keep, preserve, reserve.

Reporto, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*re & porto*), to carry back; to bring back, report.

Reposco, *ĕre*, *a.* (*re & posco*), to demand again *or* back; to ask, exact, require.

Reposui. *See* Repono.

Reprehendo, *ĕre*, *di*, *sum*, *a.* (*re & prehendo*), to catch again; to reprove, blame, censure, find fault with.

Repromitto, *ĕre*, *mĭsi*, *missum*, *a.* (*re & promitto*), to promise in return, promise.

Repŭdio, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*repudium*), to reject, refuse; to divorce, repudiate.

Repuerasco, *ĕre*, *n. inc.* (*re & puerasco*, to attain the age of youth), to become a boy again, become young again.

Repugno, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *n.* (*re & pugno*), to fight *or* contend against, resist, oppose.

Repulsa, *æ*, *f.* (*repello*), a repulse, denial, failure of being elected, loss of election, defeat.

Repurgo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*re & purgo*), to clean, cleanse; to clear.

Repŭto, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*re & puto*), to reckon, calculate, compute; to consider.

Requīro, *ĕre*, *quisīvi*, *quisītum*, *a.* (*re & quæro*), to seek again; to demand, require; to seek for, search after.

Res, *rei*, *f.*, a thing, an occurrence, event, circumstance, affair, matter, business; property, effects, goods; purpose, object. *Res, followed by* publica *or an adjective relating to country, as* Romana, etc., *signifies* the state, empire, government, republic, commonwealth; *in military language*, the management of a war: — undertaking, performance; action, deed, exploit.

Rescindo, *ĕre*, *scĭdi*, *scissum*, *a.* (*re & scindo*), to cut off, destroy, break down, demolish, pull down; to annul, abolish, make void.

Rescissus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*rescindo*).

Resĕco, *āre*, *cui*, *ctum & cātum*, *a.* (*re & seco*), to cut off, pare away; to restrain, check.

Resēdi. *See* Resideo.

Resēro, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*re & sero*, *āre*), to unbar, unlock, open.

Reservo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*re & servo*), to reserve, keep; to preserve, retain.

Resīdo, *ĕre*, *sēdi*, *sessum*, *n.* (*re & sido*), to sink *or* settle down, subside, abate.

Resisto, *ĕre*, *stĭti*, *stĭtum*, *n.* (*re & sisto*), to stand still, halt, stop; to resist, withstand, oppose.

Respergo, *ĕre*, *si*, *sum*, *a.* (*re & spergo*, to strew), to sprinkle; to besprinkle.

Respersus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*respergo*).

Respexi. *See* Respicio.

Respĭcio, *ĕre*, *spexi*, *spectum*, *a. & n.* (*re & specio*), to look back; to regard, respect; to look back at; to look at, look upon.

Respīro, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*re & spiro*), to breathe, respire, take breath, recover.

Respondeo, *ēre*, *di*, *sum*, *a. & n.* (*re & spondeo*), to answer, reply. *Responsum est*, *pass. imp.*, it was answered, the reply was made; to appear, answer to one's name; — to agree, correspond, harmonize, correspond with.

Responsum, *i*, *n.* (*respondeo*), an answer, reply; a response

Responsus, a, um, part. (*respondeo*).

Respublĭca, reipublĭcæ, f. (*res & publicus*), a republic, commonwealth, state; public business.

Restĭti. *See* Resisto.

Restĭtuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, a. (*re & statuo*), to set up again, replace; to restore, rebuild, give back, reinstate; to repair, restore to its former situation, put in order again; to renew; to heal, remove, correct, remedy.

Resūmo, ĕre, sumpsi, sumptum, a. (*re & sumo*), to resume, take again. *Somnum resumere*, to fall asleep again.

Retentus, a, um, part. (*retineo*).

Rethogĕnes, is, m., Rethogenes, a Celtiberian noble: VII. 17.

Retĭneo, ēre, ui, tentum, a. (*re & teneo*), to hold back, stop, detain; to retain, keep, preserve.

Retrăho, ĕre, traxi, tractum, a. (*re & traho*), to draw back, bring back, withdraw.

Retrĭbuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, a. (*re & tribuo*), to give back, restore, return.

Retro, adv., behind, backwards, back. *It is often redundant; as, retro viam repetere*, to trace back, retrace —.

Retŭli. *See* Refero.

Reus, i, m. (*res*), a person accused in a court of justice; a criminal, culprit, defendant; *also*, *Reus, a, um, adj.*, guilty. *Reus fieri*, to be accused, brought to trial.

Revĕra, adv. (*re & verâ*), indeed, really, truly, in truth, in fact.

Reverentia, æ, f. (*revereor*, to fear), respect, regard; reverence, awe.

Reversus, a, um, part. (*revertor*).

Reverto, ĕre, ti, sum, a. & n., & Revertor, ti, sus sum, dep. (*re & verto*), to return, come back.

Revŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*re & voco*), to call again; to call back, recall. *Revocare ingenium ab aliquo*, to recall the mind from, to cure one of any thing.

Rex, regis, m. (*rego*), a ruler; a king, sovereign, monarch.

Rhea, æ, f. (*Sylvia*), Rhea Sylvia, daughter of Numitor and mother of Romulus and Remus: I. 1.

Rhenus, i, m., the Rhine, a river of Germany: IX. 8.

Rhetor, ŏris, m., a teacher of rhetoric, rhetorician.

Rhodănus, i, m., the Rhone, a river of France: VIII. 11.

Rhodus, i, f., Rhodes, an island containing a city of the same name, near the coast of Caria, in Asia Minor: VII. 21.

Rideo, ēre, risi, risum, n. & a., to laugh; to laugh at, ridicule.

Rigo, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to water irrigate.

Rigor, ŏris, m., stiffness; rigor, severity.

Ripa, æ, f., the bank of a river.

Risi. *See* Rideo.

Risus, ûs, m. (*rideo*, to laugh), a laughing, laughter, laugh. *Risui esse* or *movere alicui*, to occasion laughter for, be laughed at by —.

Rite, adv., in due form, rightly, with proper ceremonies; according to custom.

Ritus, ûs, m., a rite, ceremony; a custom, manner.

Rixa, æ, f., a quarrel, brawl; a dispute, strife, contention.

Robur, ŏris, n., the oak; strength, vigor, firmness, energy.

Robustus, a, um, adj. (*robur*), of oak; hard, firm, solid, robust, strong, stout, sturdy.

Rogo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n., to

ask, inquire, request, beg, sue for.

Rogus, *i*, *m.*, a funeral pile.

Roma, *æ*, *f.*, Rome, a city of Latium, in Italy, on both sides of the Tiber. It was the capital of the ancient Roman empire: I. 5.

Romānus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*Roma*), Roman. *Romāni*, *ōrum*, *m. pl.*, the Romans.

Romŭlus, *i*, *m.*, Romulus, son of Rhea Sylvia, and founder of Rome: I. 1—8.

Rostrum, *i*, *n.*, the beak of a bird; the beak of a ship; *pl.*, the rostrum *or* rostra, a place in front of the senate-house of Hostilius, adorned with the beaks of captured ships.

Ruber, *bra*, *brum*, *adj.*, red, ruddy.

Rudis, *e*, *adj.*, uncultivated, raw, unpolished, unskilled, inexpert, rude, ignorant.

Rufīnus, *i*, *m.*, Rufinus, a Roman *cognomen* in the Cornelian *gens*. *Cornelius Rufinus*, a Roman consul: III. 22.

Rufus, *i*, *m.*, Rufus, a Roman *cognomen*. *M. Minucius Rufus*, a master of horse under Fabius Maximus: V. 4. *P. Rutilius Rufus*, a consul, A. U. 647: VII. 26.

Ruīna, *æ*, *f.* (*ruo*), a fall, downfall; ruin, destruction; a ruin.

Rumor, *ōris*, *m.*, noise, bustle; report, rumor.

Rumpo, *ĕre*, *rupi*, *ruptum*, *a.*, to break; to break off, interrupt.

Ruo, *ĕre*, *i*, *rutum*, *n.* & *a.*, to throw down, overturn, overthrow, destroy; to rush headlong, rush, hasten.

Rupes, *is*, *f.*, a rock, crag, cliff.

Rursum, & *Rursus*, *adv.*, backwards, back; again.

Rus, *ruris*, *n.*, the country. *Rus*, *acc.*, to the country, § 237, R. 4. *Rure*, or *ruri*, in the country, § 254, R. 1.

Rustĭcor, *āri*, *dep.*, to be *or* dwell in the country, rusticate: *from*

Rustĭcus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*rus*), pertaining to the country, rustic, rural; plain, simple, rude, unpolished.

Rutilius, *i*, *m.*, Rutilius, a Roman name belonging to the Rutilian *gens*.

S.

Sabīni, *ōrum*, *m. pl.*, the Sabines, a people of Italy, near Rome: II. 5.

Sacer, *cra*, *crum*, *adj.*, consecrated; holy, sacred. *Via Sacra*, the sacred street in Rome, leading up to the capitol: II. 6.

Sacerdos, *ōtis*, *m.* & *f.* (*sacer*), a priest *or* priestess.

Sacramentum, *i*, *n.* (*sacro*, to consecrate), any thing sacred; an oath. *Militiæ sacramentum*, a military oath.

Sacrificium, *i*, *n.* (*sacrifĭco*, to sacrifice), a sacrifice.

Sacrum, *i*, *n.* (*sacer*), any thing sacred *or* consecrated to the gods; a sacrifice, sacred rite.

Sæpe, *adv.*, *sæpius*, *sæpissĭme*, often, many times, frequently; *the comparative* sæpius *is often used for* sæpe.

Sævio, *īre*, *īvi* or *ii*, *ītum*, *n.* (*sævus*), to rage, be fierce, be cruel, exercise one's cruelty, vent one's rage.

Sævitia, *æ*, *f.*, harshness, severity; violence, cruelty: *from*

Sævus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, rigorous, severe, cruel.

Sagīno, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*sagīna* a fattening), to fatten; to feed.

Sagitta, *æ*, *f.*, an arrow, dart.

Sagŭlum, *i*, *n. dim.*, a soldier's cloak *or* cassock; a travelling cloak: *from*

Sagum, *i*, *n.*, a soldier's cloak.

Saguntum, *i*, *n.*, Saguntum, a city of Spain, near the Ebro: V. 1.

Sal, *salis*, *m. & n.; pl. m.*, salt.

Salii, *ōrum*, *m. pl.* (*salio*, to leap), the Salii, *or* priests of Mars: I. 9.

Salinātor, *ōris*, *m.*, Salinator, a Roman *cognomen* in the Livian *gens*. *M. Livius Salinator*, a Roman who commanded the city of Tarentum when it was taken by Hannibal: V. 5.

Salīnum, *i*, *n.* (*salīnus*, relating to salt), a salt-cellar.

Salīva, *æ*, *f.*, spittle, spit. *Pinguis saliva*, thick —.

Saltem, *adv.*, at least.

Salto, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *n. & a. freq.* (*salio*, to leap), to dance.

Saltus, *ûs*, *m.* (*salio*), a leaping, leap. *Saltu se demittere*, to leap down. *Ferri læto saltu*, to bound *or* leap joyfully along: — a forest, thicket, thick wood.

Salŭber, *bris*, *bre*, *adj.*, healthful, salubrious, healthy; useful, profitable, advantageous: *from*

Salus, *ūtis*, *f.*, health; safety, deliverance, preservation; a greeting, salutation.

Salutāris, *e*, *adj.* (*salus*), salutary, healthful.

Salutatio, *ōnis*, *f.* (*saluto*), a saluting, salutation, greeting.

Salutātor, *ōris*, *m.*, a saluter, courtier: *from*

Salūto, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*salus*), to salute, greet, pay respect to.

Salvus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, unhurt, uninjured, safe.

Sambucus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*sambŭcus*, an elder-tree), made of elder.

Samnĭtis, *e*, *adj.*, Samnite. *Samnĭtes*, *um*, *m. pl.*, the Samnites, a people of Italy: III. 8.

Sanctus, *a*, *um*, *adj. & part.* (*sancio*, to consecrate), sacred, inviolable; holy; upright, honest, virtuous, just.

Sanè, *adv.* (*sanus*), reasonably, soberly; truly, indeed, certainly.

Sanguinolentus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, bloody, cruel: *from*

Sanguis, *ĭnis*, *m.*, blood.

Sanus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, sound in health, healthy; well, sane.

Sapiens, *tis*, *adj. & part.*, *ior*, *issĭmus*, (*sapio*), wise, judicious. *Sapiens*, *tis*, *m.*, a wise man, a sage.

Sapientia, *æ*, *f.* (*sapiens*), wisdom, prudence, discretion; knowledge.

Sapio, *ĕre*, *ĭvi*, *n.*, to taste; to be wise, understand.

Sarmentum, *i*, *n.*, a sere branch cut off; a twig.

Satelles, *ĭtis*, *m. & f.*, a life-guard, attendant, guard, body-guard.

Satio, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.*, to satiate, satisfy, tire: *from*

Satis, *adv. & adj. ind.*, *satius*; enough, sufficient; sufficiently, in a sufficient degree; tolerably. *Satis magnus*, considerable, pretty large. *Satis bene*, tolerably well, pretty well. *Satius*, better, preferable. *Satis annorum habere*, to be old enough.

Saturnīnus, *i*, *m.*, Saturninus, a Roman *cognomen*. *L. Apuleius Saturninus*, a factious tribune of the people: VII. 21.

Saucius, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, wounded.

Saxum, *i*, *n.*, a rock; a stone.

Scævŏla, *æ*, *m.* (*scævŏla*, one who is left-handed), Scævola, a Roman *cognomen* in the Mucian

gens. C. Mucius Scævola, a brave Roman soldier: II. 5.

Scalæ, ārum, f. pl. (*scando*, to mount), a ladder, stair.

Scapha, æ, f., a skiff, bark, boat.

Scaurus, i, m., Scaurus, a Roman *cognomen* in the Æmilian *gens. M. Æmilius Scaurus*, a Roman consul, A. U. C. 637: VII. 23.

Scelerātè, adv., wickedly, impiously: *from*

Scelerātus, a, um, adj., wicked, impious; cursed, infamous; polluted *or* tainted with crime; unlucky, unfortunate; *from*

Scelĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*scelus*), to pollute, stain, defile, contaminate.

Scelestè, adv. (*scelestus*, wicked), wickedly, impiously.

Scelus, ĕris, n., a crime; impiety, wickedness.

Schola, æ, f., a school.

Scidi. See Scindo.

Scientia, æ, f. (*sciens*, knowing), knowledge, science, skill.

Scilĭcet, adv. (*scire & licet*), it is evident; truly, in truth, certainly, doubtless, indeed; to wit, namely; forsooth.

Scindo, ĕre, scidi, scissum, a., to cut, tear, rend.

Scio, ire, ivi, itum, a., to know; *with an infinitive*, to know how.

Scipio, ōnis, m., a staff.

Scipio, ōnis, m., Scipio, a Roman *cognomen* in the Cornelian and Cecilian *gentes. P. Cornelius Scipio Æmilianus Africanus*, the son of L. Æmilius Paulus, and grandson, by adoption, of P. Scipio Africanus, the elder: VI. 32, & VII. 1. *Publius Cornelius Scipio Nasica*, a Roman consul, A. U. 614: VI. 3—5. *Q. Cæcilius Metellus Scipio*, a consul with Pompey, A. U. 700: IX. 10. *P. Cornelius Scipio*, a Roman consul, A. U 534, who was defeated at the River Ticinus, by Hannibal: V. 2. *P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus*, an illustrious Roman general, by whom Hannibal was defeated at the battle of Zama: V. 19. *L. Cornelius Scipio Asiaticus*, brother of Scipio Africanus, conquered King Antiochus: V. 33, & VI. 1 & 2.

Scisciter, āri, ātus sum, dep. (*sciscо*, to inquire), to inquire, demand, ask.

Scriba, æ, m., any one who writes, a scribe, secretary, clerk, amanuensis: *from*

Scribo, ere, scripsi, scriptum, a., to engrave, imprint; to write.

Scripsi. See Scribo.

Scriptor, ōris, m. (*scribo*), a writer, author.

Scriptus, a, um, part. (*scribo*).

Scrutor, āri, ātus sum, dep., to search, explore.

Sculpo, ĕre, sculpsi, sculptum, a., to carve in stone, cut, engrave, sculpture.

Scurra, æ, m., a buffoon, jester, scoffer.

Scutum, i, n., a buckler, shield, target.

Se. See Sui.

Secēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, n. (*se & cedo*), to retire, withdraw, retreat; to secede, separate.

Secerno, ĕre, crēvi, crētum, a. (*se & cerno*), to sever, separate, divide: to except.

Secessi. See Secedo.

Secessus, ūs, m. (*secedo*), a separation; departure; a retreat.

Seco, āre, cui, ctum, a., to cut, cut off.

Secrētò, *adv.*, separately, apart, aside; secretly, privately: *from*

Secrētus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* & *part.* (*secerno*), separate, apart; secret. *Secrētum*, *i*, *n.*, a retired place.

Secui. *See* Seco.

Secum, *for* cum se.

Secundarius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*sęcundus*), of the second sort, secondary; of the second quality, inferior.

Secundùm, *adv.* & *prep.* *with the acc.*, after, nigh, near; next, in the next place, in the second place: *from*

Secundus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*sequor*), following; the second; prosperous, successful, favorable.

Secūris, *is*, *f.*, § 79, 2, (*seco*), an axe *or* hatchet. *Securi ferire* or *percutere*, to behead.

Secus, *adv.*, otherwise, differently. *Secus ac* or *atque*, otherwise than. *Non secus ac*, just as. *Haud secus*, not otherwise, not less.

Secutūrus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*sequor*).

Secūtus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*sequor*).

Sed, *conj.*, § 198, 9, but.

Sedeo, *ēre*, *sedi*, *sessum*, *n.*, to sit; to remain, stay, rest, dwell.

Sedes, *is*, *f.* (*sedeo*), a seat, place to sit on; an abode, habitation, residence; a site.

Seditio, *ōnis*, *f.*, a separation; a dissension, discord, strife, sedition, insurrection.

Sedulĭtas, *ātis*, *f.* (*sedūlus*, careful), carefulness, diligence, assiduity, industry, zeal, earnestness.

Segnis, *e*, *adj.*, *ior*; inactive, dull, heavy, stupid, slothful, slow; unfruitful, unproductive, useless.

Segnĭter, *adv.*, *segniùs*, (*segnis*), inactively, slowly, slothfully, remissly, inertly.

Segnitia, *æ*, *f.*, & *Segnities*, *ēi*, *f.* (*segnis*), sloth, laziness, inactivity, remissness, supineness.

Seipsum. *See* Sui, *and* Ipse.

Selĭbra, *æ*, *f.* (*semi*, half, & *libra*), the half of a pound *or* as; six ounces.

Sella, *æ*, *f.*, a seat, chair; a sedan, litter.

Semel, *adv.*, a single time, once. *Non semel*, not once only, more than once, often.

Semen, *ĭnis*, *n.*, seed.

Semet. *See* Sui.

Semetipsum, himself, themselves, &c. *See* Sui, *and* Ipse.

Semi, or *Semis*, *adj. ind.*, a half.

Semper, *adv.*, always, ever, forever.

Sempiternus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*semper*), continual, perpetual, endless, everlasting.

Sempronius, *i*, *m.*, Sempronius, a Roman name belonging to the Sempronian *gens*. *T. Sempronius Longus*, a consul defeated by Hannibal at the River Trebia: V. 2.

Semuncia, *æ*, *f.*, half an ounce.

Sena, *æ*, *f.*, Sena, a town of Umbria, on the Adriatic: V. 18.

Senātor, *ōris*, *m.* (*senex*, an old man), a senator.

Senatorius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*senator*), of *or* belonging to a senator, senatorial.

Senātus, *ûs*, *m.* (*senex*), a senate: the senate *at Rome*.

Senatusconsultum, *i*, *n.*, an act, ordinance, *or* decree of the senate.

Senecta, *æ*, *f.* (*senex*), age, old age, *the same as* Senectus.

Senectus, *ūtis*, *f.* (*senex*), old age, age.

Senesco, *ĕre*, *senui*, *n. inc.* (*seneo*, to be old), to grow old; to wane, decrease.

Senex, is, adj., senior; old, aged. *Senex, is, m. & f.*, an old man *or* woman.

Senilis, e, adj. (*senex*), of *or* pertaining to old age *or* old men; old, advanced.

Senior, ōris, adj. (comp. of *senex*), older, elder. *Senior, ōris, m.*, an old man, an elder.

Senium, i, n., age, old age, decrepitude.

Senŏnes, um, m. pl., the Senones, a people of Gaul: II. 21.

Sensi. See Sentio.

Sensim, adv. (*sentio*), by little and little, gradually; insensibly, imperceptibly.

Sensus, ûs, m. (*sentio*), sensation, feeling; sense, understanding, comprehension, perception. *Sensim sine sensu*, by little and little without being perceived, gradually and imperceptibly.

Sententia, æ, f., opinion, idea; resolution, purpose, judgment, sentence. *Sententiam dicere*, to give one's opinion *or* vote; to vote. *Ex sententiâ*, according to one's wish *or* desire, happily, prosperously, successfully: *from*

Sentio, īre, sensi, sensum, a., to perceive, feel; to think, judge; to notice, observe, discover, understand, perceive, find out, know.

Separātim, adv. (*separātus*, separate), apart, separately.

Sepĕlio, īre, īvi & ii, sepultum, a., to bury, inter.

Sepes, is, f., a hedge, fence.

Sepio, īre, sepsi, septum, a. (*sepes*), to hedge in, fence; to surround, enclose; to guard, garrison.

Septem, ind. num. adj., seven.

September, bris, m. (*septem*), September.

Septendĕcim, ind. num. adj. (*septem & decem*), seventeen.

Septēni, æ, a, num. distributive adj. (*septem*), seven each; seven.

Septimuleius, i, m., Septimuleius, a man's name: VII. 12.

Septĭmus, a, um, adj. (*septem*), the seventh.

Septuagesĭmus, a, um, adj. (*septuaginta*, seventy), the seventieth.

Sepulchrum, i, n. (*sepelio*), a grave, tomb, mound, sepulchre.

Sepultūra, æ, f. (*sepelio*), burial, interment.

Sepultus, a, um, part. (*sepelio*).

Sequor, i, cūtus sum, dep., to go *or* come after, follow, ensue; to accompany, attend; to pursue, follow after; to conform to, be governed by; to follow up, prosecute; to follow after, seek for, court.

Sergius, i, m., Sergius, a Roman name belonging to the Sergian *gens*.

Seriò, adv., in earnest, seriously: *from*

Serius, a, um, adj., serious, grave, in earnest. *Seria, ōrum, n. pl.*, grave affairs, serious business.

Sermo, ōnis, m., a discourse, speech, language, conversation; a language, dialect.

Serò, adv., late, too late; in the evening, late in the evening.

Sertorius, i, m., a Roman name. *Q. Sertorius*, a Roman general of the party of Marius: VIII. 11.

Sertum, i, n., a garland, festoon.

Serva, æ, f. (*servus*), a female slave, handmaid.

Servilia, æ, f., Servilia, the mother of Brutus: IX. 29.

Servio, īre, īvi & ii, ītum, n. (*servus*), to be a slave, serve

Servĭtus, *ūtis*, *f.* (*servus*), slavery, servitude, bondage.

Servius, *i*, *m.*, Servius, a Roman *prænomen*.

Servo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* & *n.*, to save, preserve; to observe, to preserve, watch, guard, keep.

Servus, *i*, *m.*, a slave. *Servus publicus*, a public slave, one who served the magistrates.

Sese, *intensive for se*, § 133, R. 2.

Sessor, *ōris*, *m.* (*sedeo*), a sitter. *Sessor*, or *equi sessor*, a rider.

Sessūrus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*sedeo*).

Sestertius, *i*, *m.*, a sesterce, a small Roman coin. *Millies sestertiûm*, sc. *centena millia*, one hundred millions of sesterces, § 327, R. 6. *Centies sestertiûm*, ten millions of sesterces, § 327, R. 6.

Seu, *conj.*, or, or if, and if. *Seu — seu*, whether — or, either — or.

Sevērè, *adv.*, gravely, severely; strictly, rigorously: *from*

Sevērus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *ior*, *issĭmus*, (*se* & *verus*), serious, strict, severe, rigorous, austere, harsh.

Sex, *ind. num. adj.*, six.

Sexaginta, *ind. num. adj.* (*sex*), sixty.

Sextĭlis, *e*, *adj.* (*sextus*), the sixth. *Sextĭlis*, *is*, *m.*, or *Sextilis mensis*, the month August.

Sextilius, *i*, *m.*, Sextilius, a Roman name. *Sextilius*, a Roman prætor in Africa: VIII. 2.

Sextus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*sex*), the sixth.

Sextus, *i*, *m.* (*sex*), Sextus, a Roman *prænomen*.

Si, *conj.*, if.

Sibi. *See* Sui.

Sic, *adv.*, so, thus, in such circumstances; therefore, on that account.

Siccus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, dry. *In sicco*, sc. *loco*, on dry land.

Sicilia, *æ*, *f.*, Sicily, a large island in the Mediterranean, near the southern extremity of Italy: II. 12.

Sicŭlus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*Sicilia*), Sicilian. *Sicŭli*, *ōrum*, *m. pl.*, the Sicilians.

Sicut, *conj.* (*sic* & *ut*), so as, just as, as.

Signifĭco, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*signum* & *facio*), to give notice, signify, show, manifest, intimate, imply.

Signum, *i*, *n.*, a mark, sign; a standard, banner; a signal; a statue; a seal.

Silentium, *i*, *n.*, a being silent; silence.

Sileo, *ēre*, *ui*, *n.* & *a.*, to be silent, keep silence.

Silva, *æ*, *f.*, a wood, forest; trees.

Simĭlis, *e*, *adj.*, *similior*, *simillĭmus*, § 125, 2, like, similar.

Similĭter, *adv.* (*similis*), in like manner, alike, similarly.

Sĭmilitūdo, *ĭnis*, *f.* (*similis*), likeness, resemblance, similarity.

Simplex, *ĭcis*, *adj.*, simple, unmixed; open, sincere, frank, candid, ingenuous.

Simul, *adv.*, together, at once, at the same time. *Simul ac*, as soon as; as well as.

Simulācrum, *i*, *n.* (*simulo*), an image, picture; a statue; a representation. *Pugnæ simulacrum*, a mock fight.

Simulātor, *ōris*, *m.*, an imitator; a feigner, pretender: *from*

Simŭlo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*similis*), to make like; to imitate, resemble; to pretend, feign.

Simultas, *ātis*, *f.*, a grudge *or* hatred. *Simultates gerere cum aliquo*, to have a grudge against — to hate —, be at enmity with.

Sin, *conj.*, but if.

Sine. *See* Sino.

Sine, *prep. with the abl.*, without.

Singulāris, *e*, *adj.*, single; excellent, singular, remarkable: *from*

Singŭlus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, single, one by one; each, every; one to each. *Singuli supererant*, one on each side —.

Sinister, *tra*, *trum*, *adj.*, left, on the left.

Sino, *ĕre*, *sivi*, *a.*, to permit, suffer, allow.

Sinus, *ûs*, *m.*, a bosom, fold.

Siquis, *qua*, *quod* or *quid*, *adj. pro.*, § 138, (*si & quis*), if any one, if any, if any thing.

Sisto, *ĕre*, *stiti*, *statum*, *a. & n.*, to stop; to stand. *Sistere gradum*, to halt.

Sitis, *is*, *f.*, thirst; drought.

Situs, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*sino*), situated, situate, placed; buried.

Situs, *ûs*, *m.* (*sino*), site, situation; a region, country.

Sive, *conj.*, or if.

Sivi. *See* Sino.

Sobŏles, *is*, *f.*, a young shoot; offspring, descendant.

Sobrius, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, sober.

Socer, *ĕri*, *m.*, a father-in-law.

Sociālis, *e*, *adj.* (*socius*), sociable, social, friendly. *Bellum sociale*, a war with the allies, social war.

Sociĕtas, *ātis*, *f.*, a union, society, association, alliance, participation: *from*

Socius, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, partaking, participating. *Socius*, *i*, *m.*, a companion, associate; an ally, confederate.

Sodālis, *e*, *adj.*, social. *Sodālis*, *is*, *m.*, a comrade, companion.

Sol, *solis*, *m.*, the sun; sunshine.

Solemnis, *e*, *adj.*, celebrated every year; solemn, festive; ordinary, usual, customary.

Soleo, *ēre*, *solĭtus sum*, *n. pass.*, § 142, 2, to use, be accustomed, be wont.

Solers, *tis*, *adj.*, skilful, expert, sagacious, ingenious.

Solĭdus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, solid, dense; firm, hard, solid, substantial; true, real.

Solitarius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*solus*), lonely, solitary.

Solitūdo, *ĭnis*, *f.* (*solus*), a solitary place; a desert, wilderness.

Solĭtus, *a*, *um*, *part. & adj.* (*soleo*), that is accustomed; ordinary, usual, customary. *Solĭtum*, *i*, *n.*, a custom, ordinary practice, habit. *Solito hilarius*, more merrily than usual.

Solium, *i*, *n.*, a throne.

Sollicĭtus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, moved, agitated; solicitous, anxious, troubled; watchful, unquiet.

Solùm, *adv.*, only, alone.

Solummŏdo, *adv.* (*solum & modo*), only.

Solus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, gen. *sollĭus*, § 107, alone, only.

Solvo, *ĕre*, *solvi*, *solūtum*, *a.*, to loose, untie, unbind; to solve, explain. *Solvere e portu*, to set sail from, put to sea from —. *Solvere navem*, or *solvere*, to set sail, put to sea.

Somnium, *i*, *n.*, a dream: *from*

Somnus, *i*, *m.*, sleep. *Somnum videre*, to sleep, go to sleep.

Sonĭtus, *ûs*, *m.*, a sound, noise din: *from*

Sono, *āre*, *sonui*, *a. & n.* (*sonus*), to sound, resound.

Sonus, *i*, *m.*, a sound.

Sopio, *ĭre*, *ĭvi & ii*, *ĭtum*, *a.*, to lull asleep.

Sopĭtus, a, um, part. (*sopio*), lulled asleep, sound asleep.

Sorbeo, ĕre, ui, a., to swallow, absorb.

Sordidātus, a, um, adj., (*sordĭdus*, filthy), meanly dressed, clad in sorry *or* dirty clothes, clothed in an old *or* ragged garment.

Sordĭdè, adv. (*sordĭdus*), meanly, poorly.

Soror, ōris, f., a sister.

Sororius, a, um, adj. (*soror*), sisterly. *Tigillum sororium*, the sister's beam: I. 14.

Sors, tis, f., lot, chance, fortune. *Conjicere in sortem*, to cast names into the urn, subject to the lot. *Extra sortem*, without drawing lots.

Sortior, īri, ītus sum, dep. (*sors*), to cast *or* draw lots; to obtain by lot, choose *or* select by lot, determine by lot; to obtain, receive.

Sospes, ĭtis, adj., safe, unhurt.

Sp., an abbreviation of the *prænomen* Spurius.

Spargo, ĕre, si, sum, a., to scatter, disperse.

Sparsus, a, um, part. (*spargo*).

Spatium, i, n., a space; a course, race; extent, space of time, interval, distance; time, space of time, opportunity.

Species, ēi, f. (*specio*, to see), a sight; mien, form, figure, shape, appearance; a species, sort, kind; pretence, pretext, show, color, guise.

Specĭmen, ĭnis, n. (*species*), a proof; a model, example, specimen.

Spectacŭlum, i, n. (*specto*), a sight; a show, spectacle. *Ad spectaculum*, as a show to gratify any one; for the purpose of seeing.

Spectans tis, part. (*specto*), seeing, beholding. *Spectantes*, spectators.

Spectātor, ōris, m., a beholder, observer, spectator: *from*

Specto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq. (*specio*), to look, see, view, observe, look on; to tend, lead, point.

Speculātor, ōris, m., a spy, scout: *from*

Specŭlor, āri, ātus sum, dep. (*specŭla*, a height), to see, look around; to espy, explore.

Specŭlum, i, n. (*specio*, to see), a mirror.

Sperno, ĕre, sprevi, spretum, a., to separate; to reject, spurn, despise.

Spero, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to hope, trust; to expect. *Alta sperare*, to hope for high things, to entertain high expectations.

Spes, spei, f., a hope, expectation; a promise; confidence.

Spiritus, ūs, m., a blowing of the wind; the spirit, soul, mind; energy, spirit, feeling, courage; elevation of mind; ambition; breath. *Spiritus concipere*, to conceive aspirations, indulge lofty views: *from*

Spiro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. & a., to breathe.

Splendĭdus, a, um, adj (*splendeo*, to shine), bright, shining, splendid, magnificent.

Splendor, ōris, m. (*splendeo*), splendor, brightness; dignity, glory, renown, lustre.

Spolio, āre, āvi, ātum, a., § 251, to strip; to rob, plunder, spoil: *from*

Spolium, i, n., the skin of an animal; plunder, booty, spoil.

Spondeo, ēre, spopondi, sponsum, a., to promise.

Sponsa, æ, f. (*spondeo*), a betrothed woman, bride

Sponsio, *ōnis*, *f.* (*spondeo*), promise, engagement; a stipulation, compact.

Sponsus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*spondeo*), betrothed. *Sponsus*, *i*, *m.*, a suitor, wooer, one betrothed.

Sponte, *abl.*, § 94, of one's own accord, willingly, freely.

Spopondi. *See* Spondeo.

Spretus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*sperno*).

Spurius, *i*, *m.*, Spurius, a Roman *prænomen*.

Squalĭdus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*squales*, filth), filthy, unclean, squalid, sordid.

Squama, *æ*, *f.*, the scale of a fish, *or* serpent.

Statim, *adv.* (*sto*), immediately, forthwith, straightway. *Statim atque*, as soon as ever.

Statio, *ōnis*, *f.* (*sto*), the act of standing; a station, post, outpost, sentry, guard.

Statua, *æ*, *f.*, a statue: *from*

Statuo, *ĕre*, *ui*, *ūtum*, *a.*, to cause to stand; to put, place; to appoint, fix; to resolve, determine.

Statūra, *æ*, *f.* (*sto*), stature, size.

Status, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*sisto*), appointed, settled, fixed, stated.

Status, *ūs*, *m.* (*sto*), a standing; state, condition, circumstance; station, state of affairs.

Stercus, *ŏris*, *n.*, dung, ordure, muck.

Steti. *See* Sto.

Sthenius, *i*, *m.*, Sthenius, the name of a Sicilian chief: VIII. 19.

Stimŭlo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.*, to prick, goad; to incite, instigate, impel: *from*

Stimŭlus, *i*, *m.*, a goad; an incitement.

Stipendium, *i*, *n.*, the pay of soldiers, wages. *Stipendia facere* or *merere*, *lit.*, to earn the wages of a soldier; to serve as a soldier *Primum stipendium merere* or *facere*, to make (one's) first campaign. *Voluntaria stipendia facere*, to serve voluntarily as a soldier.

Stipo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.*, to stuff, cram; to surround, encompass; to accompany, attend, guard.

Stirps, *stirpis*, *f.*, the lowest part of a tree, the root of a tree. *Fig.*, the root, source, origin; a stock, family, race.

Sto, *stare*, *steti*, *statum*, *n.*, to stand; to remain; to make a stand.

Stolĭdè, *adv.* (*stolĭdus*, foolish), foolishly.

Stolo, *ōnis*, *m.*, Stolo, a Roman *cognomen* in the Licinian *gens*. *C. Licinius Stolo*, the first consul chosen from the plebeians, A. U 391: III. 1.

Stomăchus, *i*, *m.*, the stomach; anger, indignation, choler, bile.

Strages, *is*, *f.* (*sterno*, to strew), a fall, ruin, overthrow; a defeat, slaughter.

Stragŭlus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*sterno*, to spread), that which covers. *Stragula vestis*, a coverlet, blanket, carpet. *Stragŭlum*, *i*, *n.*, a cover for a couch, bed, &c.

Strenuus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, active, strenuous, ready, energetic, brave, valiant.

Strepĭto, *āre*, *n. freq.* (*strepo*, to make a noise), to make a great noise *or* clashing.

Strepĭtus, *ūs*, *m.* (*strepo*), a harsh *or* confused noise, rattling, din. *Edere strepitum*, to make a din, shout.

Strictus, *a*, *um*, *part.* & *adj.* (*stringo*), drawn together, drawn; severe, strict.

Stridor, *ōris*, *m.* (*strido*, to creak),

a shrill *or* grating sound; a roar, scream, yell.

Strigōsus, a, um, adj., lean, thin, meagre.

Stringo, ĕre, strinxi, strictum, a., to touch lightly; to draw, unsheath.

Studeo, ēre, ui, n., to bestow pains upon, study; to desire, wish, aim at, be anxious for.

Studiōsè, adv., diligently, carefully, attentively, studiously: *from*

Studiōsus, a, um, adj., anxious, eager, desirous, fond: *from*

Studium, i, n., zeal, fondness, approbation, desire, eagerness; favor, partiality, attachment, regard, affection; study, application of mind to books and learning; a profession; *pl.*, studies.

Stultitia, æ, f., folly, foolishness: *from*

Stultus, a, um, adj., foolish, unwise, silly.

Stupefăcio, ĕre, fēci, factum, a. (*stupeo & facio*), to stupefy, astonish.

Stupeo, ēre, ui, n., to be stupefied; to be amazed, astonished.

Suadeo, ēre, si, sum, n. & a., to advise, exhort, counsel, urge, persuade.

Sub, prep. with the acc. & abl., under, beneath.

Subdūco, ĕre, duxi, ductum, a. (*sub & duco*), to draw away; to withdraw, remove. *Subducere se*, to withdraw one's self, retire.

Subēgi. *See* Subigo.

Subeo, īre, īvi & ii, ĭtum, n. irr. (*sub & eo*), to go *or* come under; to undergo, encounter, suffer, sustain, endure; to incur, encounter; to attack; to steal upon; to bear, carry. *Venenum subit*, — acts, operates.

Suber, ĕris, n., the cork-tree.

Subĭgo, ĕre, ēgi, actum, a. (*sub & ago*), to drive, bring, *or* lead to a place; to force, compel; to conquer, subdue.

Subĭtò, adv., suddenly, on a sudden; hastily, quickly: *from*

Subĭtus, a, um, part. & adj. (*subeo*), sudden, unexpected.

Subjĭcio, ĕre, jēci, jectum, a. (*sub & jacio*), to put *or* place under; to subject. *Subjicere humeros alicui*, to bear upon the shoulders.

Sublātus, a, um, part. (*sustollo*).

Sublĕvo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*sub & levo*), to lighten; to relieve, help, assist; to lift, support, raise.

Sublicius, a, um, adj., consisting of beams, *or* resting on piles.

Sublīmis, e, adj., lofty, high, on high; aloft, in the air.

Sublustris, e, adj. (*sub & lux*), having a faint light, glimmering.

Submitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum, a. (*sub & mitto*), to let down, to lower; to submit; to yield, give up, resign. *Submittere fasces*, to lower the fasces, *in token of respect.*

Submŏveo, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, a. (*sub & moveo*), to remove, displace.

Subrectus, a, um, part. (*subrigo*).

Subrīdeo, ēre, rīsi, rīsum, a. (*sub & rideo*), to smile.

Subrĭgo, ĕre, rexi, rectum, a. (*sub & rego*), to set up, erect.

Subrŏgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*sub & rogo*), to substitute, put in the place of.

Subscrĭbo, ĕre, scripsi, scriptum, a. (*sub & scribo*), § 224, to write under; to subscribe.

Subsĕquor, i, cūtus sum, dep. (*sub & sequor*), to follow forthwith, soon, *or* near after; to come after.

Subsidium, i, n. (*subsideo*, to sit), a

place of reserve; succor, reënforcement; help, relief.

Substĭtuo, *ĕre*, *ui*, *ūtum*, *a.* (*sub & statuo*), to put under; to make subject, expose; to substitute, put in the place of another.

Subvectus, *a*, *um*, *part.*: *from*

Subvĕho, *ĕre*, *vexi*, *vectum*, *a.* (*sub & veho*), to carry *or* bring up; to convey, conduct.

Succēdo, *ĕre*, *cessi*, *cessum*, *n.* (*sub & cedo*), to go under; to approach, advance; to come after, succeed, come into the place of.

Successor, *ōris*, *m.* (*succedo*), a successor.

Successus, *ûs*, *m.* (*succedo*), success, prosperity.

Succingo, *ĕre*, *cinxi*, *cinctum*, *a.* (*sub & cingo*), to gird; to furnish, equip, arm.

Succlāmo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*sub & clamo*), to cry out, exclaim, shout, answer with a loud voice.

Sudor, *ōris*, *m.*, sweat. *Fig.*, toil, exertion.

Suffectus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*sufficio*).

Suffĕro, *ferre*, *irr. a.* (*sub & fero*), to bear, support; to endure, sustain.

Suffĭcio, *ĕre*, *fēci*, *fectum*, *a. & n.* (*sub & facio*), to substitute; to afford, supply; to be sufficient, to suffice. *Sufficere in locum alicujus*, to put into the place *or* office of —.

Suffĭgo, *ĕre*, *fixi*, *fixum*, *a.* (*sub & figo*), to fix under; to fix *or* fasten to.

Suffixus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*suffigo*).

Suffōco, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*sub & faux*), to choke, stifle, suffocate.

Suffŏdio, *ĕre*, *fōdi*, *fossum*, *a.* (*sub & fodio*), to dig under, undermine.

Suffragium, *i*, *n.* (*sub & frango*), a vote *or* suffrage.

Sui, *sibi*, *se*, *subs. pron.*, § 208, of himself, herself, itself; *the particle* met *is often annexed intensively, either with or without* ipse, § 133, R. 2.

Sulpicius, *i*, *m.*, Sulpicius, a Roman name belonging to the Sulpician *gens*. *Aulus Sulpicius*, a Roman nobleman: III. 1.

Sum, *esse*, *fui*, *irr. n.*, § 153, to be, exist; to bring, confer, be, serve, prove, afford, *with two datives*, § 227; to be of, to possess, *with a genitive or ablative of character*, § 211, R. 6 & 8.

Sulla, *æ*, *m.*, a Roman *cognomen* in the Cornelian *gens*. *L. Cornelius Sulla*, a Roman general, distinguished for his military talents, his enmity to Marius, and his cruelties during the civil wars: VII. 32 & VIII. 5.

Sullānus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*Sulla*), of Sylla. *Sullāni*, *ōrum*, *m. pl.*, the followers *or* partisans of Sylla.

Summa, *æ*, *f.*, the sum of any thing; a sum of money; the chief thing. *Summa imperii*, supreme power, chief power *or* command: *from*

Summus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, (sup. of *superus*), highest; greatest, extreme, last; supreme, utmost.

Sumo, *ĕre*, *sumpsi*, *sumptum*, *a.* (*sub & emo*), to take, take up; to undertake, begin, engage in; to assume. *Sumere bellum*, to wage war.

Sumptus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*sumo*).

Sumptus, *ûs*, *m.* (*sumo*), charge, expense, cost, costliness, sumptuousness; money to defray expenses.

Supellex, *lectĭlis*, *f.*, household fur

niture, household goods. *Supellex argentea*, plate, silver ware.

Super, *adv. & prep. with the acc. & abl.*, § 235, (3); *with the acc.*, over, on, upon, above, in addition to; besides, beyond; *with the abl.*, of, on, about, concerning.

Superasto, *āre*, *superastĭti*, *n.* (*super & asto*, to stand), to stand above.

Superbè, *adv.* (*superbus*, proud), proudly, haughtily.

Superbia, *æ*, *f.*, pride, haughtiness, arrogance: *from*

Superbus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, proud, haughty. *Superbus*, *i*, *m.*, The Proud, an *agnomen* of Tarquin. *See* Tarquinius.

Superesse. *See* Supersum.

Superfui. *See* Supersum.

Superjăcio, *ĕre*, *jēci*, *jactum & jectum*, *a.* (*super & jacio*), to cast *or* throw over *or* upon.

Superior, (comp. of *superus*), superior, higher, upper. *Superior*, *ōris*, *m.*, a superior.

Supernăto, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *n.* (*super & nato*), to swim above, float.

Supĕro, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a. & n.*, (*super*), to be superior; to pass over, surmount; to overcome, surpass, excel, vanquish, conquer, overpower.

Supersum, *esse*, *fui*, *irr. n.* (*super & sum*), § 224, to remain; to survive.

Supervĕnio, *īre*, *vēni*, *ventum*, *a.* (*super & venio*), to come over *or* upon; to surpass, excel; to surprise, come unexpectedly; to come.

Supervŏlo, *āre*, *n.* (*super & volo*), to fly over.

Supĕrus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *superior*, sup. *supremus & summus*, (*super*), that is above, upper, on high.

Supplex, *ĭcis*, *adj.* (*sub & plico*), that kneels down; suppliant, humble.

Supplicĭter, *adv.* (*supplex*), as a suppliant, humbly.

Supplicium, *i*, *n.* (*supplex*), a kneeling down; a supplication, prayer; punishment; torment, torture, suffering.

Supplĭco, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *n.* (*supplex*), to beseech, implore; to worship, return thanks to.

Suprēmus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (sup. of *supĕrus*). *See* Summus.

Surgo, *ĕre*, *surrexi*, *surrectum*, *a.*, to lift *or* raise up, erect; to rise, arise.

Surripio, *ĕre*, *ripui*, *reptum*, *a.* (*sub & rapio*), to snatch away secretly, steal; to take away, withdraw.

Suscĭpio, *ĕre*, *cēpi*, *ceptum*, *a.*, to take up; to undertake, take in hand, engage in, take up; to encounter, endure, submit to, incur. *Causam suscipere*, to espouse a cause, join a party.

Suspendo, *ĕre*, *pendi*, *pensum*, *a.*, to hang, suspend; to make high, raise.

Suspĭcio, *ōnis*, *f.* (*suspĭcio*, to suspect), suspicion, distrust. *In suspicionem venire*, to fall under a suspicion, become suspected.

Suspĭcor, *āri*, *ātus sum*, *dep.* (*suspĭcio*), to suspect, apprehend, fear, mistrust; to imagine, conjecture, suspect.

Sustĭneo, *ēre*, *tenui*, *tentum*, *a.*, to hold up, sustain, uphold, support; to withstand, stay, retard, check; to bear, carry.

Sustollo, *ĕre*, *tŭli*, *sublātum*, *a.*, to raise *or* lift up; to take away, remove; to bear, carry. *Sustollere animum*, to take courage

Sustŭli. *See* Sustollo.

Susurrum, i, n., a murmuring.

Sutor, ōris, m. (*suo*, to sew), a shoemaker, cobbler.

Suus, a, um, poss. adj. pro., belonging to him, her, it, them; his, her, its. *Sui, ōrum, m.*, one's friends, soldiers, people, &c.

Sylvia, æ, f., Sylvia. *See* Rhea.

Syphax, ăcis, m., Syphax, a king of Numidia: V. 25.

Syracūsæ, ārum, f. pl., Syracuse, a maritime city of Sicily: IV. 1.

Syracusānus, a, um, adj. (*Syracusæ*), of *or* belonging to Syracuse, Syracusan.

Syria, æ, f., Syria, a country of Asia north of Palestine: V. 32.

T.

T., an abbreviation of the *prænomen* Titus.

Tabella, æ, f. dim. (*tabula*), a little table *or* tablet; a writing-table; a letter, epistle; a picture, painting.

Tabernacŭlum, i, n. (*taberna*, a hut), a tent.

Tabes, is, f. (*tabeo*, to melt), a wasting away, emaciation, consumption; pestilence, plague.

Tabŭla, æ, f., a tablet covered with wax for writing on; a tablet, table, writing, book; a board *or* plank; a painting, picture; an account-book. *Proscriptionis tabula*, a proscription list.

Tabulātum, i, n. (*tabulo*, to cover with boards), a story in a building; a boarded floor, scaffold.

Taceo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, a. & n., to be silent, hold one's peace, say nothing.

Tacĭtè, adv., silently, in silence: *from*

Tacĭtus, a, um, part. & adj. (*taceo*), passed over in silence; silent, tacit, secret.

Tædium, i, n. (*tædet*, to loathe), weariness, irksomeness; a dislike, aversion. *Tædio esse*, to weary *or* be irksome to.

Talentum, i, n., a talent.

Talis, e, adj., such, of such a kind. *Tale aliquid*, any such thing.

Talus, i, m., the pastern-bone of a beast; the ankle; a certain game in which four pastern bones of certain animals, properly marked, were thrown, like dice, the game of cockal *or* huckle-bone.

Tam, adv., so, so very, so much. *Tam — quam*, as well — as, as much — as.

Tamdiu, adv. (*tam & diu*), so long, so long a time.

Tamen, conj., § 279, 3, nevertheless, however, yet, notwithstanding, still.

Tanăquil, ĭlis, f., Tanaquil, *the wife of Lucius Tarquinius Priscus:* I. 19.

Tandem, adv. (*tum & demum*), at last, at length, finally; *in vehement addresses*, pray! for heaven's sake!

Tango, ĕre, tetĭgi, tactum, a., to touch; to arrive at, reach.

Tanquam, adv. (*tam & quam*), as, as it were; as if, just as if.

Tantopĕre, adv. (*tantus & opus*), with so great trouble, so much, so greatly.

Tantùm, adv. (*tantus*), only, but.

Tantummŏdo, adv. (*tantum & modo*), only, if only; merely.

Tantus, a, um, adj., so great, so much, such. *Tanti facere*, to value *or* esteem so highly, § 214. *Tantum hominum*, so many men.

Tanto, *abl.*, by so much, so much.

Tardè, *adv.*, *iùs*, *issĭmè*, (*tardus*), slowly, tardily.

Tardĭtas, *ātis*, *f.*, slowness; dulness, stupidity: *from*

Tardus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *ior*, *issĭmus*; slow, sluggish, dull.

Tarentīnus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, of *or* belonging to Tarentum, Tarentine. *Tarentīni*, *ōrum*, *m. pl.*, the Tarentines: *from*

Tarentum, *i*, *n.*, Tarentum, *now* Taranto, a large city in the south of Italy.

Tarpeia, *æ*, *f.*, Tarpeia, the daughter of Tarpeius, governor of the Roman citadel: I. 7.

Tarpeius, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, Tarpeian, pertaining to Tarpeia. *Tarpeia rupes*, or *Tarpeium saxum*, the Tarpeian rock, on which the capitol was built.

Tarquinii, *ōrum*, *m. pl.*, Tarquinii, a town of Etruria: I. 19.

Tarquinius, *i*, *m.*, Tarquin, a Roman *cognomen*. *Lucius Tarquinius Priscus* was the fourth king of Rome: I. 19, 20. *Tarquinius Superbus*, the last king of Rome: I. 24—26. *Tarquinii*, *ōrum*, *m. pl.*, the Tarquinii. *Sextus Tarquinius*, a son of Tarquinius Superbus: I. 25.

Tatius, *i*, *m.*, Tatius, a man's name. *Titus Tatius*, a leader of the Sabines: I. 6—8.

Tectorium, *i*, *n.*, a cover, covering; plaster, stucco.

Tectum, *i*, *n.* (*tego*), the roof of a house; a dwelling, house, building.

Tecum, for *cum te*, § 133, R. 4.

Tego, *ĕre*, *texi*, *tectum*, *a.*, to cover; to hide, conceal.

Tegŭla, *æ*, *f.* (*tego*), a tile.

Telum, *i*, *n.*, a missile weapon, dart, javelin; a weapon; an axe *or* hatchet.

Temerarius, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, accidental; rash, imprudent: *from*

Temĕre, *adv.*, without cause, by chance; inconsiderately, rashly.

Temerĭtas, *ātis*, *f.* (*temere*), chance; rashness, thoughtlessness, temerity.

Temno, *ĕre*, *a.*, to disdain, despise.

Temperans, *tis*, *part.*, moderate, temperate, abstaining from.

Temperantia, *æ*, *f.* (*temperans*, sober), moderation, temperance.

Tempĕro, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a. & n.* (*tempus*), to set bounds; to be temperate; *with a dative*, § 223, R. 2, to refrain from, abstain.

Tempestas, *ātis*, *f.* (*tempus*), time, period, season; a storm, a tempest; calamity, misfortune.

Tempestīvus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, (*tempestas*), seasonable.

Templum, *i*, *n.*, a temple.

Tempus, *ŏris*, *n.*, time; a season; an opportunity.

Tendo, *ĕre*, *tetendi*, *tensum & tum*, *a. & n.*, to stretch, extend.

Tenebricōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, (*tenĕbræ*, darkness), full of darkness, dark, gloomy, obscure.

Tenebrōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*tenĕbræ*), full of darkness, gloomy.

Teneo, *ēre*, *tenui*, *tentum*, *a. & n.* (*tendo*), to have, hold, keep, keep possession of, detain, keep back; to bind, oblige; to hold, last, continue. *Tenere se loco*, to keep shut up, *as in camp*, *&c.*

Tener, *ĕra*, *ĕrum*, *adj.* (*teneo*), tender, soft. *Tenera ætas*, one's tender years, childhood.

Tento, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.*, to touch, handle; to try, attempt; to examine, explore, try, sound

Tentorium, *i*, *n.*, a tent.

Ter, *adv.* (*tres*), three times, thrice.

Terentius, *i*, *m.*, Terentius, a Roman name. *Terentius*, a comrade of Cn. Pompey: VIII. 17.

Tergeo, *ēre*, *si*, *sum*, *a.*, to make clean, scour, wipe.

Tergiversor, *āri*, *ātus sum*, *dep.* (*tergum & verto*), to turn one's back to; to be backward; to decline, refuse, shuffle, delay.

Tergum, *i*, *n.*, the back. *A tergo*, from behind, in the rear, behind.

Terni, *æ*, *a*, *adj.* (*ter*), § 119, III., three each, three by three.

Tero, *ĕre*, *trivi*, *tritum*, *a.*, to rub; wear away, consume. *Terere tempus*, to spend, pass —.

Terra, *æ*, *f.*, the earth; the ground; a country, region, land. *Terræ*, *pl.*, the earth, the land, the world. *Terrâ marique*, by land and sea.

Terreo, *ēre*, *ui*, *ĭtum*, *a.*, to frighten, alarm, terrify.

Terrester, *tris*, *tre*, *adj.* (*terra*), pertaining to the earth *or* land, land.

Terribĭlis, *e*, *adj.* (*terreo*), terrible, frightful.

Terrĭtus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*terreo*).

Terror, *ōris*, *m.* (*terreo*), terror, affright; dread, fear.

Tertia, *æ*, *f.*, Tertia, a daughter of Æmilius Paulus: VI. 21.

Tertiò, *adv.*, for the third time: *from*

Tertius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*ter*), third, the third.

Testimonium, *i*, *n.*, testimony, evidence, declaration: *from*

Testis, *is*, *m. & f.*, a witness.

Teutŏnes, *um*, *m. pl.*, the Teutones, a people living near the Cimbri, towards the north of Germany: VII. 33.

Texi. *See* Tego.

Thēātrum, *i*, *n.*, a playhouse, theatre.

Thelesīnus, *i*, *m.*, Thelesinus. *See* Pontius.

Thesaurus, *i*, *m.*, a treasury; a treasure.

Thessalia, *æ*, *f.*, Thessaly, a country of Greece, bordering on Macedonia: IX. 1.

Thessalonīca, *æ*, *f.*, Thessalonica, a maritime city of Macedonia: IX. 16.

Thus, *thuris*, *n.*, frankincense, incense.

Tibĕris, *is*, *m.*, § 79, 1, & § 82, Exc. 2, (*a.*) the Tiber, a river of Italy, separating Etruria from Latium: I. 1.

Tiberius, *i*, *m.*, Tiberius, a Roman *prænomen*. *Tiberius Gracchus*. *See* Gracchus.

Tibĭcen, *ĭnis*, *m.*, a player on the flute, piper.

Ticīnus, *i*, *m.*, Ticinus, a river of Cisalpine Gaul: V. 2.

Tigillum, *i*, *n. dim.*, a small beam: *from*

Tignum, *i*, *n.*, a beam.

Tigrānes, *is*, *m.*, Tigranes, a king of Armenia: VIII. 10.

Timeo, *ēre*, *ui*, *a. & n.*, to fear, be afraid.

Timĭdus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*timeo*), fearful, timid, afraid.

Timor, *ōris*, *m.* (*timeo*), fear, apprehension.

Tingo, *ĕre*, *tinxi*, *tinctum*, *a.*, to moisten; to color, dye.

Tiro, *ōnis*, *m.*, a young *or* raw soldier, a recruit; a novice.

Tirocinium, *i*, *n.*, (*tiro*), the first service of a soldier; a novitiate, apprenticeship.

Titŭlus, *i*, *m.*, an inscription, superscription, title.

Titus, *i*, *m.*, Titus, a Roman *prænomen*.

Toga, *æ*, *f.* (*tego*), the Roman

gown, worn in time of peace, gown, toga.

Togātus, a, um, adj. (*toga*), dressed in a toga, togated, in the dress of a citizen.

Tolĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to bear, support, endure, bear patiently, tolerate.

Tŏllo, ĕre, tolli, a., to raise, lift, *or* take up.

Tondeo, ēre, totŏndi, tonsum, a., to clip, shear, shave.

Tonĭtrus, ûs, m., § 89, 5, (*tono*, to thunder), thunder, a peal of thunder.

Tonsor, ōris, m. (*tondeo*), a barber. *The Roman barbers not only shaved and cut the hair, but also pared the nails.*

Tonsorius, a, um, adj. (*tonsor*), of *or* pertaining to a barber. *Tonsorius cultellus*, a razor.

Torquātus, i, m. (*torques*), Torquatus, a Roman *cognomen* in the Manlian *gens*. *T. Manlius Torquatus*, a consul, A. U. 408; he conquered a Gaul in single combat, A. U. 394: III. 2—5.

Torqueo, ēre, torsi, tortum, a., to turn, bend, twist; to rack, torture, afflict, trouble, torment.

Torques, is, m. & f. (*torqueo*), a collar *or* chain worn round the neck.

Torreo, ēre, ui, tostum, a., to dry, bake, roast.

Torvus, a, um, adj., staring, fixed, piercing, stern, savage.

Tot, ind. num. adj. pl., so many.

Totĭdem, ind. num. adj. (*tot & idem*), just so many, just as many, as many.

Toties, adv. (*tot*), so often.

Totondi. *See* Tondeo.

Totus, a, um, adj., gen. *totĭus*, the whole, all the, all.

Trado, ĕre, ĭdi, ĭtum, a. (*trans & do*), to give over, deliver, consign; to relate, narrate. *Famâ traditur, imp.*, it is handed down by tradition, it is reported: — to give up, surrender; to betray. *Tradere se totum*, to give one's self wholly up to.

Tradŭco, ĕre, duxi, ductum, a. (*trans & duco*), § 233, (1,) to bring *or* carry over, transport, bring, lead, conduct, transfer. *Traducere noctem*, to spend, pass —.

Traho, ĕre, traxi, tractum, a., to drag, draw, draw *or* drag along; to conduct, lead; to protract, prolong, spin out. *Trahere aliquem sermone*, to detain one by discourse.

Trajĭcio, ĕre, jēci, jectum, a. (*trans & jacio*), § 233, (1,) to throw *or* cast over. *Trajicere*, or *trajicere se*, to pass over, cross; — to pierce, transfix, run *or* thrust through.

Trans, prep. with the acc., over, beyond, on the farther side of.

Transēgi. *See* Transigo.

Transeo, īre, īvi & ii, ĭtum, n. & a. (*trans & eo*), to go *or* pass over, go *or* pass; to desert; to make a transition, pass *from one thing to another*, resort.

Transfĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, irr. a. (*trans & fero*), to carry *or* bring over, transfer, transport; to change; to carry by *or* past.

Transfĭgo, ĕre, fixi, fixum, a. (*trans & figo*), to transfix, pierce, run through.

Transfixus, a, um, part. (*transfigo*)

Transfŏdio, ĕre, fōdi, fossum, a. (*trans & fodio*), to run *or* thrust through, transfix, stab, pierce.

Transfŭga, æ, m., a deserter, run away: *from*

Transfŭgio, ĕre, fŭgi, fugĭtum, n. (*trans & fugio*), to fly over, go over to the enemy, desert.

Transgrĕdior, i, gressus sum, dep. (*trans & gradior*, to go), to go, pass *or* cross over.

Transĭgo, ĕre, ēgi, actum, a. (*trans & ago*), to drive through; to finish, despatch, accomplish.

Transĭlio, īre, īvi or *ui, n. & a.* (*trans & salio*), § 233, (1,) to leap, bound, *or* spring over; go *or* pass over.

Translātus, a, um, part. (*transfero*).

Transmitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum, a. (*trans & mitto*), to send *or* convey over *or* across; to transmit; to lay over *or* across; to pass over, cross.

Transno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*trans & no*), to swim over.

Transvĕho, ĕre, vexi, vectum, a. (*trans & veho*), to carry from one place to another, transport, carry by.

Transversus, a, um, part. & adj. (*transverto*, to turn from one place to another), transverse, crosswise, oblique. *Iter transversum*, a cross road.

Trasimēnus, i, m., Trasimenus, a lake in Etruria, near which the consul Flaminius was defeated by Hannibal, A. U. C. 535: V. 2.

Traxi. *See* Traho.

Trebia, æ, m. Trebia, a river of Cisalpine Gaul: V. 2.

Trecentesĭmus, a, um, adj., the three hundredth: *from*

Trecenti, æ, a, adj (*tres & centum*), three hundred.

Tredĕcim, ind. num. adj. (*tres & decem*), thirteen.

Tremo, ĕre, ui, n. & a., to tremble, shake

Tremŭlus, a, um, adj. (*tremo*), trembling, shaking, tremulous.

Trepidatio, ōnis, f. (*trepido*), trepidation, consternation, terror.

Trepĭdè, adv. (*trepĭdus*, fearful), with trepidation.

Trepĭdo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (*trepidus*), to hurry with alarm; to be alarmed, fear.

Tres, tria, num. adj., § 109, three.

Tribūnal, ālis, n., a tribunal, judgment-seat.

Tribunātus, ûs, m., the tribuneship, office of a tribune.

Tribunitius, a, um, adj., of *or* proceeding from the tribunes, tribunitial: *from*

Tribūnus, i, m. (*tribus*), a chief of a tribe; a commander, tribune. *Tribuni plebis*, tribunes of the people *or* of the plebeians: *for their origin, see* II. 10. *Tribuni militum*, tribunes of the soldiers, military tribunes.

Tribuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, a., to give, impart; grant, concede; bestow upon.

Tribus. *See* Tres.

Tribus, ûs, f. (*tres*), a tribe, a division of the Roman people, a class. *The Roman people were originally divided into three tribes, but this number was gradually increased to thirty-five; of these, thirty-one were* rustic, (*rusticæ,*) *and four* city (*urbanæ*) tribes.

Tribūtum, i, n. (*tribuo*), a tax, contribution, tribute.

Triduum, i, n. (*tres & dies*), the space of three days.

Trigemĭnus, a, um, adj. (*ter & gemĭnus*), threefold, triple; *pl.*, three brothers born at the same birth.

Triginta, ind. num. adj., thirty.

Tristicŭlus, a, um, adj. dim., somewhat sad, saddish: *from*

Tristis, e, adj., ior, issĭmus; sad, sorrowful, melancholy, doleful, dismal, ominous, unlucky; dark, gloomy, horrid.

Triumphālis, e, adj. (*triumphus*), of *or* pertaining to a triumph, triumphal, one that has triumphed.

Triumpho, āre, āvi, ātum, n. & a., to triumph; celebrate a triumph. *Triumphare de* or *ex aliquo*, to triumph on account of a victory over, *or* conquest of—; to be transported with joy, rejoice exceedingly, triumph: *from*

Triumphus, i, m., a triumph, a Roman general's magnificent entrance into the city after a victory: *he was seated in a chariot preceded by the spoils taken from the enemy, and wearing upon his head a crown of laurel.*

Trucĭdo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*trux & cædo*), to cut to pieces, cut down, massacre, murder.

Truncus, i, m., the trunk of a tree; the trunk *or* body without the limbs, the headless trunk.

Trux, trucis, adj., fierce, stern, grim.

Tu, pers. pro., thou. § 133.

Tuba, æ, f., a trumpet.

Tueor, ēri, tuĭtus & tutus sum, dep., to see, view, behold; to defend, protect; to maintain, preserve, uphold.

Tugurium, i, n., a cottage, hut, shed.

Tuli. See Fero.

Tullia, æ, f., Tullia, a name belonging to females of the Tullian *gens;* a daughter of Servius Tullius: I. 24.

Tullius, i, m., Tullius, a Roman name belonging to the Tullian *gens. Servius Tullius*, the sixth king of Rome: I. 22—24.

Tullus, i, m., Tullus, a Roman *prænomen.*

Tum, adv. & conj., and, so; then, at that time. *Tum—tum*, as well—as, both—and; besides, moreover, next.

Tumultuor, āri, ātus sum, dep., to raise a tumult, make a disturbance, be in an uproar: *from.*

Tumultus, ûs, m., a tumult, bustle, commotion, sedition, uproar.

Tumŭlus, i, m. (*tumeo*, to swell), a hill, hillock, mound; a tomb, sepulchre.

Tunc, adv., then, at that time.

Tunĭca, æ, f. a tunic, a garment worn under the toga.

Turba, æ, f., tumult, confusion; a crowd, multitude.

Turbo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. (*turba*), to cause disorder, disturb, trouble, throw into confusion; to be disturbed, confused.

Turbulentus, a, um, adj. (*turba*), confused, turbulent, seditious.

Turdus, i, m., a thrush; *also, the name of a fish.*

Turma, æ, f., a division of Roman cavalry consisting of thirty men; a troop of horse.

Turmātim, adv. (*turma*), by troops *or* squadrons.

Turpis, e, adj., ugly; filthy, unsightly; base, dishonorable, disgraceful.

Turris, is, f., a tower.

Tusculānus, a, um, adj., Tusculan: *from*

Tusculum, i, n., Tusculum, a town of Latium, not far from Rome: VI. 6.

Tutēla, æ, f. (*tueor*), care, defence, protection, guardianship, tutelage.

Tutò, adv. (*tutus*), safely, securely.
Tutor, āri, ātus sum, dep. freq. (*tueor*), to defend, protect; to guard, preserve.
Tutor, ōris, m., a defender, protector; a guardian.
Tutus, a, um, part. & adj., ior, issĭmus, (*tueor*), defended; safe, secure.
Tuus, a, um, adj. pro. (*tu*), thy, your.

U.

Uber, ĕris, n., a teat, pap, udder.
Uber, ĕris, adj., rich, fertile, fruitful, plentiful.
Ubi, adv, where, in what place, in which; when, § 259, R. 1, (*d.*)
Ubicumque, adv. (*ubi & cumque*), wheresoever, whatsoever.
Ubique, adv., every where, in every place.
Ulciscor, i, ultus sum, dep., to revenge, avenge.
Ullus, a, um, adj., gen. *ullĭus*, § 107, any, any one.
Ultĭmò, adv., at last, finally, for the last time: *from*
Ultĭmus, a, um, adj. (sup. of *ulterior*, farther), farthest, extreme; last; utmost, extreme; lowest, meanest. *Ultima pernicies*, utter destruction; *subs.*, *ultimum, i, n.*, the greatest, utmost, extremity.
Ultio, ōnis, f. (*ulciscor*), revenge; a revenge.
Ultra, adv. & prep. with acc., beyond; beside.
Ululātus, ûs, m. (*ulŭlo*, to howl), a howling, crying, shrieking.
Umbra, æ, f., a shadow.
Una, adv. (*unus*), together, along with, at the same time.
Uncia, æ, f., an ounce.
Unda, æ, f., a wave, billow.
Unde, adv., whence, from which; on which *or* what side; hence, for which reason.
Undĕcim, ind. num. adj. (*unus & decem*), eleven.
Undĭque, adv. (*unde & que*), whencesoever, from all parts, every where, on all sides.
Unguis, is, m., a nail of the finger, claw, talon.
Unĭcus, a, um, adj. (*unus*), only, single, sole, alone.
Universus, a, um, adj. (*unus & versus*), turned into one; whole, entire, all; universal, general. *Dimicatio universa*, a general engagement. *Universum, i, n.*, the whole.
Unquam, adv., ever, at any time.
Unus, a, um, num. adj., gen. *unĭus*, § 107, one; a single, one only, alone. *In unum*, together. *Unus — alter*, one — the other. *Ad unum*, to a man.
Unusquisque, unaquæque, unumquodque or *unumquidque, indef. pro.*, gen. *uniuscujusque*, each.
Urbanĭtas, ātis, f., refinement, elegance: *from*
Urbānus, a, um, adj., of *or* belonging to a city; refined, polished *from*
Urbs, bis, f. (*orbis*), a city, town; the city, *i. e.* Rome.
Urgeo, ēre, ursi, a., to press upon, urge; to bear down, oppress, distress.
Urinātor, ōris, m. (*urīnor*, to dive), a diver.
Urna, æ, f., an urn, pitcher, bucket.
Usquam, adv., any where, in any place.
Usque, adv., right on; as far as, even. *Eo usque dum*, so long as, all the while that.
Usurpo, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to use make use of; to usurp

Usus, a, um, part. (*utor*).

Usus, ūs, m. (*utor*), use; practice, exercise; utility, advantage, profit, interest; experience, practice; need, occasion.

Ut, or *Utĭ*, *adv. & conj.*, as, like as; that; when, as soon as.

Uter, tris, m., a leathern bottle, wine-bag.

Uter, tra, trum, adj., gen. *utrĭus*, § 107, which of the two, which.

Uterque, utrăque, utrumque, gen. *utriusque*, § 107, *adj.* (*uter & que*), both, each.

Uti. See Utor.

Utĭca, æ, f. Utica, a maritime city of Africa, not far from Carthage: IX. 19.

Uticensis, e, adj., of *or* belonging to Utica. *Uticensis, is, m.*, a surname of M. Cato the younger. *See* Cato.

Uticenses, ium, m. pl. (*Utica*), the inhabitants of Utica.

Utĭlis, e, adj. (*utor*), useful, profitable, advantageous, good, fit, proper, wholesome.

Utilĭtas, ātis, f. (*utilis*), usefulness, utility, profit, advantage, interest.

Utĭnam, adv. (*uti & nam*), § 263, 1; O that; I wish that, would that.

Utor, i, usus sum, dep., to use, make use of, employ.

Utpŏte, adv. (*ut*), namely; inasmuch as, as, being, seeing *or* considering.

Utrinque, adv., on *or* from both sides.

Utrùm, adv. (*uter*), whether.

Uva, æ, f., a bunch *or* cluster of grapes.

Uxor, ōris, f., a wife, spouse.

V.

Vaco, āre, āvi, ātum, n., to be empty; to be at leisure. *Vacare alicui rei*, to have time *or* leisure to apply *or* attend to —.

Vacuus, a, um, adj. (*vaco*), § 213, R. 5, (3,) void, empty, vacant; free from, without, void of.

Væ, int., ah! oh! § 228, & 3.

Vagĭna, æ, f., a scabbard, sheath.

Vagĭtus, ūs, m. (*vagio*, to cry), a crying, cry.

Valde, adv., vehemently, strongly, very.

Valeo, ēre, ui, n., to be well; to be able; to avail, be effectual; to be powerful, strong; to have weight, interest, *or* influence, prevail. *Magnâ gratiâ valere*, to be in high favor, have great influence: — to excel, be eminent.

Valerius, i, m., Valerius, a Roman name belonging to the Valerian *gens*.

Valetūdo, ĭnis, f. (*valeo*), health, *either good or bad;* ill health, indisposition, infirmity, weakness, disease.

Valĭdus, a, um, adj. (*valeo*), sound, healthy, well, strong, robust, in health; vigorous, powerful.

Vallis, is, f., a valley, vale.

Vallo, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to fortify with palisades; to intrench; to defend, secure, fortify: *from*

Vallum, i, n., a fortification composed of the earth dug from the ditch and of sharp stakes; the palisades; a rampart, intrenchment: *from*

Vallus, i, m., a stake.

Vanus, a, um, adj., empty, void; vain, unmeaning; idle, fruitless; groundless, unfounded. *Religio vana*, vain superstition.

Varius, a, um, adj., of diverse colors; various, different, diverse.

Varius, i, m., Varius, the name of a

Spaniard who was the enemy of M. Æmilius Scaurus: VII. 25.

Varix, ĭcis, *m. & f.*, a varix, a swollen vein.

Varro, ōnis, *m.*, Varro, a Roman *cognomen*. *C. Terentius Varro*, a Roman consul, A. U. C. 536: V. 8.

Vas, *vasis*, *n.*, *& pl. vasa*, ōrum, § 93, 2, a vessel of any kind, dish.

Vasto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to lay waste, ravage, desolate, pillage: *from*

Vastus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, waste, desert, desolate; huge, immense, vast.

Ve, *an enclitic conj.*, or.

Vecordia, æ, *f.*, want of reason, madness, insanity; folly: *from*

Vecors, *dis*, *adj.* (*ve & cor*), mad, frantic, insane; foolish.

Vectīgal, *ālis*, *n.* a tax, impost, duty, revenue, tribute.

Vectus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*veho*).

Vegĕtus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*vegeo*, to be lively), quick, lively, active.

Vehĕmens, *tis*, *adj.*, vehement, impetuous, violent, ardent.

Vehementer, *adv.* (*vehĕmens*), vehemently, ardently, eagerly, exceedingly, furiously, impetuously.

Vehicŭlum, *i*, *n.*, a carriage, vehicle. *Juncto vehiculo vehi*, to ride in a carriage: *from*

Veho, ĕre, *vexi*, *vectum*, *a.*, to carry, convey, bear.

Veientes, *um*, *m. pl.*, the Veientes, *inhabitants of Veii, a town not far from Rome*: I. 15.

Vel, *conj.*, or, even. *Vel—vel*, either—or.

Velāmen, ĭnis, *n.* (*velo*), a veil, covering.

Velle. *See* Volo.

Vellĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, *a. freq.* (*vello*, to pluck), to twitch, pinch.

Vello, ĕre, *velli* or *vulsi*, *vulsum*, *a.*, to pluck, pull, pluck up by the roots, tear up.

Velo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, (*velum*), to cover, veil; surround, encircle, bind about.

Velocĭtas, ātis, *f.*, swiftness, fleetness, rapidity, speed: *from*

Velox, ōcis, *adj.*, swift.

Velum, *i*, *n.*, a sail; a veil, cover. *Facere vela*, to set sail.

Velut, or *Velŭti*, *adv.* (*vel & ut*), as, like as, as if, as it were.

Venabŭlum, *i*, *n.* (*venor*), a hunting spear.

Venditio, ōnis, *f.* (*vendo*), a sale.

Venditor, ōris, *m.*, a seller: *from*

Vendo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, *a.* (*venum & do*), to sell, vend.

Venēnum, *i*, *n.*, drug *or* medicine; poison.

Veneo, īre, *n.*, § 142, 3, to go to sale; to be sold.

Veneratio, ōnis, *f.*, veneration, worship, reverence, respect. *Terrori ac venerationi esse*, to be an object of fear and respect: *from*

Venĕror, āri, ātus *sum*, *dep.*, to adore, reverence, worship, venerate, revere, honor, respect.

Venia, æ, *f.*, a favor, pardon, forgiveness; leave, permission, license.

Venire. *See* Veneo.

Venire. *See* Venio.

Venio, īre, *veni*, *ventum*, *n.*, to come, arrive. *Venire ad aliquem*, to visit, to call upon —. *In manus alicujus venire*, to fall into the hands of —.

Venor, āri, ātus *sum*, *dep.*, to hunt, chase.

Venter, *tris*, *m.*, the belly, stomach.

Ventĭto, āre, *n. freq.* (*venio*), to come often.

Ventus, i, *m.*, the wind.

Verber, ĕris, *n.*, a scourge, lash, whip; a blow.

Verbĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (*verber*), to whip, scourge, beat.

Verbum, i, *n.*, a word, saying. *Verba facere*, to speak. *Verbo*, in word, by word.

Verè, *adv.* (*verus*), truly.

Verecundia, æ, *f.*, respect, regard, awe, veneration; modesty: *from*

Verecundus, a, um, *adj.*, modest; respectful; retiring: *from*

Vereor, ēri, verĭtus sum, *dep.*, to fear, be afraid of; to apprehend.

Verĭtas, ātis, *f.* (*verus*), truth.

Verĭtus, a, um, *part.* (*vereor*).

Verò, *adv. & conj.* (*verus*), § 279, 3, (*c.*) & 198, 9, (*a.*) indeed, truly, certainly; but.

Verrūca, æ, *f.*, a wart; an eminence.

Verso, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to turn; turn about; *pass.*, to be occupied, busy; to frequent, stay, remain, live, dwell, be.

Versus, ûs, *m.* (*verto*), a line, verse; poetry.

Versùs, or *Versùm*, *adv.*, towards. *It is often used with* ad *or* in.

Versus, a, um, *part.* (*verto*), turned; looking, facing. *Versus ad preces*, resorting to, having recourse to.

Vertex, ĭcis, *m.*, the crown of the head; the point, summit; *from*

Verto, ĕre, ti, sum, *a. & n.* to turn. *Terga vertere*, to turn one's back to the enemy, fly, run away. *Aliquid alicui probro vertere*, to reproach one with, to speak of as disgraceful to —, § 227.

Verum, i, *n.*, (*verus*), the truth.

Verus, a, um, *adj.*, true, real, sincere

Vescor, i, *dep.* (*esca*), § 245, I., to eat *or* drink, feed, feed upon, subsist upon.

Vespĕrus, i, *m.*, the evening star; the evening, evening.

Vesta, æ, *f.*, Vesta, a goddess, the daughter of Saturn and Ops. I. 1. *Her priestesses were called vestal virgins, and were forbidden to marry.*

Vester, tra, trum, *adj. pro.* (*vos*), your, yours.

Vestibŭlum, i, *n.*, the vestibule of a house; a porch.

Vestigium, i, *n.*, a footfall, tread; a footstep, trace, track. *Fig.*, trace, vestige, sign, indication.

Vestimentum, i, *n.* (*vestio*, to clothe), clothes, a garment.

Vestis, is, *f.*, a garment, robe, vestment, dress.

Veterānus, a, um, *adj.* (*vetus*), old. *Veteranus*, or *miles veteranus*, a veteran soldier, veteran.

Veto, āre, ui, ĭtum, *a.*, to dissuade, forbid, prohibit, command a thing not to be done.

Veturia, æ, *f.*, Veturia, the mother of Coriolanus: II. 13.

Vetus, ĕris, *adj.*, old, ancient, pristine; former, of long standing. *Veteres*, um, *m. pl.*, the ancients.

Vexo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to agitate; to abuse, molest, trouble, hurt, disquiet, harass, annoy, disturb.

Via, æ, *f.*, a way, road, street; a method, manner. *Viam ferro facere*, to make a way, open a passage —; a journey.

Vicarius, a, um, *adj.* (*vices*), vicarious, in the place of another. *Vicarius*, i, *m.*, a substitute, deputy.

Vicesĭmus, a, um, *num. adj.* (*viginti*), the twentieth.

Vici. *See* Vinco.

Vicĭnus, a, um, adj. (*vicus*), neighboring, near. *Vicĭnus, i, m.*, a neighbor.

Vicis, gen. § 94, *f.*, change, vicissitude; place, office, part, room, stead. *Vicem præstare*, to serve the purpose.

Victĭma, æ, f. (*vinco*), a victim.

Victor, ōris, m. (*vinco*), a conqueror, victor. *Adj.*, victorious.

Victoria, æ, f. (*victor*), victory.

Victūrus, a, um, part. (*vinco*).

Victūrus, a, um, part. (*vivo*).

Victus, ûs, m. (*vivo*), life; food, sustenance.

Victus, a, um, part. (*vinco*).

Vicus, i, m., a village, hamlet; a street.

Videlĭcet, adv. (*video & licet*), you can see; it is evident; certainly, indeed; namely, to wit, that is to say.

Video, ēre, di, sum, a. & n., to see, behold; to perceive; to take care, provide. *Videor, ēri, visus sum*, to be seen; *also, dep.*, to seem, appear. *Imp.*, to seem good *or* proper; I, he, &c., resolve *or* determine: to take care, provide, see.

Vigeo, ēre, ui, n., to live, thrive.

Vigil, ĭlis, adj. (*vigeo*), awake, watching. *Subs.*, a watchman, sentinel.

Vigilia, æ, f. (*vigil*), a watching, being awake; a watch, guard by night: *the night, among the Romans, was divided into four* vigiliæ, *or watches, of three hours each.*

Vigilantia, æ, f. (*vigĭlans*, watchful), watchfulness, vigilance.

Viginti, ind. num. adj., twenty.

Vigor, ōris, m. (*vigeo*), vigor, strength, force, activity.

Vilis, e, adj., cheap; vile, worthless, mean.

Villa, æ, f., a villa, country-seat.

Villāris, e, adj. (*villa*), of *or* pertaining to a villa.

Villĭcus, i, m. (*villa*), the overseer of a farm; a farmer, steward.

Vincio, īre, vinxi, vinctum, a., to bind; to fasten, secure.

Vinco, ĕre, vici, victum, a. & n., to conquer, vanquish, overcome; to surpass, exceed, outdo, excel; to prevail, gain one's cause; to force, constrain.

Vinctus, a, um, part. (*vincio*).

Vinculum, i, n. (*vincio*), a bond, band, cord; *pl.*, fetters; a prison, jail.

Vindex, ĭcis, m. & f., a defender, protector; an avenger: *from*

Vindĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n., to lay claim to, assert; to free, liberate, deliver; to avenge, revenge, punish; to appropriate, acquire.

Vinum, i, n., wine.

Viŏlo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*vis*), to hurt, harm, injure, violate.

Vir, viri, m., a man; a husband; a brave man.

Vireo, ēre, ui, n., to be green: to flourish.

Vires, ium, f. pl. (*vis*), force, strength, power, vigor; forces, troops.

Virga, æ, f. (*vireo*), a branch, twig; a rod.

Virginia, æ, f., Virginia, a daughter of L. Virginius: II. 18 & 19.

Virginius, i, m., Virginius, a Roman name. *L. Virginius*, a Roman centurion: II. 18 & 19.

Virgo, ĭnis, f. (*vireo*), a virgin, maid.

Virĭdis, e, adj. (*vireo*), green, verdant; green, fresh.

Virĭlis, e, adj. (*vir*), manly.

Virĭtim, adv. (*vir*), man by man, singly, individually, severally, one by one, among all.

Virtus, ūtis, f. (*vir*), manhood; bravery, courage, prowess, valor; virtue; the virtues, good qualities, merit, excellence: *the name of a deity*, Virtue.

Vis, vis, f., power, force, energy, vehemence, impetuosity; violence, strength, vigor; quantity, number, multitude; abundance, plenty. *Afferre* or *inferre vim*, to do violence to; — urgency, importunity, strenuousness.

Vis. See Volo, velle.

Viso, ĕre, si, sum, a. freq. (*video*), to visit, call upon; to see, look at, view, behold.

Visus, ûs, m. (*video*), the sight; a sight, appearance, aspect.

Visus, a, um, part. (*video*).

Vita, æ, f., life; conduct, manner of life.

Vitium, i, n., injury, hurt; a fault, defect; vice. *Alicui vitio vertere, dare*, or *tribuere*, to charge *or* impute as a fault to any one; to blame —, censure —.

Vito, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to shun, avoid.

Vitta, æ, f., a chaplet, fillet.

Vituperandus, a, um, part. (*vitupero*), censurable, to be blamed.

Vituperatio, ōnis, f., a blaming, reproving; blame, reproof: *from*

Vitupĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*vitium*), to injure; to blame, reprove.

Vivo, ĕre, vixi, victum, n., § 245, II., to live.

Vivus, a, um, adj. (*vivo*), alive, living. *Vivum flumen*, a running stream

Vix, adv., scarcely, hardly, with difficulty.

Vixi. See Vivo.

Vociferor, āri, ātus sum, dep., to cry with a loud voice, exclaim, vociferate.

Vocĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq., to call, name: *from*

Voco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*vox*), to call, summon; to invite; to call, name.

Volens, tis, part. & adj. (*volo*), willing, ready.

Volĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, n. freq., to fly often; to fly, flutter: *from*

Volo, āre, āvi, ātum, n., to fly.

Volo, velle, volui, irr., a. & n., to will, be willing, choose; to wish, desire.

Volsci, ōrum, m. pl., the Volsci, a people of Latium: II. 11.

Volŭcer, cris, cre, adj. (*volo*), flying, winged; swift.

Volucris, is, m. & f., a bird, fowl.

Volui. See Vole, velle.

Volŭmen, ĭnis, n. (*volvo*), any thing wound together in a roll; a book, writing.

Volumnia, æ, f., Volumnia, the wife of Coriolanus: II. 13.

Voluntarius, a, um, adj., voluntary: *from*

Voluntas, ātis, f. (*volo*), the will, inclination, wish, desire; approbation, consent.

Voluptas, ātis, f., pleasure, enjoyment, delight.

Vos. See Tu.

Votum, i, n., that which is promised to a deity; a vow; a wish.

Voveo, ēre, vovi, votum, a., to vow, promise sacredly; to devote.

Vox, vocis, f., the voice; a word, saying, remark, expression, speech; language; the tone of voice

Vulgāris, *e*, *adj.* (*vulgus*), common, ordinary, usual.
Vulgò, *adv.*, among the people, in public; often, commonly, generally: *from*
Vulgus, *i*, *n.* & *m.*, people collectively; the public; the vulgar; the common people.
Vulnĕro, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.*, to wound: *from*
Vulnus, *ĕris*, *n.*, a wound.
Vulsi. *See* Vello.
Vulsus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*vello*).
Vultur, *ŭris*, *m.*, a vulture.
Vulturnus, *i*, *m.*, the Vulturnus, a river of Campania: V. 13.
Vultus, *ûs*, *m.*, the countenance, features, expression, looks, aspect; the face.

X.

Xanthippus, *i*, *m.*, Xanthippus, a Spartan general who conquered Regulus: IV. 9.
Xerxes, *is*, *m.*, Xerxes, a king of Persia, the son of Darius: VIII. 10.

Z.

Zama, *æ*, *f.*, Zama, a town of Africa, distant five days' journey from Carthage: V. 30.

NOTES.

BOOK I.

1. *Pulso fratre*, § 257, R. 5, (*a.*) — After *fratre* supply *suo*, § 207, R. 36, (*a.*) & (*c.*) — *Quo cognito*, § 206, (13.) — *Parvulos*, sc. *pueros*.

2. *Reverteretur*, § 263, 5. — *Educandos*, § 274, R. 7, (*a.*) — *Venando*, § 275, III. R. 4. — *Quis esset*, § 265. — *Albam properavit*, § 237.

3. *Quasi* — *solitus esset*, § 263, 2,

4. *Uter* — *daret*, § 265. — *Romam vocavit*, sc. *urbem*, § 230. — *Transiliret*, § 262.

5. *Hunc asylum fecit*, § 230. — *Qui* — *peterent*, § 264, 5. — *Additum*, sc. *est*, which is often omitted after a participle; § 209, R. 4, at the end. — *Quid ni*, § 209, R. 4. — *Videndæ novæ urbis*, § 275, II. — *Cum oculis*, § 249, III. — *Et hæc*, § 206, (10.)

6. *Ob virgines raptas*, § 274, R. 5, (*a.*) — *Aquæ causâ sacrorum hauriendæ: aquæ hauriendæ* limits *causâ*, § 275, III. R. 1; and *sacrorum* limits *aquæ*: "water for the sacred rites," § 211, R. 12. — *Descenderat*, sc. *ab arce*. — *Exercitum suum*, § 208, (1.) — *Perduxisset*, § 266, 2, R. 4.

7. *Primo impetu*, § 253. — *Nomine*, § 250. — *Longe aliud* — *aliud*: the English idiom requires that *longe* should be translated with the latter *aliud*: "one thing — quite another." — *Raptæ*, i. e. *quæ raptæ erant*. — *Consiliarunt*, § 162, 7, (*a.*)

8. *Omnia ageret*, § 264, 5. — *His*, § 205, R. 7, (2.) — *Lustraret*, § 263, 5, R. 2. — *Creditum est*, § 202, III. R. 3, & § 209, R. 3 & (5.) — *Visum*, sc. *esse*, § 270, R. 3. — *Augustiore formâ*, § 211, R. 6. — *Fuisset*, § 266, 2, & § 209, R. 2, (1,) (*b.*)

9. *Curibus*, § 255. — *Alendum*, § 274, R. 7, (*a.*) — *Veste*, § 249, I. — *Putabant*, § 145, II. 1. — *Civitatem* — *populos*, § 239.

10. *Sibi*, § 226. — *Ageret*, § 266, 2. — *Medium*, § 205, R. 17. — *Ut fides*, § 262, R. 1.

11. *Eo regnante*, § 257, R. 1. — *Dimicent*, § 209, R. 11, (4.) — *Terni juvenes*, "the three youths upon each side."

12. *Aliquantum*, § 236. — *Spatii*, § 212, R. 3. — *Ab se abesse*, § 242, R. 1. — *Posset*, § 263, 3.

13. *Domum*, § 237, R. 4. — *Curiatiis*, § 212, R. 2, N. 4. — *Viso*,

§ 257, R. 5. — *Crines solvere:* this was done in token of grief. — *Juveni*, § 211, R. 5, (1.) — *Eat quæcumque*, § 260, R. 6.

14. *Liberis faceret*, § 262.

15. *Finisset*, § 162, 7, & § 266, 3. — *Gratulandum*, § 276, II. R. 4.

16. *Habitaretur*, § 262. — *Memorant*, § 209, R. 2, (2.)

17. *Res repeteret*, § 264, 5. — *Id autem*, § 206, (13,) (*a.*) — *Fides sit*, § 260, R. 6. — *Belli indicendi*, § 275, II. & R. 2.

18. *Superbe responsum est a Latinis*, i. e. *Latini superbe responderunt*, § 184, 2. — *Præstare*, i. e. *se talem regem qualem promiserat.*

19. *Ei advenienti*, § 224, R. 2. — *Ingressi sunt*, § 205, R. 2, (1.) — *Tutor liberis*, § 211, R. 5.

20. *In experimentum artis*, i. e. of Attus. — *Possem*, § 265. — *Percussisset*, § 266, 3.

21. *Totus*, § 205, R. 15, (*a.*) — *Elatam securim in ejus caput dejecit:* "raising an axe, he brought it down upon his head:" a perfect passive participle, either in the ablative absolute, or agreeing with a noun depending upon a subsequent verb, often supplies the place of an active participle, agreeing with the subject of that verb.

22. *Educaretur*, § 145, N. 3. — *Visu eventuque*, § 250. — *Gener*, § 210, R. 4. — *Dicto audientes*, § 222, R. 1, (*d.*)

23. *Aliquod*, § 138, 2, (*b.*) — *Romæ fanum*, § 221, 1. — *Datum — habiturum*, § 270, R. 3.

24. *Gradibus dejectus*, § 242. — *Prima regem salutavit*, § 205, R. 15, & § 230. — *Evitantem*, i. e. *qui corpus evitabat.*

25. *Potestatem redegit*, § 207, R. 36, (*a.*) & (*c.*) — *Mittit sciscitatum*, § 276, II. — *Vellet*, § 265. — *Exspectando*, § 275, III. R. 4.

26. *Advocatis patre et conjuge*, § 205, R. 2.

BOOK II.

1. *Honorandum*, § 276, II. R. 4. — *Oscularetur*, § 266, 2. — *Sit*, § 266, 3.

2. *Patrem exuit*, "he laid aside the father," *i. e.* the character or feelings of a father.

3. *Obviam hosti*, § 228, & 1. — *Inquit*, § 279, 6. — *Quanto potuit:* supply *tanto: tantus* is often omitted before *quantus*, § 206, (16.)

4. *Ad restituendum*, § 275, III. R. 3, & § 276, II. R. 4. — *Pons sublicius:* see chapter 18. — *Nisi:* the meaning of the passage seems to require us to supply, before *nisi*, *et iter dedisset*, "and would have afforded a passage, had it not been for one man." — *Illo cognomine*, § 211, R. 6. — *Interrumperetur*, § 263, 4.

5. *Senatum adiit*, § 224, R. 4. — *Ornatu*, § 211, R. 6. — *Supplicii*, § 212, R. 3. — *A rea*, "from his guilty hand." — *Sui*, § 222, R. 2.

6. *Ripa*, § 241, R. 2. — *Parte obsidum donare*, sc. *eam*. — *Quorum ætatem*, "whose age," instead of *qui propter ætatem*, "who by reason of their (tender) age." — *Summa*, § 205, R. 17.

7. *Quo adjutore*, § 257, R. 7. — *Misit*, sc. *homines*. — *Eosque*, sc. *fasces*. — *Invisum esset, timuissent, diruerent, esset, fuisset, deesset*: by what rules are these verbs in the subjunctive?

10. *Creavit*, sc. *plebs*. — *Suam*, § 208, (1.) — *Restitutam* — *concordiam*, § 274, R. 5. — *Pauperes* — *locupletes*, sc. *homines*, "the poor — the rich," § 205, R. 7, (1,) N. 1. — *Multo magis*, § 256, R. 16. — *Quam non sit necessaria*, "how unnecessary." — *Cupienti*, sc. *alicui* or *homini*.

11. *Captis Coriolis*, § 274, R. 5. — *Quum prima stipendia facere cœpisset*, "though he had begun while a youth to serve as a soldier." — *Ea oblectanda*, § 275, R. 4. — *Illius*, sc. *matris*.

13. *Complexus inde suos*, § 205, R. 2, (1.)

14. *Vos alia bella*, § 209, R. 1. — *Fabios hostes*, § 230, R. 2. — *Istud bellum*, § 207, R. 25. — *Ei*, sc. *Fabiæ genti*. — *Urbe tota*, "throughout the city," § 236.

15. *Fabiis audacia*, § 211, R. 5, (1.) — *Obviam acta sunt*, sc. *Fabiis*.

16. *Præsidii videretur*, § 212, R. 4, N. 1. — *Placuit*, sc. *Romanis*. — *Salute data invicem redditaque*, "having exchanged salutations."

18. *Urbe condita*, § 274, R. 5. — *Suam esse*, sc. *eam*. — *Ni faciat*, sc. *id*, i. e. *ni sequatur*.

19. *Filiam* — *alloqui*, § 233. — *Morte* — *exsilio*, § 249.

20. *Dedituri essent*, § 262, R. 10, 2. — *Similem tui*, § 222, R. 2.

21. *Sexto Calendas*, § 326, 2, (2,) & (3.)

23. *In summum saxum*, § 205, R. 17. — *Non fefellere*, sc. *Galli*.

BOOK III.

1. *Ex duabus filiabus*, § 212, R. 2, N. 4. — *Potestate consulari*, § 211, R. 6. — *Videat*, § 266, 1.

3. *Bello sit melior*, § 265.

4. *Pavor cum admiratione*, § 249, III.

5. *Quantum eques Latinus*, § 256, R. 16. — *Excussum transfixit*: see note in chapter 21, Book I. — *Convenere*, § 259, R. 1, (2,) (*d*.)

7. *Res visu mirabilis*, § 276, III.

9. *Eo die cæsa traduntur*, § 270, R. 3.

10. *Pedum pernicitas inerat*, sc. *ei*, i. e. "he had — ". — *Per timorem segnius*, "— too slowly," § 256. R. 9, (*a*.)

11. *Qui locus*, § 206, (8.) — *Fraus hostilis apparuisset*, § 211, R. 4.

12. *Quid sibi*, § 225, III. — *Faciendum*, sc. *esse*, § 274, R. 8. — *Accitum — rogavit:* see note, Book I. chapter 21. — *In suis quisque*, sc. *abdidit*, § 209, R. 11, (4.)

13. *Civem esse, illum*, i. e. *fecialem.* — *Legatum*, sc. *esse.*

15. *Mortuos jacere cerneret*, § 272, R. 5.

17. *Quid postea acturus es*, § 274, R. 6. — *Nos quieti dabimus*, § 132, 4, *med.*

18. *Qualem Romam comperisset*, "what kind of a place —."

21. *Salino uno constabat*, § 245, II. 5, *fin.*

22. *Homo inimicus*, sc. *ille*, "he, though an enemy." — *Quod mihi gratias agas*, § 264, 7, N. 3. — *Venire:* prisoners of war were anciently sold as slaves. — *Expediretur*, § 264, 6, R. 3.

23. *Solitudo futura fuerit*, § 260, R. 7, (2.) — *Malo, inquit, hæc*, "these things," instead of *has rapas.* — *Esse*, see *Edo*, in the Dictionary. — *Aurum habentibus*, sc. *hominibus.*

24. *Ea de causa*, § 279, 10, (*c.*) and (*d.*) *ad init.* — *Esse reipublicæ*, § 226. — *Nesciret — detrectaret*, § 266, 1. — *Hoc terrore*, § 207, R. 20.

25. *Consulem fieri placuit*, sc. *Romanis.*

BOOK IV.

1. *Appio Claudio consule*, § 257, R. 7, (*a.*) *ad fin.* — *Ad Messanam liberandam*, § 275, III., R. 3, & 276, II., R. 4.

2. *Nam injectis*, sc. *hostili navi.*

3. *Capienda*, "on the point of being taken." — *Classis amissæ*, § 211, R. 12, & § 274, R. 5. — *Perveniret*, § 263, 3. — *Confligendum*, sc. *illi.* — *Fecit*, sc. *id*, i. e. *conflixit.* — *Eo pœnæ genere afficiebatur*, "suffered that kind of punishment."

4. *Ut hostes properent*, § 260, R. 7, (1.)

8. *Confugiendum fuit*, § 184, 3, & 274, R. 11: "a resort was necessary." — *Tanquam arx quædam munita*, "like a fortified citadel." — *Dejiciendus hostis fuit*, "— had to be overthrown."

9. *Quem septem jugerum*, § 206, (7.) — *Non esset unde*, i. e. *non esset aliquid quo*, "there would be no resources by which," § 209, R. 2, (2,) Note 3. — *Alerentur.* — § 264, 6, R. 3.

10. *Rediret ipse Carthaginem:* the clause on which the subjunctive depends (§ 262) is *dato jurejurando*, § 257, R. 1.

11. *Licet per maximam gloriam diu acta*, "although passed for a long time in the greatest glory."

12. *Qub die hostem vidisset*, "on the day in which —", § 206, (3.)

BOOK V.

1. *Querimonias deferrent*, § 264, 5. — *Quo acciperent*, § 266, 2. — *Gesturos*, sc. *esse*, § 270, R. 3.

2. *Neque ullo loco*, § 254, R. 3, *med.*

4. *Confessus ab se Minucium, a Fabio se victum esse:* a case of zeugma, § 323, 1, (2;) *confessus* being properly joined to the latter clause only, it being necessary to supply *dicens*, "claiming," before *ab se Minucium victum esse.*

7. *Cautior quam promptior*, § 256, R. 12.

9. *Minime cessandum*, sc. *esse*, "that there should be no delay."

11. *Si non impetrassent*, sc. *ut redimerentur*, "if they could not effect their ransom."

15. *Et minantis*, sc. *alicujus* or *hominis.*

17. *Actum erat*, § 259, R. 4. — *Injuriæ quam gravissimam*, instead of *injuriæ gravissimæ quam*, § 206, (7.) — *Senatus — in provincias consules prosecutus est*, i. e. attended them to the gates of the city.

21. *Cecidissent, placuit*, sc. *Romanis.*

23. *Victum ex Hispania expulit:* see note, Book I., chapter 21. — *Id ætatis*, § 235, R. 11, & § 212, R. 3. — *Subsidio Carthaginiensibus venit*, § 227.

33. *Senatus belli, hujus gerendi*, § 275, II.

34. *Si per eum pacem impetrasset*, § 266, R. 4.

35. *Non est quod quæratis*, "there is no reason why—" §264, 7, N. 3. — *Uterque nostrum*, § 212, R. 2, N. 2.

37. *Contigisset*, § 266, 3.

BOOK VI.

1. *Plurimum regiis*, sc. *militibus*, § 205, R. 7, N. 1.

2. *Acceptæ pecuniæ*, § 274, R. 5. — *Duci cæptus*, §183, 2, N. 2.—*Pecunia qua multatus fuerat*, § 217, R. 5, (*b.*)

4. *Ea de re*, § 279, 10, (*a.*) & (*d.*) — *Fuit vir qui eam*, sc. *matrem Idæam.* — *Idem consul*, "the same when consul;" in apposition, denoting character, § 204, R. 1, (*a.*)

5. *Ego me ipse curo*, § 207, R. 28. — *Minus verecundum*, "too little respectful," "wanting in respect," 256, R. 9, (*a.*) *med.* — *Tum Ennius: quid*, § 229, R. 3, 2. — *Hic Nasica*, sc. *inquit.*

6. *Annorum decem septemque*, "at the age of seventeen," § 211, R. 6: the limited noun is here omitted; *homo* may be supplied, § 211, R. 8, (5.) — *Eodem cibo quo milites*, sc. *vescebantur.*

7. *Africano obtigit:* the subject of this verb is *ille*, referring to Cato, with which *quæstor* is in apposition.

9. *Id autem effecturus sibi videbatur*, "it seemed to him that he should effect this," § 271, R. 2.—*Effecturus*, sc. *esse*, § 270, R. 3, *ad init:* the subject of *effecturus esse* is *se* understood, § 239, R. 1. *Effecturus* agrees in case with *ille*, the subject of *videbatur*, § 210, R. 6.

12. *Si tardior in discendo*, § 256, R. 9, (*a.*) *med.*—*Neque etiam:* after *neque* supply volebat, which is contained in *nolebat*, preceding.

14. *Quid secundum — tertium — quartum — fenerari — occidere:* with these words supply *est*.

15. *Qui te negant os habere:* the student will here observe the play upon the word *os*, which signifies both "a mouth" and "impudence." — *Et dicis*, sc. *proba:* so in the two following clauses.—*Ingratum*, sc. *est;* so with *insolitum*.

16. *Capitali crimine accusatus*, § 217, R. 2, (*b.*)

17. *Cum cetera turba*, § 205, R. 17.

18. *Vincendum, aut—parendum*, § 225, III. R. 1.—*Regem decet*, sc. *esse*.

19. *Ut legibus suis viveret*, § 249, II.—*Se quisque*, § 279, 14.

20. *Vivo Hannibale*, § 257, R. 7.—*Metu vacui*, § 250, 2, (1.)—*Aliquod iter fugæ*, § 138, 2, (*b.*)

22. *Ne quis id pro portento: id* here supplies the place of *eam rem*, i. e. *eam defectionem*.

23. *Tertium Nonas*, sc. *diem ante*, § 326, 2, (2.)—*Decimum septimum*, § 120, 2.

25. *Viri ejusdem esse*, § 211, R. 8 & (3.)

27. *Stupenti et attonito*, sc. *homini*, "like one—".—*Dono missæ*, § 227, R. 2.—*Suis quæque*, § 279, 14.

28. *Si quid adversi*, "if any misfortune," § 212, R. 3, N. 3.—*Qui Pauli Æmilii nomen ferat*, § 264, 1, (*a.*)

29. *Nisi vendito—fundo*, § 257, R. 10.—*Quem unum*, § 206, (7.)

31. *Quid faciendum sibi*, § 225, III.—*Quod—interponeret*, § 266, 3.

BOOK VII.

1. *Deliberatum habebant*, § 274, R. 4.

2. *Carthago capta—eversa*, § 274, R. 5, (*a.*)

4. *Equum ademit adolescenti*, § 224, R. 2.—*Me prior*, § 258.

7. *Duas et selibras*, i. e. *duas libras et semi libram*.

9. *Et magna omnium spe*, sc. *hominum*.

12. *Ne quid detrimenti*, § 212, R. 3.

13. *Quid, ait, si te*, § 229, R. 3, 2. — *Obsecuturusne — fuisses*, § 260, R. 7, (2.)

21. *Et se totum averteret*, § 205, R. 15.

23. *Quod se transeunte sederet*, § 266, 3.

24. *Degeneri filio esse vitandum*, § 225, III.

25. *Credendum* (sc. *esse*) *putatis: credendum esse* is used impersonally, § 239, R. 4.

26. *Tam contra officium*, § 277, R. 1, *med.*

27. *Malo — erubescat*, § 262, R. 4.

23. *Nemini — quidquam*, "any thing to no one," instead of "nothing to any one." — *Cœlum et cœnum*, "air and earth:" the humor of this remark consists in the alliteration, § 324, 26.

32. *Legatus Metello*, § 211, R. 5.

BOOK VIII.

4. *Ad virtutem prodessent — dolorem judicarent*, § 266, 3.

5. *Et oppressisset — maluisset*, § 261, 1.

15. *Si quid durius*, § 256, R. 9, (*a.*) *med.*

17. *Eum occidendum*, i. e. *Cn. Pompeium.* — *Suo*, i. e. *militum*, § 208, (7.)

21. *Is dixisse fertur*, sc. *Sertorius.*

BOOK IX.

3. *Nec committam ut dolor corporis efficiat, ut frustra tantus vir ad me venerit:* the present and perfect subjunctive, *efficiat* and *venerit*, following *committam*, have here the sense of the future and future perfect indicative, § 260, R. 7, (1.)

5. *Excalceatus est:* had he taken off his shoes, it might have been suspected that he meant to escape by swimming.

6. *Pietatem colas*, § 260, R. 6.

10. *Quatuor vero, quibus in conspectum venerat, horis*, § 253, R. 1 Note 4.

11. *Assidentem — clamantem*, sc. *eum*, i. e. *Cæsarem.*

13. *Hoc metu*, § 207, R. 20.

16. *Quod ubi audivit*, § 206, (13,) (*a.*)

19. *Sibi ipse mortem*, § 207, R. 28. — *Servati Catonis*, § 274, R. 5.

23. *Meâ unius operâ*, § 205, R. 13, (*a.*)

24. *Ut Marco Tullio igni et aqua interdiceretur*, § 251, R. 2, *med.* — *Ab universis itum est*, i. e. *universi iverunt*, "all went," § 184, 2.

26. *Annos audio*, § 145, I., 2.

27. *Primi Bruti*, i. e. *L. Junii Bruti*: see Book II. 1—3.

36. *Hostibus victis, solusque imperio potitus*: *victis* and *potitus* are virtually in the same construction, though in different cases, § 278, R. 2: see, also, § 257, R. 5, (*a.*) & (*c.*)

38. *Quos adversarios expertus fuerat*, § 230, R. 2.

41. *Jussit quanti*, i. e. *tanti, quanti*, § 252, & 214, & R. 3.

48. *Solitam clausulam*: words of this kind were usually added at the end of plays.

NOTES ON THE VIRI ROMÆ,

REFERRING TO

ANDREWS' FIRST LATIN BOOK.

BOOK I.

SECT.

Natu major, L. 117, 5.—*Pulso fratre*, L. 120, N. 3, supply *suo*, L. 91, 6.—*Sobŏle*, L. 117, 4.—What constructions follow *fecit?* L. 96, 2. —*Quo cognĭto*, L. 120, N. 3; and L. 94, 5.—*Alveo*, L. 111.—*Ad vagĭtum accurrit*, L. 112, 3.—*Matrem se gessit*, L. 96, N. 4. 1.

Reverterētur, L. 132, 2.—*Conjŭgi*, sc. *suæ*. The possessives, when taken reflexively, are very frequently to be supplied, L. 91, 6.—*Nutriendos*, L. 121, 6. (*a*).—*Venando*, "in hunting," L. 117, 1.—*Primo—deinde—tum*—mark a threefold division of a subject.—*Arcēre* depends on *cœpērunt*.—*Quis esset*, L. 129, 1, 2, 3. Is this clause a subject or an object?—*Albam*, L. 108, 2. 2.

Solĭtus esset, L. 131, N.—*Quin agnoscĕret*, L. 133, 1 and N. 2. 3.

Uter daret, L. 129.—*Prior*, L. 91, 9.—*Romam vocāvit*, sc. *eam*, i. e. *urbem*, L. 96, 2.—*Edixit ne quis—transīret*. Among verbs of *saying*, which usually are followed by infinitive clauses, L. 95, N. 4, verbs of *requesting*, *demanding*, *admonishing*, *advising*, *encouraging* and *commanding* are commonly followed by the subjunctive with *ut* or *ne*, L. 133, 1.—*Quod*, "which (command)," L. 94, N. 2. On what does *quod* depend?—What is the object of *transilīvit?—Imperio*, L. 116, 4. 4.

Hunc asylum fecit, L. 96, 2.—*Qui—petĕrent*, the purpose of *misit*, L. 133, 1, 2.—*Addĭtum*, L. 90, N. 3.—*Quidni* or separately *quid ni*, see *quis* and *ni*.—*Id*, its antecedent is the preceding sentence, "for that," i. e. the opening of an asylum.—*Fŭret*, "would be," "would afford."—*Videndæ novæ urbis*, L. 123, 4, 5.—*Cum ocŭlis*, L. 117, N. 2. *Cum*, in this connexion, may often be translated "and."—*Hæc*, "this thing," refers to the preceding clause, and hence would have been put in the neuter gender, L. 94, N. 2 (all pronouns are in this general sense *relatives*, see definition of pronoun, L. 41, 1.), but is here made 5.

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to agree with the following noun explanatory of the antecedent, L. 94, 3.

6. *Ob virgĭnes raptas*, L. 121, 5, (*b*).—*Tarpeiam.* *I* at the end of a diphthong, when followed by a vowel, takes the sound of *y*, and is joined in pronunciation to the following vowel, leaving to the preceding vowel its long sound, as, *Tar-pē′-yam.* So *Pompeius*, *Pleiādes*, and *Harpyia* are pronounced *Pom-pē′-yus*, *Plē′-ya-des*, and *Har-py′-ya.*—*Aquæ causâ sacrōrum hauriendæ.* *Aquæ hauriendæ* depends on *causâ*, L. 123, 4, and *sacrōrum*, an objective genitive, depends on *aquæ*, "water for the sacred rites," L. 100, R. 2.—*Descendĕrat*, sc. *ab arce.*—*Perduxisset.* The pluperfect subjunctive is used in the *oratio obliqua*, when the future perfect would be used in expressing the same idea in the *oratio directa.*—*Quod*, L. 94, 7.—*Videlĭcet* does not influence the case of a noun following it, but like a conjunction connects it to some preceding word; here it connects *annŭlos*, &c., to *id* understood.

7. *Primo impĕtu*, L. 118, 2.—*Nomĭne*, L. 117, 5.—*Aliud—aliud*, see the note on this passage, p. 269.—*Raptæ*, see § 5, p. 7.—*Consiliârunt*, L. 49, R. 2.

8. *Agĕret*, L. 133, 1.—*His*, L. 91, 5.—*Lustrāret*, L. 132, 2.—*Credĭtum est*, L. 81, 8.—*Visum*, sc. *esse.* As an auxiliary verb *sum* in all moods is very frequently to be supplied.—*Augustiōre formâ*, L. 101.—*Fuisset*, L. 127, II.—*Præcipĕre*, *ut*, see note on *Edixit*, &c., § 4.

9. *Curĭbus*, L. 108, 2.—*Alendum*, L. 121, 6. (*a*).—*Veste*, L. 117, 2.—*Putābant*, supply *homĭnes*, "they supposed."—*Janus.* The name of the god is here, as in many other cases, put for his temple.—*Ut esset*, "that it, (sc. the temple) might be." *Civitātem—popŭlos*, L. 95, 5.

10. *Sibi*, L. 113.—*Agĕret*, L. 127, II.—*Medium*, L. 91, 8.—*Ita—ut*, L. 134, 3.

11. *Proxĭmo regi*, sc. *Numæ.*—*Eo regnante*, L. 120, N. 2.—*Quisque—dimĭcent*, L. 89, 3. So § 12, *Romāni alius*, &c.—*Terni juvĕnes*, L. 38, 4.

12. *Aliquantum*, L. 98.—*Spatii*, L. 103, 1, 2.—*Ab se abesse.* The preposition of a compound verb is often repeated, or one of a like signification employed before a noun or pronoun. *Posset*, L. 132, 1.

13. *Singŭli*, "one on each side." So § 11 *terni juvĕnes*, L. 38, 4.—*Domum*, L. 108, 2 and R. 1.—*Princeps*, L. 91, 9.—*Uni ex Curiatiis*, L. 103, N. 2.—*Viso*, L. 120, N. 3. So below, *stricto*, and in innumerable other examples.—*Juvĕni*, L. 109, R. 2.—*Sic eat*, L. 126, 2.

14. *Filiam suam jure cæsam.* By the laws of Romulus the father had the power of life and death over his children. *Orbum libĕris*, L. 104, R. 3.—*Facĕret*, see note on *edixit*, § 4.

15. *Quod finisset*, L. 128, II., 1.—*Quâ re*, "which purpose."—*Ad gratulandum*, L. 123, 5.

16. *Habitarĕtur*, L. 133, 1, 5.—*Militiæ quàm domi*, L. 108, R. 1.—*Me-*

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mŏrant. Verbs of *saying* in the plural number are often thus used without *homĭnes*, where in English we use the expressions, "they say, they relate," &c.

Indicĕret, L. 132, 1.—*Repetĕret*, the purpose, L. 133, 1.—*Id*, "this," i. e. the demand of restitution.—*Sĭt*, L. 126, 2.—*Belli indicendi*, L. 123, 4. 17.

Responsum est a Latīnis, L. 81, 10.—*Hoc modo*, i. e. in the manner just described.—*Præstāre.* See note, p. 270. 18.

Ei advenienti, L. 109, R. 2.—*Auguriōrum perīta*, L. 104.—*Ingressi sunt*, L. 91, N. 2.—*Tutor libĕris*, L. 109, R. 1. 19.

Numĕro auxit, L. 117, 5.—*Id*, "this," i. e. the change of names.—*Posset*, L. 129, 1.—*Quod*, L. 94, 7.—*Augurio acto*, "having performed an augury."—*Quod percussisset*, L. 128, II., 1. 20.

Regno fraudātos, L. 117, 4.—*Altĕri obstrepĕre*, L. 111.—*Totus*, L. 91, 9.—*Elātam secūrim*, L. 122, 8. 21.

Ferunt, see note on *memŏrant*, § 16.—*Visu eventuque*, L. 117, 5.—*Gener assumptus est*, L. 92, R. 1, (*b*).—*Servio Tullio*, depends on the compound phrase *dicto audientes*, which signifies "obedient," L. 110, 1; while *dicto* is in the dative depending on *audientes*, L. 109. 22.

Alĭquod. The compounds of *quod*, like their primitive, are commonly used adjectively, L. 45, 3.—*Factum*, sc. *esse.* So with *nata*, *datum* and *habitūrum.*—*Romæ*, L. 108, 1.—*Habitūrum* (*esse*) depends on the verb of saying, *responsum datum* (*esse*) L. 95, N. 4.—*Immolāsset*, L. 127, II. 23.

Tarquinio, L. 110, 1.—*Gradĭbus dejectus*, L. 99, R. 4.—*Prima*, L. 91, 9.—*Ex turbâ decedĕre*, see note on *ab se abesse*, § 12.—*Evitantem*, sc. *corpus ejus.* 24.

In potestātem, sc. *suam*, L. 91, 6.—*Sciscitātum*, L. 123, 6.—*Vellet*, L. 129, 1.—*Expectando*, L. 117, 1. 25.

Sorōre regis natus, L. 116, 3.—*Advocātis patre et conjūge*, L. 91, 2. 26.

BOOK II.

Ad Apollĭnem honorandum. The purpose of *misĕrat* is here denoted by a gerundive, L. 123, 5. For the same purpose a former supine is commonly used, L. 123, 6, and sometimes the relative with the subjunctive, L. 133, 1.—*Donum*, "as a gift," L. 96, N. 4.—*Consuluĕrunt* is here and often construed as a verb of asking, L. 96, 3 and N. 6.—*Regnatūrus esset*, L. 129, 3.—What is the subject of *responsum est?*—*Oscularĕtur*, L. 127, II.—*Sĭt*, L. 128, II., 1. 1.

Expulsis regĭbus. Change the participle into a noun in translating, according to L. 120, N. 2. By *reges* is here meant the king and the 2.

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princes, his sons.—*Accipiendis*, a gerundive, L. 123, 4.—*Nudātos—cædunt*, L. 122, 8.

3. *Obviàm hosti*, L. 110, 4.—*Inquit*, L. 127, R.—*Quanto*, &c., i. e. *tanto apparātu, quanto potuit.* Demonstrative words, as, *is, tantus, talis, tot*, are often omitted before their corresponding relative words, as, *qui, quantus, qualis, quot*, L. 96, 7.

4. *Ad restituendum Tarquinios*, L. 123, 5, 2.—*Tĭbĕri objecto*, L. 24, 4; L. 121, 5, (*b*).—*Pons sublicius*, see Book I., § 18.—*Nisi.* See the note on this p. 270.—*Illo cognomĭne*, L. 101.—*Donec—interrumperētur*, L. 132, 1.—*Grata erga tantam virtūtem*, L. 109, R. 5.—*Tantum agri.* An adjective used partitively is taken substantively, and does not agree with a noun. So *quantum*, the subject of *potuisset. Statua*, sc. *ejus.* The genitives of pronouns, like reflexive adjective pronouns, are frequently to be supplied.

5. *Romānæ constantiæ*, L. 101.—*Senātum adiit*, L. 97, 4.—*Transfugiendi*, an objective genitive, L. 100, R. 2.—*Pari ornātu*, L. 101.—*Hoc supplicii*, L. 103, 1.—*A reâ*, sc. *dextrâ*, "from his guilty hand."—*Sui simĭles*, L. 109, R. 4.

6. *Procul ripâ.* The preposition *a* or *ab* is sometimes expressed and sometimes omitted after *procul.*—*Misit ad*, &c., see note on *ad Apollĭnem*, &c., supra § 1.—*Donāre*, sc. *eam.*—*Parte obsĭdum*, L. 117, 2.—*Summâ Viâ.* L. 91, 8.

7. *Se consulātu abdicāvit*, L. 117, 4.—*Quòd invīsum esset.* This expresses the reason which influenced the mind of Collatinus; which reason the historian, by making use of the subjunctive, neither affirms nor denies, L. 128, II., 1, 2.—*Quo adjutōre*, "by whose aid," L. 120, R. 1.—*Regni affectāti*, L. 121, 5, (*b*).—*Quod—timuissent*, see the 2d note in this section.—*Misit*, sc. *homĭnes.* The purpose is expressed by the relative with the subjunctive, L. 133, 1; see the 1st note on § 1.

8. *Obsequerētur*, L. 133, 1.—*Esse confectus.* The participle is in the nominative to agree with *Tarquinius*, the subject of *dicĭtur.*

9. *Quod—non tolērāret.* See the 2d note in the 7th section.—*Nihil aliud*, "to have said nothing except to relate," &c.—*Ne manus*, &c., the purpose of *conspirârunt*, L. 133, 1.

10. *Creāvit*, sc. *plebs.*—*Suam*, as usual, refers to the leading subject.—*Post restitūtam concordiam*, L. 121, 5, (*b*).—*Sepelīret—daret*, results, L. 134, 1, 3.—*Paupĕres—locuplētes*, "the poor—the rich," L. 91, 4.—*Cupienti*, sc. *alĭcui* or *homĭni*, "to one who desires," L. 122, 3.

11. *A captis Coriŏlis*, L. 121, 5, (*b*).—*Iræ impŏtens*, L. 104.—*Obstinātæ pervicaciæ*, L. 102, 1.—*Quum prima* &c. See note p. 271.—*Placĕret*, a purpose, L. 133, 1, 2.—*Eâ oblectandâ*, L. 123, 4.—*Illâ cupienti*, "at her desire," L. 120, N. 2.

12. *Pondus, quantum.* Before *quantum* supply *tantum*; see note on *quanto* § 3.—*Magno pretio*, L. 118, 1.

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In me injuriam. In denotes the relation of *injuriam* to *me*, L. 82, 7.—*Suos*, viz., his mother, wife and sons, L. 91, N. 2. 13.

Vos is expressed because it is emphatic, L. 51, R. 4.—*Fabios hostes*, L. 96, N. 4.—*Istud bellum*, L. 42, N. 2.—*Ei* may relate either to *consul* or to *Fabia gens*. The connection favors the latter.—*Totâ urbe*, L. 108, R. 2.—*Ferunt;* see note on *memŏrant*, Book I., § 16. 14.

Fabiis audacia crescēbat, L. 109, R. 2.—*Obviàm acta sunt*, sc. *Fabiis*. 15.

Parum præsidii, L. 103, 1.—*Placuit*, sc. *senatui*, "it was determined." 16.

What is the object of *expōnunt?* 17.

Ab urbe condĭtâ, L. 121, 5, (*b*).—*Qui—proponĕrent*, the purpose, L. 133, 1, 2.—*Unus ex iis*. This is the usual construction of *unus*, instead of a partitive genitive, L. 103, N. 2. 18.

Nihil auxilii, L. 103, 2.—*Appi*, L. 9, Exc. 3.—*Aut morte aut exsilio*, L. 105, 4. 19.

Falerios, L. J, 9.—*Ludimagister*, L. 27, 2.—*Quin—deditūri essent*, L. 133, 1, 6.—*Ad simĭlem tui*, L. 109, R. 4.—*Cui—parcĭtur*, L. 81, N. 2: see also L. 124, 4. 20.

Exsulātum abiit, L. 123, 6. What is the construction of *precātus esse*. See L. 96, 3 and N. 6.—*Facĕrent*, sc. *illi*, i. e. *dii*.—*Patriæ*, L. 109.—*Multo postea. Postea*, as implying comparison, takes an ablative, according to L. 119, 3. So also *post* and *ante*. *Decĭmo sexto calendas*. The accusative *calendas*, is dependent on *ante* understood. 21.

Gallo—in caput incussisse, L. 109, R. 2. 22.

In summum saxum, L. 91, 8.—*Quibus—abstinuĕrant*, L. 99, 4.—*Romānis salūti fuit*, L. 114, and N. 1. 23.

What is the subject of *placuit?—Putārent;* the purpose of *panis jactātus est.—Se* refers here to the subject of the dependent clause. 24.

BOOK III.

Ex duābus filiābus majōrem, L. 103, N. 2. *Filiābus*, L. 8, R. 1.—*Potestāte consulāri*, L. 101.—*Incĭdit;* what is its subject?—*Risui sorōri fuit*, sc. *id*, i. e. the fright of the younger sister.—*Id*, "that thing, that custom."—*Sciscitante*, sc. *patri*.—Why is *juncta esset* in the subjunctive?—*Videat*, L. 128, I. 1.

Rus relegātus, L. 108, 2 and R. 1.—*Ad Pomponium*, i. e. to the house of *Pomponius*.—*Quippe qui cernĕret*. A relative clause expressing the reason of what goes before takes the subjunctive. See Andrews and Stoddard's Grammar § 264, 8.—*Avertisset*. Allusion is 2.

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made to the thoughts of those who accounted this conduct an honor to Titus Manlius. L. 128, II., 1.

3. *Ultra gens bello sit melior*, L. 129, 1, 2.—*Extra ordĭnem nunquam pugnavĕrim, non si certam victoriam videam*, L. 131, (*d*).—*Macte virtūte*, L. 117, 5.

4. *Pavor cum admiratiōne*, "fear and wonder."—*Jacenti*, sc. *illi*, L. 111, N. 2.

5. *Quantum*, an accusative of measure, instead of the ablative. See L. 119, 3.—*Excussum transfixit*, L. 122, 8.—*Convenēre*, "had assembled." The perfect in direct narration is often translated like the pluperfect, after particles signifying, *when* or *as soon as*.

6. *Quæ dabātur*, "which used to be given," L. 47, N. 2.—*Liberâsset*, L. 128, II., 1.—*Cecidisset*, L. 128, I.—*Convēnit*. What is its subject? *Laborāret*, L. 128, I.

7. *Quiēte*, L. 117, 1.—*Res visu mirabĭlis*, L. 123, 9.

8. *Parem, qui se offerret*, "any such competitor as offered himself," L. 134, 1, 2, and N. 1.—*Seu vincĕret*, &c., L. 128, R.

9. *Edixit* has a double construction, the dative L. 111, and the subjunctive with *ut*, see note on *edixit*, Book I., § 4.—*Absente se*, "in his absence." It is unusual for the noun or pronoun which is put in the ablative absolute to relate, as here, to the leading subject.—*Potuisset—adfuisset*, L. 131, (*a*).—*Cæsa*, sc. *esse*.

10. *Inĕrat*, sc. *ei*, i. e. "he had."—*Cognōmen*, sc. *Cursor*.—*Segnĭùs*, L. 119, N. 3.

11. *Ducēbant* is used absolutely, but *homĭnes* or the like may be understood in the accusative.—*In insidias—qui locus*, L. 94, 3.—*Qui locus Furcŭlæ Caudĭnæ vocabātur*. The predicate-nominative, while agreeing in case with the subject-nominative, L. 92, 1, may be of a different number.—*Fraus hostĭlis*, a possessive adjective instead of the genitive *hostium*.

12. *Sibi faciendum*, sc. *esse*, L. 121, 6, (*b*).—*Accĭtum patrem*, L. 120, N. 3, or L. 122, 8.—What is the rule for each subjunctive in this section?

13. *Qui eum—ducĕrent;* the purpose of the preceding verb.—*Vestis ei detracta*. What is the rule for the dative *ei?*—*Post tergum*. What is to be supplied?—*Quantâ:* supply *tantâ*. See note Book II., § 3, on *Quanto*, &c.—*Illum*, i. e. the herald: *legātum*, sc. *esse*. So after *violātum*.

14. *Fecissent*, indirect allusion, L. 128, II., 1.—*Quibus auxilio venit*, L. 114.—*Ea quæ vidissent*, L. 134, 3.

15. *Adverso vulnĕre*, &c., L. 101.—*Mortuos jacēre cernĕret*, L. 96, N. 6.—*Subegissem*. The conditional clause is implied in *talĭbus viris*, "with such men," i. e. if I had commanded such men.—*Quo viso*, "at sight of whom," L. 120, N. 2.—*Sibi—quàm Hercŭli*, L. 113.—*De redimendis captīvis*, L. 123, 4.—*Cognĭtâ*, L. 122, 3: use

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the pluperfect, as the time spoken of is anterior to that denoted by the imperfect *cognoscĕrent*.

Nonnullus is declined like *nullus*, L. 32, 1, 2.—*Locŭti fŭĕrant* is here used absolutely or without its accusative. So *percontātus fuisset* is used absolutely in respect of the accusative of the person, but with a dependent clause in the place of the accusative of the thing, L. 96, N. 6.—*Dictūri fŭĭmus*, L. 121, 4, (*b*).—*Eam culpam vidĕri. Eam* is the subject-accusative, taking its gender from *culpam* the predicate-accusative, L. 92, 1, and R. 2. *Eam*, as referring to the preceding sentences would be regularly in the neuter gender, L. 94, N. 2, but is made feminine according to L. 94, 3. 16.

Gloriōsum fore. What is the subject of *fore?*—*Expugnâsse.* Why is the penult of this verb circumflexed? L. 1, 15, and L. 49, R. 2.—*Superātis Romānis*, "after having conquered," or "after you have conquered," L. 122, 6.—*Quid postea actūrus es?* L. 121, 4, (*b*).—*In Afrĭcam trajicĕre mihi anĭmus est.* What is the subject- and what the predicate-nominative of *est?*—*Cinea*, L. 8, 5.—*Nos quiēti*, &c. *Nos* is used reflexively in the accusative, L. 45, R. 2.—*Isto otio. Isto* has here its proper signification, "that of yours," i. e. "the quiet of which you speak." 17.

Romam itāque. Itāque, "and so," or "accordingly," with reference to the fact stated in the first sentence of the 17th section, viz., that Cineas was sent for a particular purpose to Rome. The narrative commencing with that sentence had been interrupted by the anecdote related in the remaining part of the 17th section, and is now resumed by means of this particle, *itāque.*—*Bina*, "two each," i. e. before each had brought back (viz., from battle) two spoils, or the spoils of two enemies.—*Qualem Romam*, &c., "what kind of a place or city."—*Urbem sibi templum*, L. 92, 1 and R. 3. 18.

Cujus, to be translated like *ejus* or *illius*, L. 94, 5, limiting *nomen.*—*Ut viri boni*, "as a good man," or "as being a good man." *Viri* is connected to *cujus* by *ut.*—*Colloquenti*, "while conversing," L. 122, 2.—Give the rules for forming from their roots the nominative singular of *nomen*, *paupĕris*, *munĕra*, *colloquenti*, *stridōrem*, *proboscĭdem*, and *caput.* 19.

Illum secrētò invitāvit, ut, &c. That to which one is invited after *invĭto* is expressed by the accusative with *ad* or *in*, L. 112, 3, or by the subjunctive with *ut*, L. 133, 1 and 2.—*Sin vero malum.* Supply the ellipsis.—*Proposuisset.* In the *oratio directa* this verb was in the indicative mood future perfect, *si præmium mihi proposuĕris*, and this, when expressed by the *oratio obliqua*, is regularly put in the pluperfect subjunctive. The future in the other clause of the direct discourse, *ego Pyrrhum venēno necābo*, remains in the indirect quotation. See L. 127 generally.—*Pyrrho dici*, sc. *ea*, L. 94, 7.—*Posset*, L. 134, 3. 20.

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21. *Profiterētur—facerēmus*, L. 127, II.—*Utīnam id hostibus nostris persuadeātur*, L. 124, 4 and 2. *Persuadeātur*, L. 126, 5.—*Quò facilius*, L. 133, 5.—*Possint*, L. 133, 1.—*Supellex*, L. B, ex., and L. C. ex.—*Salīno uno constābat*, L. 116, 5.—*Quæ tamen ipsa*, "and even this."—*Nihil*, L. 97, 5.—*Eâ indīgent*, L. 117, 3.

22. *Ille—hic*, L. 42, 1, (*a*).—*Quòd—fecisset*, L. 128, II., 1 and N. 2: so infra, *quòd habēret*.—*Nihil est quod mihi gratias agas*, "there is no occasion for you to thank me," L. 134, 4.—*Venīre* from *veneo*, see note on this passage, p. 272.—*Senātu movit*. The censors had the power of degrading senators from their rank on account of immoral conduct.—*Ut unde dos filiārum expedirētur non reliquērit*, L. 134, 4. The relative adverb *unde* here supplies the place of a relative.

23. *Futūra fuerit*, "there would be."—*Tantum homīnum*, L. 103, 2.—*Interversæ pecuniæ*, L. 121, 5, (*b*); and L. 105, 3.—*Malo hæc*, &c. See note p. 272.—*Esse*, see *Edo* in Dict.—*Aurum habentibus*, L. 91, 4.—*Assignāret*, "were proposing to assign," L. 47, N. 2.—*Quod aliis*, supply from the relative clause, *satis esse posset*.—*Posset*, L. 127, II.

24. *Eâ de causâ*. This is the customary order of these three words.—*Habēret—darent*, L. 132, R. 1.—*Tædio belli*, the ablative of cause, &c., in the sense of *propter* with the accusative, "on account of."—*Esse reipublicæ*, L. 113.—*Detrectāret*, L. 128, I.—*Hoc terrōre*, "through fear of this."

25. *Relicto præsidio*, "by leaving a guard."—*Ferri*, "rushing," L. 95, N. 6.

BOOK IV.

1. *Appio Claudio Consŭle*, L. 120, R. 1, and N. 2.—*Ad Messānam liberandam*. The purpose after *missus est* is here expressed by a gerundive with *ad*. L. 123, 5: so *ad explorandos hostes trajēcit*, &c.—*Traducēret*, L. 133, 1 and 6.

2. *Quas corvos vocavēre*, "which they called," see note on *Memorant*, Book I., § 16.—*Injectis illis corvis*, sc. *hostīli navi*, L. 111. The perfect participle used absolutely in the ablative may not unfrequently be translated by an English gerundive with *by*, &c., denoting the instrument, &c., "by throwing these grapnels on board."—*Primus* "was the first who." *Primus* may often be translated in this manner:—see above, in this section, *primus devīcit*.

3. *Quæ jam capiebātur*, "which was on the point of being taken."—*Classis emissæ pœnas*, "punishment for the loss of his fleet," L. 121, 5, (*b*). The objective genitive is frequently translated with other

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prepositions, as "for," "on account of," &c., instead of "of."—*Domum*, "home," i. e. Carthage.—*Pervenīret*, L. 132, 1.—*Quin confligendum sit*, sc. *illi*, "he ought to fight," L. 112, 2, and R. (*a*), and R. (*c*), (2.)—*Fecit*, sc. *id*, "he has done so," i. e. *conflixit*.—*Debuisse*. The perfect infinitive is used because its time is prior to that of the verb *judicârant* on which it depends, L. 95, 1.—*Victus*, "though vanquished," L. 122, 2.—*Re malè gestâ*, "having lost a battle," "who had lost a battle," or "for losing a battle." L. 120, N. 3; L. 122, 3; see also the note on *Classis amissæ pœnas*, above.

Censeo, jubeas, L. 133, 3.—What is the subject of *futūrum est? Ut* 4.
hostes propĕrent. The present is used because its time is contemporaneous with that of *futurum est*, the subjunctive in such cases being governed by the same principle as infinitives, L. 95, 1, and participles, L. 121, N. 3.—*Tempus exercĭtûs educendi*, L. 123, 4.—*Quisnam erit qui ducat*, L. 133, 1, "who will be found to lead," i. e. "who will be such, or so brave as to lead," L. 134, N. 1.

Quos, "these," L. 94, 5.—*Admŏnens inquit;* the time of each is 5.
the same, because it was while admonishing them that he said.—*Deducĕret*, L. 129, 1 and 2. The *thing* of which one is admonished is here, and not unfrequently, expressed by a subjunctive clause, and sometimes by a neuter pronoun or adjective. See L. 129, 3.—*Eam manum*, "that such a band."—Explain the reason that the present, *venīre*, and *intendĕre* are used, rather than the perfect or future.

What is the subject of *evēnit?—Merces*, "as a reward." 6.

Venit—actūrus—ut trahĕrit. A purpose is here expressed in two 7.
ways after *venit*.—*Donec—advenīrent*, L. 132, 1.—*Auditūque vox, Idem huic faciendum est*. The verb of *saying*, on which an accusative with the infinitive depends, L. 95, N. 4, is often implied in some other verb or phrase, when in English *saying* may be supplied.—*In colloquium evocātus*, L. 112, 3.

Quippe qui—repellĕret; a relative clause denoting the reason of 8.
something previously stated takes the subjunctive. See note on *Quippe qui cernĕret*, Book III., § 2.—*Confugiendum fuit*, "it was necessary to have recourse," L. 81, 10; and L. 121, 6, (*b*).—See the notes on this section at p. 272.

In agello, quem septem jugĕrum habēbat. The natural order is, *in* 9.
agello septem jugĕrum, quem habēbat, the genitive, which properly limits the antecedent, being found in the relative clause.—*Aufugisse* is in the perfect, because it relates to an earlier time than *scripsit*, L. 95, 1. So the perfect participle *ablāto*.—*Petĕre* is in the present, L. 95, 1, though it is to be translated in a past tense.—*Non esset unde*. The subject of *esset* is, in the Latin, indefinite, "lest there should be nothing."—*Unde uxor et libĕri alerentur*, "whence," or "by means of which." The relative adverb *unde* supplies the place of a relative pronoun before *alerentur*, L. 134, 4.

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10. *Ut—redĭret.* This clause depends on *jurejurando dato*, L. 120.—*Ne sententiam dicĕret, recusāvit*, L. 133, 2.—*Venisset*, L. 127, II.: so *essent.*

11. *Retinerĕtur.* The imperfect here, as often, denotes an *attempted* act, L. 47, N. 2.

12. *Quo die*, instead of *eo die, quo.*—*Esse*, see *Edo*, "to eat." What is the rule for forming the 2d and 3d roots in the 3d conjugation? How is *incessit* formed from the 1st root *inced?* See L. 49 and Notes. Form the 2d and 3d roots of *committo;* and give the rules.

13. *Venīre*, "were on their way." This is equivalent to the imperfect tense, L. 47, 7.

BOOK V.

1. *Deferrent—postulārent:* why in the subjunctive?—*Excussâ.* What are the three roots of *excutio*, and how are its 2d and 3d roots formed?—Give the rules for the 2d and 3d roots of *dico.*—*Quo accipĕrent*, L. 127, II.

2. *Ullo loco*, L. 108, R. 2.—*Cogĕret*, L. 129, 1 and 2.—*Siqua—darĕtur*, L. 131, 1 and N.

3. *Apud suos.* The reflexive pronoun here relates not to the leading subject *Hannĭbal*, but to the nearest noun *Fabio.*

4. *Illum—terĕre.* Supply in English, *saying*, implied in *criminando.* See note on *Auditāque vox*, Book IV., § 7.—*Quo diutius*, L. 133, 5.—*Ei—auxilio venit*, L. 114.—*Confessus*, &c., see the note on this, p. 273.

5. *Pascentia*, L. 122, 3.—*Eòque consuetudĭnes*, L. 103, 1.

6. *Jubente Fabio*, "by command of Fabius," L. 120, N. 2. So *Eo adjuvante*, "by his assistance."—What is the subject of *esset nuntiātum?*—*Retinuisset*, L. 128, II., 1.—*Eum*, i. e. *Fabium.*—*Recepissem—perdidisses*, L. 131, (*a*).

7. *Filio*, L. 109, R. 1.—*In ejus castra*, i. e. *in castra filii;* his own camp would be expressed by *sua castra.*—*Appropinquante consŭle*, "on the approach of the consul," L. 120, N. 2.—*Ut descendĕret*, "to dismount," L. 133, 2.—What is the object of *experīri?*—of *scires?*—*Cautior quam promptior*, "more cautious than prompt." The proportion between qualities of the same object is expressed in Latin by two comparatives, in English by a comparative and a positive.

8. *Invĭto collēgâ*, L. 120, R. 1.—How is the object of *nuntia* expressed?

9. What is the rule for forming the nominative singular of *victōri?*—of *quiĕtem?*—of *milĭtibus?* What is the object of *scis?*—of *nescis?* How is *illuxit* formed from its first root?

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Non desperāsset, L. 128, II., 1.—*Fuisset—dedisset*, L. 131, (*a*).— 10.
Agĕret, sc. *tempus*, "was passing his time," i. e. "was staying, was living."

Quàm ut jurārent. The subjunctive clause *ut jurārent*, &c., sup- 11.
plies the place of an accusative, and is connected by *quàm* to *pignus aliud*, L. 88, II., 2; and L. 96, R. 2.—*Esset*, why in the subjunctive?

Explain the formation of *access*—the 2d and 3d roots of *accēdo*.— 12.
Of what two letters does *x* consist in *conflixit?*—in *duxit?* Explain the formation of the 3d root in *confligo* and *duco*, L. 49.—What construction follows *efficiēbat?*—What follows *allicĕre?* L. 96, 1: and L. 112, 3. What words depend on *parat?*—what on *molīri* and *refringĕre?*

Mitescente jam hiĕme—rediit. In turning *mitescente* into a verb, L. 13.
120, N. 2, the imperfect tense must be used, because it denotes an act simultaneous with that of *rediit*, L. 47, 7, and L. 120, R. 3.—*Casilīnum rediit*, L. 108, 2. *Redeo* is construed with *ad* or *in* and the accusative, and with the name of a town without a preposition. Sometimes also a dative follows it, L. 112, 3.—*Ad ultĭmum inopiæ*, L. 103, 1. *Ultĭmus* can either be used partitively or agree with its noun.—*Casilīnum misit.* The preposition omitted before the accusative of place is *in*.—*Detectâ—injectâ;* translate actively, L. 120, N. 3.

Ad id inopiæ, L. 103, 1.—*Ventum est*, L. 81, 10, 11, and 12.—*Id—* 14.
ut, L. 134, 3.—*Aurĭbus*, sc. *suis*, L. 91, 6.—By what rule are *deditio* and *conditio* feminine?

Confecisset—fuisset, L. 131, (*a*).—*Nisi unus homo eâ tempestāte* 15.
Syracūsis fuisset, literally, "if one man had not been," &c., i. e. "if it had not been for one man at that time in Syracuse."—*Capĭti ullĭus parcerĕtur*, L. 110, 1, and L. 124, 4. Respecting the translation of the phrase, see L. 81, N. 2.

What is the antecedent of *id?* L. 94, N. 2.—*Delapsus.* What are 16.
the two roots of *delābor?* Which root is wanting in deponent verbs? L. 65, 2, and L. 75, 1. How is the 3d root of *delābor* formed? L. 49, N. 2, and 5.

Actum erat. In the conclusion of a conditional clause the indica- 17.
tive is sometimes used instead of the subjunctive, "it would have been all over with," &c. See L. 131, (*a*), for the usual construction.—*Hic*, sc. *profectus est*.—*Hasdrubāli—Hannibāli*, L. 111.—*Livio*, L. 113.—*Injuriæ, quam gravissĭmam:* see note on *In agello, quem*, &c., Book IV., § 9.—*Senātus—prosecūtus est*, see the note p. 273.—*Ii porro id. Id* represents the subjunctive clauses following.

Audendum, sc. *esse*. *Audeo*, though classed with neuter-passive 18.
verbs, L. 79, N., is in reality an active verb, and is construed sometimes with the accusative and more frequently with the infinitive.

Singulāri virtūte, by its position is ambiguous, since it might limit 19.
patrem as the ablative of character, L. 101, while it is meant to

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express the *means* in connexion with *servāvit*, L. 117, 1.—Give the rules for the two constructions of *opposuit*—of *liberāvit*.—*Petendum* is here used absolutely, "to be a candidate," instead of *ad petendum ædilitātem*.—Why is *esset* in the subjunctive?

20. *Conspirāre*, "were forming a conspiracy," L. 95, 1.—Give the rules for the two constructions of *contŭlit*.—*Allātum erat*, L. 81, 10, 11, and 12.—*Qui non juravĕrit*, supply, as often, *is*, in the sense of *talis*, and hence the subjunctive, L. 134, 3.—*Sciat*, L. 126, 2.—*Custodiendos*. Give the rule for the translation of a participle in *dus* without the verb *sum*.

21. *Placuit*, sc. *Romānis*.—*Quem mittĕrent*, L. 129, 1.—*Qui—credĕrent*, sc. *ii*, L. 134, 3.—*Popŭlum Romānum cœpit*, &c., L. 107, 2, and N.—What are the rules for the construction of *liberāvit?*—of *implevĕrit?*

22. *Quâ die*, i. e. *eâ die, quâ*.—*Illustri loco natus*, L. 116, 3.—*Donum*, "as a gift."

23. *Victum*, L. 122, 8.—Give the rules for the 2d and 3d roots of *dimitto*. Explain the construction of *percunctātus est*, L. 96, 3, and N. 6.—*Id ætātis*, L. 118, R. 2.—*Id*, L. 97, 5.—*Ætātis*, L. 103, 1 and 2.—*Populāres*, sc. *mei*.—*Subsidio Carthaginiensĭbus venit*, L. 114.

24. *Gessisset*. *R* in the first root is in several verbs changed to *s* in the 2d and 3d.—*Vobis licet*, "you may," L. 81, N. 2.—What construction follows *existimāre?* L. 95, N. 4.—Explain the construction of *oro*.

25. *Existimāvit*, see note on *existimāre* in § 24.—What construction follows *sperābat?* L. 95, N. 4.—*Se accipĕre annuit*. When the subject of the leading verb and that of the infinitive following it are the same, the latter is commonly omitted, but is sometimes, as here, expressed.

26. *Misit*. Explain the form of the 2d and 3d roots of this verb,—of *addūco*,—of *accēdo*,—of *quæro*, see the note on *gessisset*, § 24. How is the purpose of *misit* here expressed? In what other way is it often expressed? See the construction of *remisso* in the next sentence.—*Juventa* is in the nominative.—*De filio fratris remisso;* see § 23.

27. *Permissumque est, ut in Afrĭcam inde trajicĕret*. In the active voice *permitto* can take for its object a subjunctive clause with *ut*, and such clause may become the subject of the passive voice, according to L. 124, 2, and is placed, as in the active voice, after *permitto*.

28. Explain the construction of *percontātus est*, L. 96, 3 and N. 6.—*Sui fiduciâ*, "confidence in himself," an objective genitive, before which some other preposition often occurs instead of *of*.

29. *Conjunxit*. Explain the formation of the 2d and 3d roots from the present.—*Cujus amicitiam olim Scipio petiĕrat;* see § 25.

30. Give the rules for the construction of *intŭlit*.—On what word does *ut* with its clause denoting a result depend? L. 134, 3.—*Lacry*

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tempĕrans, L. 110, 1: so *paruit*. Why is *duxisset* in the subjunctive?—*Iter*, L. 98.—*Secum potestātem facĕret*. The reflexive here refers not to *Hannĭbal*, the leading subject, but to *Scipio*, the subject of the dependent clause.—*Dies locusque constituĭtur*. A verb in the singular number often occurs after a compound subject, when the nominatives denote things without life. See L. 90, 3.

Procubuêre. Several verbs having *m* or *n* before the final conso- **31.** nant of the first root drop them in the 2d and 3d roots; as *findo, fundo, frango, linquo, rumpo, scindo, vinco*.—Why is *pacta essent* put in the subjunctive?

What is the difference between the 1st and the 2d roots of *confugio?* **32.** L. 49, R. 1.—*Quæro* and *peto*, as verbs of asking, do not take two accusatives, see L. 96, 3, but are construed according to L. 96, 3, N. 6.—*Fudisset*. Explain the formation of its 2d and 3d roots: see L. 49, and the first note in § 31. Why is *fudisset* in the subjunctive? L. 128, II., 1.—*Docuit*. Why is not this verb put in the subjunctive, since, like *fudisset*, it gives the reason of Hannibal's judgment? See L. 128, II., 2.—*Dicĕres—vicisses*, L. 131, (*a*): so *posuissem*.

Belli hujus gerendi. The participle in *dus* may be translated in **33.** three ways, 1st simply by the present infinitive active or passive; 2d by the infinitive passive with *must* or *ought;* and 3d like a gerund. It is translated simply by a present infinitive, after verbs signifying *to give, commit, assign, receive, undertake, ask*, &c., and denotes the *purpose* of such verbs. It is translated by *must* or *ought*, when joined to the verb *sum;* and like a gerund, when it becomes a gerundive.—What is the antecedent of *quod?—Minōri*, sc. *natu*.—*Peperisset;* why in the subjunctive?

Eique filium, &c. This, in *direct* discourse, would be, *rex tibi* **34.** *filium sine pretio reddet, si per te pacem impetravĕrit*. In the *indirect* form the future *reddet* is preserved in the periphrastic future *redditūrum* (*esse*), see L. 121, 4, (*b*), but the future perfect is changed to the pluperfect subjunctive.—What constructions here follow *suadeam?—Remĭsit?*

Eâ de re dubitāri. The construction of the active voice, *dubitāre* **35.** *de re*, is retained in the passive, L. 124, 4.—*Non est quod quærātis*, L. 134, 4: *quod*, L. 97, 5.—*Retulĕrim*, L. 129, 1.—*Replevĕrim*, L. 128, I.—*Avārum*, L. 96, 2, and N. 5.—*Utque nostrûm*. With partitives *nostrûm* and *vestrûm* are used, and never *nostri* and *vestri*.

Prædâ ærarium fraudâsset, L. 117, 4.—*Vici*. Give the rules for **36.** the 2d and 3d roots of *vinco;* see L. 49, and note on *procubuêre*, § 31.

Ad eum videndum, L. 123, 5.—*Venīre*, "were coming," its time **37.** being the same as *ratus*, i. e. "denoting an action as going on in past time," L. 47, 7.—*Ad eos repellendos*. How is this future participle used? See the first note § 33.—*Opus est* may have a threefold construction. 1. The person to whom any thing is needful may be in

the dative depending on *est*, L. 113.—2. The thing needed may be in the ablative, or more rarely in the nominative, genitive or accusative.—3. The purpose for which the thing is needed may be expressed by *ad* and the accusative.—*Contigisset;* why in the subjunctive?—*Ne referrētur*, L. 133, N. 1.

BOOK VI.

1. *Consul*, "as consul," L. 89, R.—*Legāto patre*, L. 120, R. 1.—*Nihil —plurīmum*, L. 97, 5.—*Regiis*, sc. *militibus*, L. 91, N. 4. Possessive adjectives as well as possessive adjective pronouns are included in the rule.

2. *Acceptæ pecuniæ*, L. 121, 5, (*b*), and L. 105, 3.—*Duci cœptus* (*est*). The passive forms of *cœpi* are used with passive infinitives.—*Habuisset;* why in the subjunctive?—*Ea pecunia, quâ multātus fuĕrat*, L. 105, 4.

3. *Manĭbus ambulāre*, "to walk on his hands."—*Solĭtus esset*, L. 79, N.—*Rustĭcæ tribus*, L. 26, 1. How is *fecit* here construed?

4. *Hostem Italiâ pelli posse*, L. 117, 4. The verb of *saying* on which this clause depends is *responsum edĭtum esse*, which again depends on *ferunt*.—*Si—advecta foret*, L. 131, 1 and N.—*Eâ de re*. This is the usual order of these words.—*Quærendus deinde fuit vir*, "it was necessary in the next place to look out a man," L. 121, 6, (*b*). How is the purpose of *quærendus* expressed?—*Idem consul*, L. 89, R.—*Addātur*, "were added," or, "should be added," L. 57, 1.

5. *Censor factus*, L. 92, 1, and (*b*): also, L. 121, 9.—*Quidnam causæ est*, L. 103, 1, and 2.—*Cur sis tu*, L. 129, 1 and 2.—*Ego me ipse curo* The case of *ipse* in such sentences conforms to that of the emphatic word. Here *ego*, as opposed to *servus*, is emphatic, as the difference in the fatness of the horse and his rider is ascribed to the difference in those who had the charge of each.—*Mĭnùs verecundum*, "too little respectful," i. e. "wanting in respect," "rather pert."—*Multâ;* why in the ablative?—*Ad eum*, sc. *Ennium*.—*Eĭque*, sc. *Nasĭcæ*.—*Ab ostio*, "at the door."—*Quid!* An accusative by an ellipsis of an active verb or a preposition.—What is here the construction of *credĭdi?*

6. *Annōrum decem septemque*, "at the age of seventeen," L. 101, R. 1. The limited noun is here omitted, but *homo*, *adolescens*, or the like can be supplied.—*In prœlio apud Senam;* see Book V., § 18.

7. *Quæstor*, see the note p. 274.—Explain the formation of the 2d and

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3d roots of *corrumpo;* see the 1st note in § 31, Book V.—*Solĭtum*, sc. *esse.*

Give the rules for forming the nominative singular of *asperitāte,* 8.
ardōre, plebis, legem, muliĕris, plus, colōris, urbe, florente, and *descendentes.*—*Quibus restĭtit,* L. 110, 1.

Consul; give the rules for its case.—*Vicet.* Explain the formation 9.
of its 2d and 3d roots. See note Book V., § 31, and L. 49.—*Parsimoniâ,* &c., *certāvit,* L. 117, 5.—*Id autem effectūrus, sibi videbātur.* The following is probably a better account of this passage, than that which is given at p. 274. The subject of *videbātur* is *ille,* i. e. *Cato,* and *effectūrus* agrees with it in case, according to L. 92, 2.—*Verĭtus ne,* L. 133, 4.—*Sibi soli imperāri,* L. 124, 4, and L. 110, 1.

Senātu; why in the ablative?—*Capĭtis damnātos,* L. 105, 4.—*Per-* 10.
cussūrus esset. This verb is in the first periphrastic conjugation, by means of which a future act can be expressed in reference to any given time, the latter time being denoted by the tense of *sum* connected with the participle; "whom he was about to behead." *Tum illa negāvit,* &c. "She then declared that she had never seen any one perform that act," literally, "any one behead (a person)."—*Notandam,* sc. *esse.*—*Conjungĕret;* why in the subjunctive?

Delendam, sc. *esse.*—*Eâ stante,* "while it stood."—*Putārent,* L. 11.
129, 1.—*Lectam,* sc. *esse.*

Quomĭnus adesset, L. 133, 7, and N. 2.—*Licet—habĕret,* L, 131, 1, 12.
and N.—*Si tardior—esset,* L. 119, N. 3.—*Neque etiam,* &c., see note p. 274.—*Tanti beneficii,* "for so great a benefit."—*Servo,* L. 109, R. 1.

Cato pater ad Pompilium scripsit, ut, &c. Compare this sentence, 13.
in which the *purpose* of *scripsit* is expressed by *ut* and the subjunctive, with, *epistŏla, in quâ, scribit* "*se audivisse,*" &c., in which *scribit* as a verb of saying merely serves to introduce a sentence in the *oratio oblĭqua.* So in the next section, *scripsit ipse,* &c.—What is here the construction of *monet?*—of *caveat?*

Quum ab eo quærerĕtur, "when he was asked."—*Quid maxĭme,* 14.
etc. Is this indirect question a subject of a verb or an object? L. 129, 3.—*Bene pascĕre,* sc. *maxĭme expĕdit.*—*Quid secundum,* etc.? sc. *esset.*—*Dixisset,* "*quid fenerāri?* sc. *est.* This is in the *oratio directa;* so the answer of Cato contained in the question, *Quid homĭnem occidĕre?* sc. *est.*—*Mihi vitio vertunt,* L. 114: so *illis vitio tribuo.*—*Quod multis egeo.* The statement of this reason in the indicative is a confession of the fact alledged, L. 128, II., 2.

See the notes on this section p. 274.—*Ei causam agenti,* L. 109, 15.
R. 2.

Capitāli crimĭne accusātus, L. 105, 3. What is the object of *intel-* 16.
lexit?—*Sensim sine sensu,* an example of alliteration, or the use of several words in succession beginning with the same letter.

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17. *Cum cetĕrâ turbâ; cetĕra* is translated like the adjectives mentioned in L. 91, 8, "the rest of the multitude."—With what does *manifestum* agree?

18. *Quid victo imperāres gravius?* L. 134, N. 2.—*Ocŭlis æger*, L. 117, 5.—*Aut vincendum aut parendum esse.* The infinitive depends on *adjecisset* as a verb of *saying:* and as the verbs are impersonal there is no subject to be put in the accusative.—*Quăm regem decet*, sc. *esse.*—*Risu tempĕrans. Tempĕro*, "to abstain from," is construed with the dative or the ablative, the latter either with or without *ab.*

19. *Legĭbus suis*, "according to their own laws," L. 117, 1. The reflexive here refers to the subject of the dependent clause.—*Mediam arēnam*, L. 91, 8.—*Possent*, L. 129, 1.

20. *Vivo Hannibāle*, L. 120, R. 1.—*Metu vacui*, L. 104, R. 3.—What are the two ways in which the purpose is expressed in this section after *mitto?*—*Alĭquod* like *quod* is used adjectively, see L. 45, 3.

21. *Qui ad Cannas cecĭdit*, see Book V., § 8.—*Consul*, i. e. "as consul."—*Tristicŭlam*, sc. *esse.*—*Filiŏlam—tristicŭlam,—catellus.*—See the definition of a diminutive, L. K, p. 187.

22. *Ne quis id pro portento*, "that no one may regard it as an omen." *Id* stands for the fact mentioned in the following clause, L. 94, N. 2.

23. *Tertio Nonas Septembris*, supply *die ante.*—*Invenisset;* by what rule in the subjunctive?

24. *Potĕrat.* Of what is this verb compounded? What changes are made in the first part, *potis*, when compounded with *sum?* What changes occur in the first root of *sum?*—in the second root? See L. 76, 1, 2, and 3.

25. *Postquam Persicum consŏlātus est.* The perfect indefinite, in direct discourse, after particles signifying *when* or *as soon as*, is used for the pluperfect.—*Viri ejusdem esse*, L. 102, and R. 1 and 2.

26. *Vix suffĕcit transvehendis signis*, L. 123, 4.

27. *Implorandam*, sc. *esse.*—*Dono*, "as a gift," L. 114, N. 2.

28. *Lætitiæ*, L. 111.—*Si quid adversi*, "if any misfortune," L. 103, 3.—*Imminēret*, L. 131, and N.—*Ad expiandam*, L. 123, 5.—*Qui ferat*, "to bear," L. 133, 2.

29. *Nisi vendĭto fundo*, &c., "except by the sale of the only farm which," &c. The ablative absolute is sometimes connected, as here, to a preceding clause by a conjunction.—*Quem unum reliquĕrat.* The adjective which is to be translated with the antecedent, is here, as in some former cases, found in the relative clause.

30. *Majŏris Ptolemæi,—minŏrem Ptolemæum*, sc. *natu.*—*Quin—potirētur*, L. 133, N. 2.—*Barba et capillo promisso*, L. 91, N. 3, and L. 101.—*Denuntiāre* has here a double construction, 1st as a verb of *commanding* it is followed by the subjunctive with *ut;* 2d as a verb of *saying*, by the accusative (*eum*) with the infinitive (*habĭtum iri*). Such a change of construction is by no means uncommon.

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Quos advenientes, "whom, as they approached," L. 122, 5. In regard to the tense of the verb into which the participle is here changed, see L. 120, R. 3.—*Statim*, L. 88, 1, R. 2.—*Quibus perlectis*, "having read them," L. 120, N. 3.—*Quid faciendum sibi esset.* The verb, *faciendum esset*, is in the second periphrastic conjugation, L. 121, 6, (*b*); the clause is the object of *consideratūrum* (*esse*), L. 129, 3.—*Interponĕret, excēdas, refĕram* (L. 133, 1) *hæsitâsset;* why in the subjunctive?—*Inter fratres*, i. e. the Ptolemies, see § 30 *ad initium.*—*Antiŏcho adempta* (*fuerat*), L. 111, N. 2. 31.

Pauli Macedonĭci filius, see §§ 21–28.—*Adoptiōne Scipiōnis Africāni nepos.* The son of the first Scipio Africanus adopted as his son a son of Paulus Macedonicus, who thus became by adoption the grandson of the first Scipio Africanus.—*Ferrentur;* why in the subjunctive? 32.

Scipio Æmiliānus. Æmiliānus is strictly an adjective, signifying "of or belonging to the Æmilian *gens*," and was given to the younger Africanus on account of his being by birth an Æmilius. See § 32 and note.—*Pari lætitiâ*, L. 117, 1. 33.

BOOK VII.

Avus ejus, i. e. by adoption, see Book VI., § 32.—*Quam urbem—eam.* The arrangement of relative and demonstrative words, which is directly opposite to that which is customary in English, should be noted.—*Concussĕrat.* The verb of the clause containing the reason which influenced the minds of the Romans to give to Scipio the province of Africa is put in the indicative according to L. 128, II., 2.—*Suadente Catōne.* See Book VI., § 11.—*Deliberātum habēbant*, "had determined." *Habeo* with perfect participles, especially such as denote either *knowledge* or *determination*, forms a periphrasis similar to the English perfect, pluperfect, &c., tenses. *Carthaginiensĭbus imperātum est*, L. 110, 1, and L. 124, 4. What is the subject of the impersonal *imperātum est?*—*Bellum esse gerendum.* The verb of *saying* on which this depends, (L. 95, N. 4), is *clamor* (*ortus est*).—What is the logical subject of the sentence of which *satius esse* is the predicate?—*Totondĕrunt.* There appears to be no sufficient classical authority for the 2d root of this verb, though it is found in the old grammarians. 1.

Cognōmen. The name given to any one on account of some exploit, &c., is by later writers called *agnōmen.*—*Carthāgo capta—urbem eversa*, "the taking of Carthage," &c., L. 121, 5, (*b*). 2.

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3. *Ubi primùm.* See note on Book VI., § 25.—*Qui miles—eum.* See note on *quam urbem*, § 1, "that soldier—whom," or "such soldier—as," L. 134, 2 and 3.—*Se ipsi trucidavērunt.* See the note on *ego me ipse curo*, Book VI., § 5. The agent, not the object of the verb is here emphatic.

4. *Quærĕret—notarētur—remansisset—dedissētis.* Why are these verbs in the subjunctive?—*Posuĕrat.* As this clause contains the reason which led Scipio to inflict punishment, why is not its verb in the subjunctive?—*Me prior*, L. 119, 1.—*Ignominiæ;* by what rule in the dative?—*Ei* for *sibi.* What is the object of *cupienti?*

5. *Ita narrātur conchas eas*, &c. The adverbs *sic* and *ita*, like the neuter pronouns *id*, *hoc*, and *illud*, are often connected with the verb of *saying*, &c., on which an accusative with the infinitive or other clause depends, and serve to represent the coming clause. *Æmilio Paulo.* See § 1.

6. Give the rules for forming from their roots the nominative singular of *conciōne, morte, favōrem, jure, mater, hostium, auctoritāte, vim*, and *civĭbus. Quî* is an old form of the ablative in all genders, and is sometimes found even in the plural.

7. *Eâ audītâ*, "as soon as he heard of it."

8. *Rogātus sententiam*, L. 96, 3, and L. 124, 3.—*Quæstui habeātur*, L. 114, N. 2,—*Ab hac culpa aliēnus. Aliēnus* in the sense of "foreign from," &c., is construed with the genitive, dative, or ablative, the latter either with or without *ab.*—What is the subject of *æstimabĭtur?*

9. *Scipiōnis Afrĭcāni—nepōtes*, i. e. of the elder Scipio Africanus.—*Ex filiâ*, sc. *Corneliâ*, see below.—*Magnâ omnium spe*, sc. *homĭnum.*—What is the subject of *appāret?*

10. *Ita accēpit quasi*, &c. See note on *Ita narrātur*, &c., § 5.—*Me sequantur.* Is *sequantur independent* or *dependent?* L. 57, 1 and 2.

11. *Audiente popŭlo Romāno*, "in the hearing of."—*Tibi constas*, L. 45, R. 2.—*Nolim*, "I should be unwilling."—*Liceat*, L. 133, 3.

12. *Ne quid detrimenti*, L. 103, 2.—*Quum jam comprehenderētur.* The imperfect here denotes that which was on the point of being done.—*Semetipsum.* As the object of the verb is here emphatic, *ipse* agrees with the object, not with the subject. See note on *Ego me ipse curo*, Book VI., § 5.—*Quo gravius efficerētur*, L. 133, 5.

13. *Deprecātum venit*, L. 123, 6.—*Ut sibi ignoscerētur*, L. 81, N. 2.—*Fecisset*, why in the subjunctive?—To what preceding word does *ut* relate? L. 134, 3.—*Faciendum*, sc. *esse.*—*Quid?* An accusative depending on an active verb or a preposition understood.—*Vellet—fuisses*, L. 131, (*a*).—*Istam.* This pronoun has here its leading meaning, "that of yours," "that of which you speak," together with its other very common idea of contempt or strong aversion.—*Si—peccavĕris*, "that you committed it," &c.

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Rebellassent, L. 132, R. 1. Define the pluperfect tense. What is 14.
the *definite past time* to which this pluperfect tense relates?—*Conscripto exercĭtu.* To what tense of a verb in the indicative mood is the time of *conscripto* here equivalent? See L. 121, N. 3, and the definitions of the tenses, L. 47.—*Velŭti suscepissent*, L. 131, N.

Urbem. What city is here intended, where none is specified?— 15.
Harum rerum, i. e. *signōrum tabularumque.*—*Tabŭlas Romam portandas.* How is this participle in *dus* to be translated? See note 1st on Book V. § 33.

A domĭtâ Macedoniâ, L. 121, 5, (*b*).—*Datum ei*, i. e. to the aforesaid 16.
Cretan.—*Quem puĕro tradĕret*, L. 133, 1 and 2.—*Quæ—non dedecĕret*, L. 134. The demonstrative word, *ea*, *talis*, or the like, is implied.

Nihil motus, L. 97, 5.—Form the nominative singular from *nece*, 17.
mansuetudĭnis, *urbes*, and *admiratiōne.*

Exurĕrem—existimārem, L. 131, (*a*). In *exūro* the *r* of the 1st 18.
root becomes *s* in the 2d and 3d root.—*Direxisset.* The radical vowel of the 1st root of the simple verb is often changed in the compound. Thus *a* in the 1st root of the simple verb often becomes *e*, as *arceo*, *coërceo*; and *a*, *æ*, and *e* become *i* in the compound, as *facio*, *reficio*; *quæro*, *requīro*; *rego*, *dirĭgo.* See this subject more fully treated in Andrews and Stoddard's Lat. Grammar, § 189.

Give the composition of *contigērunt*, *efficĕre*, *adjĕcit*, *sufficĕre*, and 19.
excēpit, illustrating the preceding note. *Dedit*, sc. *ei.*—*Vires*, *quæ—possent.* The demonstrative word signifying *such* is understood. L. 134, 3.—*Spatio defunctum*, L. 116, 4.

Consul, "as consul," or "when consul," L. 89, R.—*Fratres suos*, 20.
i. e. by adoption.—*Placuit*, sc. *Romānis.*—*Metellus cum exercĭtu*, L. 117, N. 2.—*Cepit.* The following five verbs change *a* of the 1st root into *e* in the 2d root: viz., *ago*, *egi*; *capio*, *cepi*; *facio*, *feci*; *frango*, *fregi*; and *jacio*, *jeci*; but in their third root *a* is retained.

Qui non removēret ocŭlos, L. 134, 4.—*Se totum avertĕret*, L. 91, 9.— 21.
Verumne an falsum esset, L. 130, and N.

What is the construction of *impetrāvit?*—*Redĭtum datum esse*, is 22.
the subject of *scriptum erat.* In the active voice it would be the object of the verb.—*Ederētur*, L. 132, 1.

Utrum—an, L. 130, and N.—*Pepĕrit.* Some verbs form their 2d 23.
root by repeating their initial consonant and vowel, or taking the vowel *e*. Such 2d roots are said to be *reduplicated*, as *curro*, *cucurri*; *pendo*, *pependi*; *do*, *dedi*. The remaining, or 2d vowel of the 2d root is sometimes changed according to the note on *cepit*, § 20; thus *pario* whose first root *par* by reduplication would be *pepar*, becomes, by changing the remaining vowel, *peper*, and its perfect *pepĕri.* The vowels of reduplicated 2d roots are short unless followed by two consonants or a double consonant, as, *dĕdi*, *pĕpĕri.*—*Sedĕret—paruisset:*

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why in the subjunctive?—*Fregit.* Repeat the note on *cepit*, § 20.—*Nequis—iret, edixit*, L. 133, 3.

24. *Tuendâ—punienda.* In which of the three ways mentioned in the 1st note of Book V., § 33, are these participles to be translated?—*Pulsi.* Note the change of the radical vowel of this verb, and the loss of one *l*, the latter change being analogous to the loss of *m* or *n* mentioned in the 1st note on Book V., § 31.—*Degenĕri filio esse vitandum*, L. 112, 2.

25. *Retinuit, opprimĕre, descendit*, and *egit.* Repeat the remarks relating to the first roots of such verbs made in the preceding notes of this book.

26. *Tam contra*, L. 88, R. 1.—*Quod recte possīmus.* The constructions following verbs of *thinking, knowing* and *perceiving* are in general the same as those which follow verbs of *saying*, (see L. 95, N. 4), and hence not only is the leading clause, following such verbs, an accusative with the infinitive, but dependent clauses have their verbs in the subjunctive. The principle therefore of L. 127, II., is essentially the same as that of L. 128, II., 1, when the verbs referred to the latter, follow the verbs of *thinking, knowing*, or *perceiving*. The latter rule however has a much wider extent than the former.

27. *Quod—defendisset*, L. 128, II., 1. Here, as in innumerable other instances, the allusion to the thoughts of another is made solely by the verb in the subjunctive, and not by any previous verb of *thinking, knowing*, &c.—*Futūrum*, sc. *esse.* What supplies the place of an accusative before this infinitive?—*Exsilio—redĭtu.* These causal ablatives are to be translated like *propter* with the accusative.—*Malo—erubescat*, L. 133, 3.

28. *Nemĭni se*, &c. See note p. 275.—*Pecuniâ egēret*, L. 117, 3.—*Ait Drusus.* In such sentences *ait* is commonly said to be in the historical present, L. 47, N. 4. Others say that this verb has a perfect, *ai, aisti, ait*, and the latter opinion derives support from its classical usage.

29. *Observantior erga senātum*, L. 109, R. 5.—What is the subject of *factum est?—Simĭlem mei*, L. 109, R. 4.

30. *Hunc vitæ finem. Hunc* has here the sense of *talem.—Ferias—contigisse*, depends on the verb of *saying, queri.—Tamen*, an adversative conjunction, (L. 82, (3)), serves to connect to the preceding character of *Drusus* some facts of a different kind.—*Ut quidquid agam—possit perspĭci*, supply *id.—Agam*, L. 128, I.

31. *Habitūra esset respublĭca?* "would the state have?"

32. *Legātus Metello*, L. 109, R. 1.—*Fudit.* Quote the 1st note on Book V., § 31.—*Remissus*, sc. *est.*

33. *Sĭtim*, L. G, I., 2.—*Hostium.* By what rule has it *ium* in the genitive plural?—Give the declension of *plus.*

34. *In Cimbros convertĭtur*, "turns against." The passive used in

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the *middle* sense, to denote what one does to or for himself and equivalent to *se convertit*.—What is the construction of *quæsivisset?*

Cæsa, sc. *esse*. *Pependērunt*. Quote the note on *pepĕrit*, § 23. 35.

BOOK VIII.

What is the object of *fecit?*—the subject of *crearētur?*—*Natiōne Cimber*, L. 117, 5. 1.

Acceptâ. When *a*, *æ*, or *e* in the first root of a simple verb is changed into *i* in the compound (see note on *direxisset*, Book VII., § 18), the *i* is retained in the 2d and 3d roots, in case the third root of the simple is a dissyllable, as habeo, *habĭtum*; *prohibeo*, *prohibui*, *prohibĭtum*. But if the third root is a monosyllable, the second root of the compound has usually the vowel of the simple, but sometimes changes *a* or *e* into *i*; and the third root has *e*: as *capio*, *cepi*, *captum*; *accipio*, *accēpi*, *acceptum*.—*Trajēcit*. Repeat the note on *cepit*, Book VII., § 20.—*Læsĕrat*. Account for the form of the 2d and 3d roots of this verb.—What is the difference in the use of *alĭquod* and *alĭquid?*—*Interrogāvit*; how is it here construed?—how is *admonēbat?* 2.

Ista, denoting abhorrence. How is *diripiendas* to be translated, and why?—*Nemo fuit*, *qui—attingĕret*, L. 134, 4. 3.

'*Quod*,' *inquiēbat*,—'*prodessent*.' This expression of the verb of *saying* in connexion with the subjunctive of indirect allusion is unusual.—*Judicāret*, L. 128, II., 1. 4.

Gerenti, L. 122, 2. Why is *obtigisset* in the subjunctive?—*Legātus*, "as the lieutenant," L. 89, R.—*Oppressisset*—*maluisset*, L. 131, (*a*).—*Pecuniâ multāvit*, L. 105, 4. 5.

What verbs or participles in this section form their second and third roots regularly according to the table in L. 49?—*Væ misĕro mihi*, L. 115. 6.

Qui audĕret. The demonstrative word before *qui* is omitted. L. 134, 3 and N. 1.—*Sed*. Why is an adversative conjunction used here? See note on *tamen*, Book VII., § 30. 7.

Correptus. Explain the changes in the radical vowel of *corripĕre*, according to the note on *direxisset*, Book VII., § 18, and the note on *accepta* above, § 2. So *projēcit*.—*Littĕris Græcis—erudītus*, L. 117, 5. 8.

Vicit. Repeat a former note respecting the loss of the *n* of the first root.—*Qui adolescentiam—consumpsĕrat*. As this clause expresses the reason why the contemporaries of Lucullus did not expect that he would attain to high distinction in the military profession, 9.

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why is not the verb in the subjunctive according to L. 128, II., 1?—What is the subject of *factum est?*

10. *Eo bello*, L. 118, 2.—Give the rules for the 2d and 3d roots of *fudit*, *vicit*, *injēcit*, *induxit*, and *disjectus*.

11. *Prospectu et ambulatiōne*, L. 117, 5.—Give the rules for the verbs in the subjunctive in this section.

12. *Fecit*. Repeat the note on *cepit*, Book VII., § 20.—*Nando*, L. 117, 1.—*Lorīcâ et scuto retentis*. L. 91, 2.—*Idque*, "and this." What is the antecedent of *id?*—*Ori*, by what rule in the dative?

13. *E bello*. What is a preposition? L. 82, 7. What is the noun before which *e* stands? What is the preceding word whose relation to *bello* is expressed by *e?* Between what two words does *in* express a relation? What is the rule for the case of *bello?*—of *Italiam?*—By what rule is *partium* put in the genitive?—What is the preceding word whose relation to *Hispaniam* is expressed by *in?* Give the rule for the case of *Hispaniam*—for *iis locis*, after the same preposition. It may here be noted that this difference of cases depends on the meaning of the word whose relation to the governed word is expressed by the preposition.

14. *Quorsum ea res spectāret*, L. 129, 1.—*Nihil proficiet*, L. 97, 5.

15. *Erat Sertorio*, L. 113. Define cases, L. 6, 1. How many cases have Latin nouns? How many of the cases of Latin nouns are always independent of the use of particles? How many are sometimes independent of particles and sometimes dependent on them? On what particles are the accusative and ablative sometimes dependent?—the vocative?—*Donum esse*. What is the subject of *esse?*—*Si quid durius*, L. 119, N. 3.—*Libentes parēbant*, L. 91, 9.—*Qui id sibi*. What is the antecedent of *id?*

16. *Deflexit*. Give the rules for forming its 2d and 3d roots.—Explain the changes in the verb *interficio* occasioned by composition.

17. *Patrem*. What is to be supplied, and by what rule?—*Eum occidendum suscepĕrat*, "to slay him," i. e. *Cn. Pompeium;* see note on *belli hujus gerendi*, Book V., § 33.—*Suo*, i. e. *milĭtum*, the reflexive here refers not to the subject but to the object of the verb.

18. *Diligerētur*. Does this verb express the *purpose* or the *result* of *egit?* Compare L. 133 and L. 134.—*Quem ubi Sulla—audīvit*. The perfect for the pluperfect, see note on *convenēre*, Book III., § 5.—*Imperatōrem*, L. 96, N. 4.

19. *Eum iniquè factūrum*, &c. In the *oratio directa*, *Tu iniquè facies, si ob culpam unĭus omnes plectas*. Here the future idea is expressed by a subjunctive present connected with the future *facies*. In the *oratio obliqua* the same idea is expressed by the imperfect of the same mood, in connexion with *factūrum* (*esse*), in which *esse*, depending on the perfect *exclamāvit*, is equivalent to an imperfect, L. 95, 1, and L. 47, 7.

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Adolescens, "a youth," i. e. "while a youth," or "though but a youth."—*Neque*, "but—not."—*Minui—crescĕre*, to be translated in the imperfect tense, since they denote the same time as *innuĕbat* on which they depend, L. 95, 1.—*Eâ voce audītâ*, "hearing this," or, "when he heard this." The present participle in English is used in connexion with verbs present, past, or future. 20.

Fugientibus, "who fled."—*Is dixisse fertur*, sc. *Sertorius*. 21.

Accidĕrit—substituĕtis, see L. 47, 11 and 8. In English the distinction between the future and the future perfect is often neglected; "if any thing shall happen—whom will you appoint in his place?" 22.

Neque, "but—not."—*Vitæ suæ ipse timēbat*. The object of *timeo*, as an active verb, is put in the accusative. With the dative it signifies "to fear for, to be concerned about." 23.

Qui—secūtus fuĕrat. As this clause expresses the reason which influenced the mind of Pompey in making war on Tigranes, why is not the verb in the subjunctive?—*Tertium triumphum biduo*, literally, "a third triumph within two days," i. e. "three triumphs in the space of two days."—*Hic triumphus*, "this triumph," i. e. "this series of triumphs considered as a whole."—*Quod antea*. The antecedent of *quod* is the triple triumph mentioned immediately after, L. 94, N. 2.—*Si quem gloriæ, eundem vitæ finem habuisset*, "if he had had the same end of life as of glory," i. e. had his life ended with his glory. The demonstrative and the antecedent here, as frequently, follow the relative. 24.

BOOK IX.

Exarsit. Many verbs in the 1st, 2d, and 4th conjugations become irregular in their 2d and 3d roots by imitating the forms of the 3d conjugation. See L. 49, N. 2, and 4.—*Venit*. See the preceding note on *exarsit*, the table L. 49, and N. 1 and 2. What is the difference between the first and second roots of *venio*, see L. 49, R. 1. 1.

Is, "such."—*Quæ parabĭlis esset*, L. 127, II. 2.

Constŭle—ingressūro. The ablative absolute with a future participle is comparatively rare.—*Ut vidit et salutāvit*. See note on *convenēre* Book III., § 5.—*Nec committam ut*, etc. See note p. 275.—*Nihil esse bonum, nisi*, etc. This whole passage is in apposition to the preceding *hoc ipso*.—*Quamvis sis molestus*, etc. *Malum* includes both moral and natural evil, and when Posidonius denies that pain is an evil, the assertion is plainly true only in its former signification. 3.

Sextum et decĭmum. In the ordinal numbers from thirteen to nineteen, *et* is commonly omitted, as in English, when the smaller 4.

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number is put first.—*Ut dimittĕret.* Does this clause denote the *purpose* or the *result?* L. 133 and L. 134.

5. *Mansit.* See the 1st note in this section.—*Ut pirātis*, etc. *Ut* introduces a dependent clause denoting a result, when it follows *ita, tam*, &c., in a preceding clause, L. 134, 3.—*Quibus redimerētur.* Does this denote the purpose or the result?—*Spopondit.* When the second root of a verb beginning with two consonants is reduplicated, the first consonant following the reduplicated letters is dropped.

6. *Colas*, L. 126, 2.—*Gades.* What classes of nouns want the plural? L. J, 9.—*Ingemuit.* Many verbs in the other conjugations form their 2d and 3d roots after the analogy of the second conjugation.

7. Give the rules for forming the nominative singular of *plebis, honorĭbus, ære, opus, artĭbus, legem, seditio, caput, consŭlis, sterĕre*, and *mos.*

8. *Functus.* L. 49, N. 5.—*Obtinuit.* Give the roots of the simple verb. State the rule for the change of the vowel of the 1st root in forming the compound.

9. *Cæsar, quum*, L. 132, R. 2.—*Ne imperfecto bello discedĕret* depends on the following clause from *postulāvit* to *petĕre.*—On what does *licĕret* depend?—What is the antecedent of *quod?*—On what does *agnoscerētur* depend?

10. *Quatuor vero quibus in conspectum venĕrat horis.* A relative in the ablative agreeing in case with its antecedent is not unfrequently used instead of *postquam*, "in four hours after," &c.

11. *Assidentem*, sc. *eum*, i. e. *Cæsārem.* So, *clamantem.—Cæsar Cassii brachium arreptum*, L. 120, N. 3.

12. *Erat Cæsar excelsâ staturâ*, etc. L. 102, 1 and R. I.—*Armōrum*, L. 104.

13. *Hoc metu*, i. e. "through fear of this,"—*Ne sperāre quidem. Ne* as usual preceding, and *quidem* following an emphatic word.

14. *Eodem esse anĭmo*, L. 101, R. 3.—*Quo puer alius* sc. *esset*, "with another boy;" lit. "of which another boy was."

15. *Ad imitandum*, "for imitation."—*Dedit.* What are the three roots of this verb? What is its 2d root called? See note on *pepĕrit*, Book VII., §.23.

16. *Ne eum deserĕret.* On what does this clause depend?—*Accĭdit.* What is its subject?—*Quod ubi.* What is its antecedent?

17. *Potuisset*, L. 131, (c). With what does *inĭquum* agree?—*Quod*, L. 94, 7.

18. *Obstĭtit.* The root of the simple verb (*sto*) is *st*: this by reduplication and dropping, as usual, the first of the two consonants becomes *stet.* See note on *spopondit*, Book IX., § 5. In most of the compounds of *sto* the *ĕ* in the 2d root of the simple verb becomes *ĭ.*

19. *Ferro sibi ipse mortem conscīvit.* Why is *ipse* used referring to the subject of the verb rather than *ipsi* referring to the case following

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the verb?—To whom do *illum* and *suæ* respectively refer?—*Servāti Catōnis*, L. 121, 5, (*b*).

Marcus Tullius Cicĕro. *Marcus* is the *prænōmen*, equivalent to the modern Christian name. *Tullius* is the *nomen* or name, i. e. the name of the *gens* to which he belonged, viz. the *gens Tullia*. *Cicĕro* is the *cognōmen*, i. e. the name of the *familia* or family, a subdivision of the *gens*. 20.

Quŏd in bona civium invadēbat. As this clause assigns the reason of Cicero's censure, why is not its verb in the subjunctive?—*Ubi diligentiam—ejus experti fuērunt.* Into what tense is this to be translated, and by what rule? 21.

Sergii Catilīnæ conjuratiōnem. This conspiracy is the subject of one of Sallust's historical treatises and of four of the orations of Cicero.—*Profūgit.* How many words depend directly on this verb, and what relations to it do they express? See L. 117, 1; L. 108, 2; L. 112, 3. 22.

Ab incepto desīstit. Mark the repetition after a compound verb, not of the same preposition, but of a preposition of similar signification.—*Meā unīus opĕrā.* When a possessive adjective pronoun is used where the possessive genitive of the personal pronoun might have been employed, an adjective in the genitive is sometimes used as if agreeing with such personal pronoun: as if it were *mei unīus opĕrā.*—*Delectātus*, sc. *est.*—*Et ipse*, sc. *popŭlus Romānus.* 23.

Interdicerētur. This verb in the active voice is followed by a dative of the person and an ablative of the thing. It is here used impersonally in the passive, but retains the same construction, L. 124. 4.—*Ab universis itum est*, i. e. *universi ivērunt*, L. 81, 10.—*Ut eum*, sc. *Octavium.* 24.

Proscripsit. L. 49, N. 5. The verbs of the third conjugation are distinguished from the regular verbs of the other conjugations by annexing a consonant with no connecting vowel to the first root in forming their 2d and 3d roots. Most of the irregularities in the 2d and 3d roots of the other conjugations arise either from their following the same analogy, or from the introduction of *u* (a contraction of *av*, *ev*, or *iv*) into the 2d root. Other apparent irregularities in the third conjugation, and in verbs formed according to the same analogy, are to be ascribed to the laws of euphony regulating the juxtaposition of consonants. 25.

Juniōrem se, sc. *esse.*—*Hoc viginti annos audio.* The present is sometimes used like the perfect definite to express that which has ›en and still continues. 26.

Athēnis—Rhodi. Repeat the rule for their construction.—*Primi ?ruti*; see note p. 276.—*Hic*, i. e. *Cæsar.* 27.

Pridie quàm, i. e. *die priusquam.*—*Se ipsa vulnerāvit.* Explain 28.

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the difference between this expression and *se ipsam vulnerāvit.*—*Utīnam possim*, L. 126, 5.

29. *Recepisset.* Explain the change of the radical vowel in the 2d root of the simple verb, and in the 1st and 3d roots of the compound.

30. *Sumpsit.* Verbs in *mo*, when they form their second and third roots according to the regular forms of the 3d conjugation, insert *p* before *s* and *t.*—*Ad id*, "for that purpose."—*Diu inclūsis*, "after they had been shut up for a long time." L. 122, 6.

31. *Junctis.* Give the rules for the third root of *jungo*—of *mitto.*—*Faciet*—*fecerītis.* Repeat the note on Book VIII., § 22.

32. *Novam proscriptiōnes tabūlam.* Respecting the first proscription list, see Book VIII., § 6.—*Pepercit. Parco* and a few other verbs have a twofold irregularity in their second root—a reduplication and a change of the radical vowel.

33. *Marcum Brutum—bello persecūtus est.* See more respecting this war § 29.—*Acerbius*, L. 119, N. 3.—What is the object of *sortīri?*

34. *Exspectābat Antonius, quidnam esset actūra.* The periphrastic forms with *esset* and *fuisset*, like other imperfects and pluperfects, may follow the imperfect, perfect indefinite or pluperfect. L. 135, 2.

35. *Sedisset.* See the 1st note on Book IX.—*Quod ubi cognōvit.* What is the antecedent of *quod?* By what tense is *cognōvit* to be translated?

36. *Occīdi.* Give the principal parts of the simple verb and of the compound, and explain the changes of the diphthong.

37. *Cognomināta—cognōmen.* The root of these words is the obsolete *gnosco* "to know," for which *nosco* was afterwards used.

38. *Rempublīcam plurium arbitrio commissum iri*, L. 74, N. 2.—*Id vero studuit.* For what does *id* stand?—*Veste tegĕret*, "was trying to hide," L. 47, N. 2.

39. *Putasne assem te elephanto dare.* A present infinitive depending on a present, "do you suppose that you are giving."—*Delexit.* Explain the formation of its 2d and 3d roots.

40. *Illum*, sc. *opifīcem.*

41. *Parum proficĕret*, sc. *corvus*, "made but little progress." Before *quanti* supply *tanti.*

42. *Quos princĭpi daret*, "to give to the prince," L. 133, 1 and 2.

43. *Vas*, L. D, as.—*Et, ne vulgāri.* What does *et* connect?

44. *Noctuam prehendendam curāvit.* See the 1st note on Book V., § 33.

45. Form from their root the nominative singular of *Mæcenātem, equĭtem, princĭpem, nemĭni, libertas, jus, morte*, and *carnĭfex.*

46. *Privātæ elegantiæ erat*, L. 102, 1. So, *cibi minĭmi erat.*

47. *Dormiĕbat*, "*used to sleep*," L. 47, N. 2. So, *arcessēbat.*

48. *Idque ei vitio datum est.* What is the antecedent of *id?* Give the rule for *ei vitio.*—*Solĭtam clausūlam.* See note p. 276.